

Fair, somewhat warmer Saturday. Sunday cloudy. Trace of water at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., 121 feet.

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MORRISON OPPOSED TO AD VALOREM STATE TAX

Declares Such Taxation Should Be Completely Abolished in the Counties and Towns, While the State Draws on Other Sources of Revenue—Governor in Favor of Progressive Measures for Needed Improvements

By R. E. POWELL. MORNING STAR BUREAU, YARBOROUGH HOTEL, RALEIGH, Jan. 28.—The full text of Governor Morrison's message to the general assembly today on the subject of taxation, follows:

Having called your attention to the larger problems of the state in my inaugural address and urged your attention to them in a manner which I believe the people of this state will regard as their spokesman to do, I now desire your indulgence for some further and more particular recommendations upon one of the subjects discussed in my inaugural address, of which I gave notice on this occasion.

I refer to the subject of taxation for the support of the state government. I believe I have been peculiarly authorized to speak for the people of the state upon this most important subject, and I therefore speak with confidence that I voice the carefully formed judgment of the people; we ought not to levy any ad valorem taxation whatever for state purposes, and in the general election to the counties and towns and cities this source of taxation; but we ought to levy sufficient taxation, other than ad valorem, to discharge the high duties of a great and progressive state, and to administer our state government in rigid economy, though in unquestioned efficiency.

Prolonged discussion and consideration of the subject has resulted in the judgment by the people of this state that ad valorem taxation for state purposes is the most difficult of all tax to levy and collect in equity and justice and that it is, also, the most expensive to collect; that it is no longer necessary for state purposes and that the counties and towns and special tax districts of the state require all the revenue which can be justly and constitutionally levied and through ad valorem taxation upon the property of the state.

I do not deem it wise to occupy your time with arguments and discussion, because I feel sure that this question has been discussed for many years with such thoroughness that anything I could say would largely be repetition. We now know that ad valorem taxation is a tax upon the principal property of the people of this state, levied by a uniform rule, it frequently bears most burdensomely and unjustly upon those least able to pay.

A tax on the property of the people necessarily reaches those who by reason of age, infirmity, youth or other causes are unable to work and although possessing some property, need all the income to support their families and themselves. These non-earning classes although small property holders may have such small incomes that they are utterly unable to bear heavy taxation and the state must study the means by which the state ought to do, rather than oppress the weak and non-earning property owners of the counties, towns and cities and other communities will levy upon property, the principal money of the people, will require all of the taxation which is levied or justly levied upon property in this state.

Government is becoming more and more expensive because it is properly doing more and more to improve and protect the people. The needs of the state are great, but the people from this local government obtain more than is received in any other country in the world. It is, therefore, necessary, unless we are going to retard the progress of the state, to allow the towns and cities and counties of the state larger revenue.

But because we are about to adopt a new system of taxation under which the current annual expenses of the counties and towns and cities, we must not conclude that the state will be unable to raise by constitutional and just taxation all the revenue which is now needed for the support of the institutions established for the care and maintenance of its unfortunate and defective people; to support its institutions for higher learning and to discharge all other duties of a great commonwealth. We can tax the people of the state not only as much without ad valorem taxation as with it, but with greater justice to all classes.

State Tax Resources. There is absolutely no reason why we should not raise through taxation all the money necessary to pay the interest upon the permanent improvements necessary to our institutions for the care of the unfortunate and defective of our state and at our institutions for higher learning, and to defray the current annual expenses of an economically administered state government. There should be no extravagance or waste in this state, either in the permanent improvements made at our state institutions, or in the annual expenses of their maintenance, and certainly there should be most rigid economy in the administration of our government, not only at these institutions, but in every department of the state. Every man has any right to anticipate that the income of North Carolina would be through taxation for the next two years. The progress of the state had just won a great victory, and our institutions for progress. We had amended our state constitution upon the subject of taxation. We had cleared away the obstacles and made ready to take care of this state's unfortunate and defective people, and to make our institutions for higher learning worthy of the age in which we live. What the representatives of this new day in North Carolina would do, we could not calculate, but we could not but believe in the wisdom of the recommendations to be made by the representatives of the people. We ought to exercise the credit of this state, not merely to give to our institutions for the unfortunate and defective, and our institutions for higher learning, but to save ourselves from positive disgrace and shame, but what a wise statesman and a great and wise and without waste, necessary to accomplish this noble purpose aimed at through these

COX CALLS ON WILSON TO TALK OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS BEFORE TRIP

Is Going Overseas to Study Conditions and Wants President's Ideas

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1921, by The Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—James M. Cox, of Ohio, editor of the Dayton News and Springfield News—pot defeated candidate for the presidency, or politician—dropped in at the white house to get some ideas from President Wilson on the European situation of which he plans a thorough study lasting perhaps a year.

ELECTION ANALYSIS

Defeated Candidate Tells President Why the Democrats Were Beaten

Mr. Cox feels that Europe contains the answer to economic improvement in America and that for the next generation of years an intimate knowledge of European conditions is essential to an editor and a business man. The President and Mr. Cox talked for nearly an hour. Mr. Wilson gave his visitor various suggestions based upon his own study of European affairs and particularly recommended some trustworthy sources of information. Much of the conversation turned upon the future of Russia, where it is Mr. Cox's hope that he can make an extensive study and investigation.

The former government wants it understood that the mission is entirely private and he hopes that he will escape the blame of the calendar of American visitors who have been in the public eye. Mr. Cox doesn't look on his trip as a pleasure jaunt but a business venture. He believes that during the campaign, that the political and economic fortunes of America were tied up with those of Europe and while the nation's voters didn't agree with him, Mr. Cox is sure that the day will come when the American people will reverse their judgment, not by electing him for he says he is "off the boards on politics" but by engaging in a closer co-operation with Europe than was possible in the last campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Cox reveals no rancor or bitterness over the election result even in private conversation. He hopes for democratic success next time, but he says he is "off the boards on politics" but by engaging in a closer co-operation with Europe than was possible in the last campaign for the presidency.

President Wilson was especially eager to learn from Mr. Cox just how he analyzed the election returns last year. He pointed out that there never had been a period of idealism in history which had not been followed by a relapse. Short, sharp, short, sharp, he said, is the way of the world. He pointed out that the selective service act, all caused a volume of irritations which found expression in the recent vote on election day. That's Mr. Cox's analysis and he still believes that the war in which people are unaware of what they've done by winning the war. The restrictions upon personal freedom and the making of money imposed were necessary and unavoidable, according to Mr. Cox, and the war could not have been won without them. Nevertheless he thinks the American people didn't take that into consideration but considered only the irritations—not the fruits of the war. Only by a study of what European peoples actually suffered can some idea be gained of what we have done by winning the war. Mr. Cox insists that every American who attempts to discuss American foreign policy ought to go to Europe and get the facts first hand.

Wilson Likes Cox. The President has always liked Mr. Cox and enjoys his visit very much. Mr. Wilson seemed to have improved in health since the memorable visit which Mr. Cox paid him just after the San Francisco convention. The President isn't active, however. He likes to rest. He doesn't read a great deal but others read to him. The inference one draws is that the President will continue to improve in health after he leaves the white house in March because he will be relieved of executive burdens and responsibility. It is considered hardly likely that the President will write history or spend any time reviewing what has happened in the war in such a full of light, however, and eager to continue to exercise his influence for the achievement of the ideals uttered by him during the war. The exact matter in which he will attempt to play his part in moulding public opinion is something that will be developed after Mr. Wilson has left the white house, but it would not be surprising if Mr. Wilson, too, someday went to Europe for a visit. There's been no suggestion that that effect from the President himself but his mind is still on the European problem and its terrible effects upon the future of civilization.

JAPANESE NOTE ABOUT LANGDON AFFAIR SENT

It Expresses Regret but Makes No Mention of Japan's Russian Policy

TOKIO, Jan. 27.—(By Associated Press.) The Japanese answer to the note of the United States government concerning the recent killing of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon in Vladivostok has been forwarded to Washington. According to information available here the reply does not discuss the question of Japanese occupation of Siberia. It reiterates the regret of the movement over the shooting of Lieutenant Langdon, which has already been voiced by its official representatives in Vladivostok and Washington, and calls attention to the measures already adopted to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate incident. The communication emphasizes the completeness and impartiality of the investigation, into the shooting, now in progress, which it says will be followed by appropriate actions as the circumstances call for.

Although the shooting of Lieutenant Langdon was an outgrowth of the presence of Japanese troops in Vladivostok, the Japanese apparently think it should be treated as a separate and distinct question, not connected with Japan's policy with regard to Russia.

The authorities today denied the statement published yesterday by the Asahi Shimbun to the effect that the police had decided to exercise surveillance over American visitors to Japan. The newspaper asserted that it was "busily engaged in investigating industrial and military conditions." American visitors, the authorities declared, were welcome in Japan and would not be molested. They explained that such surveillance over foreigners as exists is to the device of the police to keep out hostile spies.

Flying Grandmas Finish Trip by Rail

Though they intended to fly all the way from Omaha, Neb., to Washington, D. C., Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, fifty-five, of Lincoln, Neb., and Mrs. Dwyer Smith, sixty-six, of Omaha, were compelled to abandon their flight at Des Moines because of bad weather and continue their journey to Washington by rail. Both Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Smith are grandmothers and were entrusted with the duty of carrying Nebraska's electoral vote to the capital. Soaring in a fast airplane beats riding in a Pullman any day is the verdict of the "Flying Grandmas."

REPARATIONS PROBLEM EX-SOLDIER SHOTS A NOW NEAR A SOLUTION FAYETTEVILLE OFFICER

Experts Agree Germany Will Pay Between Two and Three Billions in Gold

PAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 28.—Deputy Sheriff M. N. Blue was shot and killed by Thomas R. Clayton of New York, formerly a soldier at Camp Bragg; Clayton was perhaps fatally wounded by Blue, and Deputy W. O. Patrick was shot through the thigh, here early this afternoon when the officers attempted to arrest the ex-soldier on a warrant sworn out by A. A. Lindsey, in whose house Clayton forced himself at the point of a pistol last night.

The tragedy arose from Clayton's attentions to Lindsey's daughter. The warrant, charging assault with a deadly weapon, was sworn out this morning by Lindsey, who pointed out the former soldier to the officers just as Clayton was leaving his daughter at the corner of Burgess and Old streets. While Deputy Blue was reading the warrant, Clayton drew an automatic pistol from his coat pocket and started shooting. Blue fell shot twice through the stomach, but raised himself on his elbow and shot Clayton through the lung after the desperate man had thrown a brick at the officers. The officer's life was probably saved by Blue's courageous action.

The three men were carried to the Cumberland General hospital, near by, where they were held over night. Clayton is seriously wounded and it is thought that he may die. Lindsey stated today that he had received a threatening letter from Clayton after paying a \$100.00 fine. Clayton is seriously wounded and it is thought that he may die.

NEW PLANS TO REDUCE ARMY TO 150,000 MEN

Sub-Committee Reports Appropriation to Support That Number for Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Storm warnings were up in the house today over proposals of the appropriations committee to pare the regular army down to 150,000 men.

The appropriation bill making provision for that number during the next fiscal year was reported by Chairman Anthony of an appropriations subcommittee; but it was indicated that Republican members of the committee planned to fight it out on the floor. Several members asserted their unwillingness to accept further reduction below the 175,000 figure fixed by house and senate recently in a resolution which reached the white house today for consideration of the President.

Under the resolution, which directs that recruiting be stopped until the present enlisted strength of more than 200,000 gets down to 175,000, the army would not reach the lower strength in the normal course before next September. The proposed cut to 150,000, however, would presumably leave the war department without funds or authority to maintain a force in excess of that number after June 30.

There was speculation among army officials today as to what action President Wilson would take on the 175,000 resolution. In some quarters it was thought he might let it go back to congress without his signature to become a law at the expiration of ten days, expressing dissent to the plan in that way. It was admitted, however, that no indication had been seen to the attitude Mr. Wilson would take.

ROAD CONVENTION CLOSES

PLEADS GUILTY AFTER HE WAS CLEARED BY A JURY

TAKE IT FOR GRANTED HARDING WILL SELECT HIS FRIEND DAUGHERTY

Politicians Believe Ohio Man Will Accept Attorney-General Appointment

UNFITTED FOR JOB

He is a Lawyer but Has Spent Little Time Arguing Cases Or Reading Law

By MARK SULLIVAN. (Copyright 1921, for The Star.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It is taken for granted that Harding will name the post of attorney general to Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio. The question, remaining seems to be merely whether Daugherty will take it. A year ago or thereabout, when Daugherty, however, his effort to make Harding president, he told Harding that if the attempt were successful, he wouldn't take any office. But this attitude on Daugherty's part seems to have been a mere bluff. Other things that politicians say when the contingency seems remote. Those who are best informed now believe that Daugherty wants to accept the offer.

At times he has seemed to be of two minds about it, saying on one day that he couldn't afford to take it and that he couldn't move his family to Washington. More lately, however, Daugherty's friends say he will take the appointment for the purpose of hanging it around his neck as a decoration, so to speak; for the purpose of being able to walk down Main street in Columbus and about a malevolent defiance to the political enemies who have been crying him down and belittling him for the larger part of a fairly long time.

It would be characteristic of Daugherty to take a step so vital to himself, to the success of Harding's administration, and to the country and base the decision solely upon the fact that an ancient Ohio political feud. The minute you try to arrive at any estimate of Daugherty's place in the world and his fitness or unfitness for the particular job in the United States, you instantly run into these Ohio feuds. For this reason it is difficult to appraise the mass of things that are said against Daugherty in Ohio. You quickly find that the bulk of Daugherty's political enemies between whom and Daugherty there isn't a great deal to choose.

But you can dismiss everything that is said about Daugherty by his political enemies. You can accept Daugherty's own account of his career and take the facts of record, and confining yourself to those things, you will quickly arrive at the conclusion that if Harding makes Daugherty attorney general he has no reason for doing so except the payment of an obligation to an old political friend.

Daugherty was a lawyer at the Bar association should choose to look into Daugherty's career and make a mathematical calculation of the number of hours he has spent arguing before judges in court, or studying the law books in his office, or otherwise in anything that constitutes what people mean when they thing of the practice of the law, the result would be pretty damaging to Daugherty's chance of appointment. The practice Daugherty has is chiefly representing big public service corporations before the public utility commission of the state. Daugherty's entire income has come from his political career and his practice of the law help each other; that he gets his clients as a lawyer by virtue of his standing as a politician. There may be some who say, but I doubt if it is wholly fair to Daugherty.

As Daugherty, at the age of 61, reviews his career, appraises his fortunes and his present standing as a lawyer, he must be in a state of mind to reflect that the time and energy he has devoted to politics are now dust and ashes and that he would have a better place in the world if he had devoted himself to the law. Politics has not helped Daugherty; it has been a handicap to him. Daugherty as attorney general would be a deplorable appointment, but it is necessary to be fair to him nevertheless, and it is hardly fair to conclude that Daugherty is in politics for the sake of the money he makes as a lawyer. Daugherty is a perfect example of the politician who plays the game for the sake of the game, because he is rough and tumble and intrigue of it are a part of his nature.

His Chief Enemy's Original Enemy in Ohio is a man who is supposed to be the owner of the leading two out of the three papers in Columbus. It takes courage to carry on a lifetime fight against the man who has so enormous advantages of owning both the leading morning paper and the leading evening paper of your home city. In a way, regardless of the merits of the fight as a whole, you can't help admiring the boldness and intrepidity of a man who will keep up a fight year after year under such circumstances. These papers were always made the most of anything that could be said against Daugherty, and they probably account for a good deal of the odium that Daugherty has in his home state. But you can't say that without admitting that at the same time that Daugherty is in politics for the sake of the money he makes as a lawyer.

IS ROBBED OF \$19,700

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