

The Weather

Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday fair and warm. River stage at Fayetteville, yesterday at 8 a. m. 87 feet.

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OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

RETURN TO NORMAL POLICY THE SUPREME TASK, SAYS HARDING

NEW PRESIDENT TAKES REINS OF GOVERNMENT IN SIMPLEST FASHION

CEREMONY, HOWEVER, DRAMATIC BECAUSE OF WILSON'S FEEBLENESS

Retiring President Proves Unable to Participate in the Inauguration

HARDING IN SENATE

Personally Presents Cabinet, Which Is Confirmed, and Begins Duties

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The reins of Presidential authority passed from Woodrow Wilson to Warren G. Harding today in an inaugural ceremony at once the simplest and most dramatic of a generation.

The drama centered about the retirement of Woodrow Wilson to private life. In the last moment that he would carry out a retiring President's customary part in the ceremonies, Mr. Wilson finally yielded to the pleading of relatives and to the warning of his physician that he might endanger his life, and only accompanied his successor to the capitol.

As he descended from the white house portico to enter the waiting automobile, secret service men placed his feet on each descending step; when he left the car to enter the capitol he was practically lifted up a short flight of steps by an attendant and although he walked with the aid of a cane to the President's room where he signed bills, he told Senator Knox, chairman of the congressional inaugural committee, that he was not equal to participating in the ceremony of inaugurating Vice President Coolidge in the senate chamber, nor in the ceremony of inaugurating President Harding on the portico facing the plaza outside.

After a 2 1/2 hour stay in the capitol Mr. Wilson went to his private home to become "plain Woodrow Wilson now," as he expressed it, and he never even glanced at the white house as he passed by on his way.

Revives Inauguration Tradition. Before Mr. Harding had been President an hour, he revived a precedent set by George Washington by conferring with the senate in executive session, submitting in person a nomination of his cabinet officers, all which immediately were confirmed.

Within another hour he had gone to the white house to "hang up his hat and go to work" as he himself often had said, and in his white house gates which for four years had been closed to the public. The public celebrated the event by actually over-running the grounds and peeping through the windows to see the new President in conference with cabinet officers.

Mr. Harding took oath of office at 1:18 p. m., exactly eight years to the minute from the time the same words of obligation were spoken by Washington at his inauguration. The inaugural ceremonies, conforming to Mr. Harding's wishes, were kept free from almost every show of the pomp and circumstance that usually surround the incoming of a chief executive. Thousands witnessed the oath and cheered the old and new Presidents along Pennsylvania avenue, but the crowd was only a fraction of the customary inauguration throng which gathered at the capitol and along Pennsylvania avenue at the first induction into office, and on a verse of scripture extolling the virtue of an humble faith in God, Mr. Harding pledged his best ability to the President-elect. In his inaugural address he reaffirmed his reverence for the traditions of the fathers and reiterated his belief that the supreme task ahead was to bring the country back more to normalcy.

Ceremony on East Steps. The inaugural ceremony took place as usual on a stand erected above the east steps of the capitol, but in marked contrast to previous inaugurations when thousands of seats were provided, all the distinguished company had to remain standing. Even the inaugural stand was much smaller than usual and was erected to accommodate a telephone apparatus which carried Mr. Harding's voice far over the capitol plaza and for the first time enabled thousands to hear an inaugural address.

About the only features familiar to inaugurations were the floral decorations that fluttered under a bright sun along Pennsylvania avenue and the usual escort of cavalry acting as Presidential guard of honor in the ride to the capitol. The usual semblance of a parade was presented by the little group of official motor cars and the hollow square of troops kept at a trot all the way.

Before his own inauguration began, Mr. Harding attested that of his vice-president, Calvin M. Coolidge, in the senate chamber. It was an hour past noon when the first of the inaugural company began to file out on the platform facing the east plaza, members of the senate and house coming first, followed by the foreign diplomats in dress uniforms and last of all by the justices of the supreme court and the President-elect. Chief Justice White and Mr. Harding walked out to the front of the platform together, as the Marine band, "The President's Own," (Continued on Page Two.)

Private Citizen Again After 8 Busy Years



EX-PRESIDENT WILSON

SENATE CONFIRMS THE NEW CABINET AND ALL TAKE UP WORK TODAY

President Harding Personally Appears and Presents His Appointees

GETS QUICK ACTION

Confirmation Follows President's Appearance in Less Than 10 Minutes

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The cabinet nominations of President Harding presented to the senate today in person and they were confirmed by that body in less than ten minutes. The President later signed the commissions of his ten cabinet officers who will enter on their duties at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

President Harding personally appeared at the capitol to present his appointments to the senate chamber. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harding, the vice-president and the cabinet officers. The ceremony was held in the senate chamber at 11:30 a. m.

Secretary of state—Charles Evans Hughes, New York. Secretary of treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania. Secretary of war—John W. Weeks, Massachusetts. Secretary of navy—Edwin Denby, Michigan. Secretary of interior—Albert B. Fall, New Mexico. Secretary of agriculture—Henry C. Wallace, Iowa. Secretary of commerce—Herbert Hoover, California. Attorney-General—Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio. Postmaster-General—Will H. Hays, Indiana. Secretary of labor—James J. Davis, Pennsylvania.

One of the new officials, Mr. Mellon, was sworn in today after his nomination ceremony taking place in the office of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. The oath was administered by Chief Justice White, of the supreme court, assisted by Associate Justice Pitney. David W. Houston, the retiring secretary of the treasury stood beside Mr. Mellon during the brief formality.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAY SETTLE PANAMA TROUBLES

PARIS, March 4.—Messages have been sent by the League of Nations council to Panama and Costa Rica calling their attention to the fact that the two republics are members of the league and consequently undertook to subscribe to its principles and obligations. A few hours after the messages were received and presumably before they are received at Panama and Costa Rica, the Panamanian government reporting several attacks upon Panamanian soldiers by regular troops of Costa Rica and protesting against "acts of violence committed by a member of the league."

WILSON CLOSES EIGHT STORM-TOSSED YEARS AS CHIEF MAGISTRATE

"Just Plain Woodrow Wilson, Now," He Says, Under His Own Roof Again

HAS AGED GREATLY

Crowd Murmurs Its Sympathy At Sight of Feeble, Gray Haired Figure

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press.)—Eight storm-tossed years in the Presidency filled with moments and scenes that will live forever in human history ended today for Woodrow Wilson, "just plain Woodrow Wilson now," as he himself smilingly asserted.

Under his own roof again as a private citizen, the former President retired tonight with his burdens of state transferred to other shoulders and the shouting and tumult of public place behind him. And through a day that had taxed his broken physical powers greatly, he came smilingly and with whimsical, humorous twist to his comments, yet with no hint of regret in his retirement from high office.

There was but one incident of the day when that cheerful mood seemed to fall. As he stood in the President's room Mr. Wilson had been telling Senator Knox that he would not witness the senate's inaugural ceremony. Vice-President Coolidge as he doubted his ability, owing to his physical infirmities, to negotiate the few steps he must climb.

"The senate has thrown me down," he said to the Pennsylvania senator, in reference to battles of the past and the peace treaty, "but I am not going to fall down." A moment later some one touched his arm to call his attention to the fact that Senator Lodge had arrived in the room as head of the joint commission to inform the President: that the 66th congress stood ready for adjournment if he had no further communications to make to it.

Good Morning for Lodge. Mr. Wilson turned toward the man who led the fight against the treaty. His face lost its smile as he listened to the senator's formal report and there was in his tone a touch of cool formality as he said: "I have no further communication to make. I appreciate your courtesy. Good morning."

Mr. Wilson's share in the inauguration ceremonies remained in doubt to the last. It was not until he had finished the business that brought him to the capitol that the retiring President made known his final yielding to the entreaties of his physician and Mrs. Wilson to spare himself the ordeal of being present at the ceremony. As he started the painful process of descending the white house steps, Mr. Wilson was aided by secret service men who placed his feet on each descending step and on the running board of the automobile. As he took his seat on the right Mr. Harding stepped in and they rode aside by side by side down Pennsylvania avenue, neither, in courtesy to the other, responding to cheers and salutes that greeted them.

At the capitol, the car drew up first at the senate wing entrance and the great steps that sweep up to the main floor. Mr. Harding and others in the car except Mr. Wilson alighted and here the crowd waited. Evidently it had been pre-arranged that there should be no public comparison to be drawn between the big, strong figure of the new President and the crippled form of the old, for Mr. Wilson rode alone to a little used door where he had but two steps to mount and there Arthur Brooks, negro custodian of the white house, awaited him.

Mr. Wilson was lifted out of the car and up the two steps by Brooks. At the top he paused to change his glasses and apparently to recover from the effort. Then grasping his cane, but alone and unaided, he moved through the door to stand slowly over the 300 yards of stone flagging to the elevator. He passed without heed a big rolling chair, recently used by Senator Penrose, who also entered the capitol in the same way since his illness.

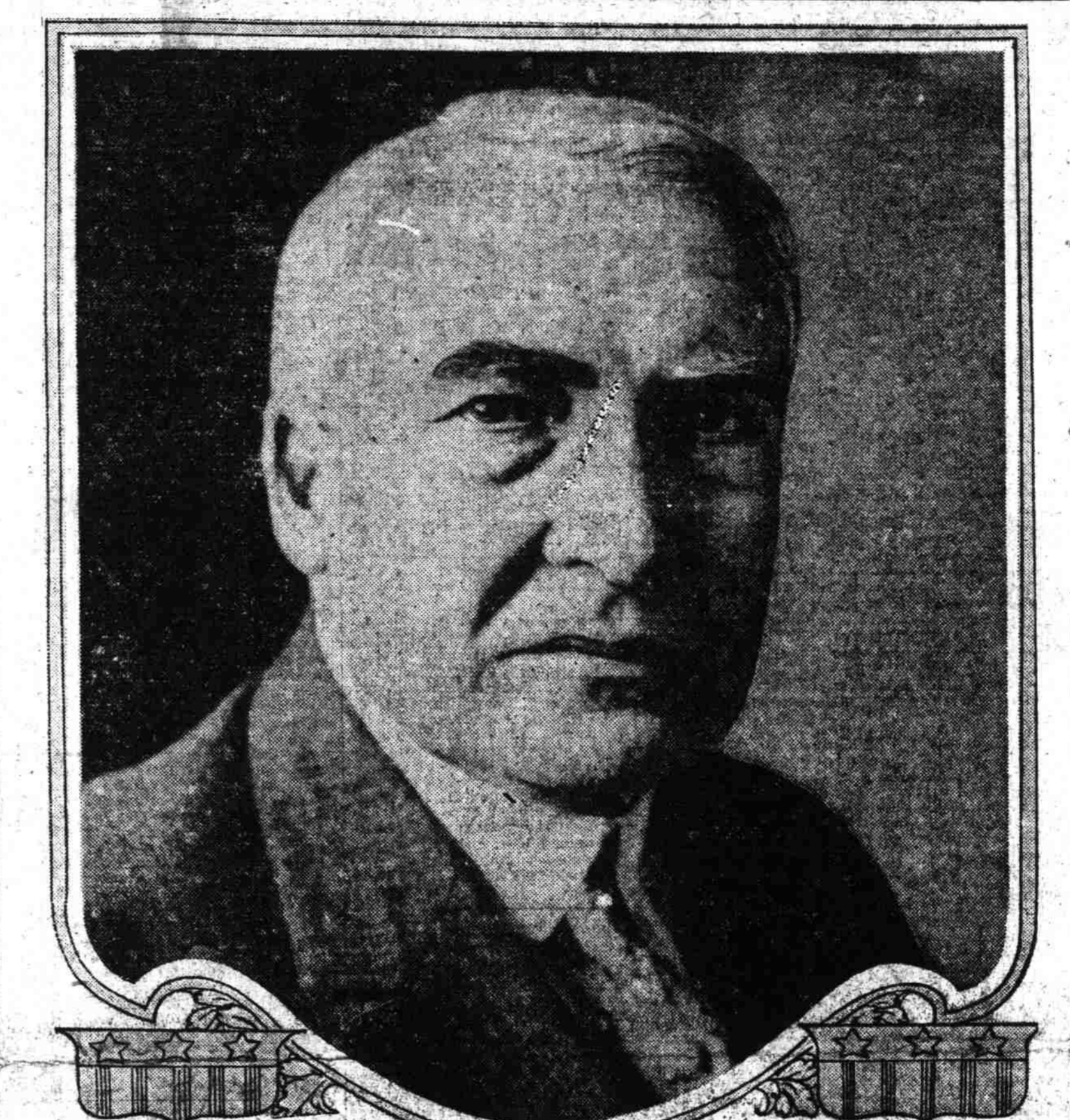
The crowd at the other door had missed Mr. Wilson and set out to find him. They caught up with him as he rounded a corner, turned toward the elevator at the other end of the building from that used by Mr. Harding. There were murmurs of sympathy as the spectators caught sight of the gray-haired figure going so slowly and with such evidence of bodily powers driven to their work only by a mastering exercise of will; but Mr. Wilson nodded and smiled back as he forced himself on.

Lifted one floor in the elevator, Mr. Wilson, still alone, made his way the short distance to the building and the business before him. He greeted the senators waiting there, exchanged humorous quips with some of them, and signed or waived away the bills that were laid before him. As he said good-bye to Mr. Wilson, the incoming President again displayed the sympathy he felt for his stricken predecessor. They clasped hands and Mr. Harding said: "Good-bye, Mr. President. I know you are glad to be relieved of your burden and worries. I want to tell you how much I appreciate the courtesies you have extended me."

Mr. Wilson seemed that he was glad to be free, for he even gained in cheerfulness as he moved out from the room with Senator Knox escorting him to the elevator. "I don't care to get accustomed to this feeling," Mr. Wilson said to the senator as they moved slowly along. "My feet feel so light." In the elevator, the President swung his cane by its curved handle into the breast pocket of his coat as the cage

(Continued on Page Two.)

Declaring That Service Is the Supreme Commitment of Life, President Harding Dedicates Himself to God and His Country



AMERICA READY TO ASSOCIATE WITH NATIONS FOR PEACE BUT MUST RETAIN FULL SOVEREIGNTY

EMPLOYEES MAY LEAVE A. B. AND A. SERVICE IN THE NEXT FEW HOURS

Labor May Violate Board's Mandate in Order to Compel Its Enforcement

QUESTION OF LAW May Take Supreme Court Decision to Settle Rail Labor Board Case

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Harding in his inaugural address said: "My Countrymen, when one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstand it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be party to no permanent military alliance, it can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority."

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand nor will the world misunderstand. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that government and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

Association for Counsel. We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and we gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress, which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto. In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness, justice and hatred of war into recommended action we are ready, most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made by the exercise of our national sovereignty.

Progress Proves Wisdom. The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in old world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the old world. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conduct

and judgment in each instance may determine. Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be party to no permanent military alliance, it can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

LITTLE FLURRY MARKS CONCLUDING HOURS OF SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Army, Navy and Immigration Measures Among the Big Bills That Failed

MANY BILLS LOST

Some of Them May Be Revived in Special Session During Next Month

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The 66th congress passed peacefully into history today with little of the flurry usually attendant to the hurly-burly of an inauguration.

Final gavels fell in the house at 11:50 o'clock and in the senate about 12:30, the latter's clock having been moved backward and the former's forward both to meet the exigencies of the inaugural program.

Immediately the new senate was called to order by Vice-President Coolidge for the session requested by President Harding.

The final sessions were virtually devoid of legislation. The principal bills which failed were the army and navy appropriation budgets and the immigration exclusion bill. The army and immigration measures met "pocket" veto by President Wilson, who failed to sign them and the naval bill failed to get through the senate.

President Wilson, in conformance with custom, waited until congress in its final hour in his room off the senate chamber, signing a few last-minute measures. Among these were the sundry civil appropriation bill, Langley bill appropriation of \$18,800,000 for hospitalization of former service men.

Republican leaders plan to draft substitutes for the army and navy bills as soon as the extra session is convened by President Harding probably early in April, and rush them through. The immigration restriction measure also will be one of the bills measures considered at the extra session.

In addition to the army and immigration bills, President Wilson pocketed the Watson bill amending the war risk insurance act, and a private claim bill.

Final Very Tame. Little speechmaking marked today's program and it was a tame finale in comparison with past congresses.

Wearied by many recent sessions, the customary turbulence of adjournment was absent in both senate and house. There were many touching incidents upon retirement to private life of many seasoned veterans. As an offset were the welcomes given newly-elected members of the senate.

Swearing in of the 32 new senators was the first business of the new senate, which expected to continue its sessions through next week and then adjourn until the extra session of the 67th congress is called. Only one senator-elect, Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, failed to respond to his name today.

After the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of President Harding had ended, the new senate again assembled. The Watson bill amending the new chief executive his cabinet appointees, and confirmed their nominations. The greatly increased Republican majority in the new senate compels a re-arrangement of the dozen Republicans were assigned to seats across the aisle in the Democrat section, thereby re-establishing the old "Cherokee strip."

Meetings, early this morning in their final sessions, both senate and house, marked time for the inaugural ceremonies about noon. Last speeches of retiring members and tributes to them and to senate precedents were mingled with transaction of routine business. In the senate, the navy bill, long since given up as lost, remained as unfinished business to the last. In the house, the Watson bill amending the record of the body's achievements with Republicans and Democrats in dispute.

In the house wrangle over the money records, the Republicans claimed economies—a saving of three billions, according to Representative Mondell, Republican, floor leader, but the Democrats asserted that no real economy had achieved.

Prominent among measures which died with the congress were the Knox peace resolution, the soldiers' bonus bill, the Calder coal regulation bill and the packer control bill. The bill for government regulation for cold storage also died in the house which failed today to act on the conference agreement which the senate had adopted.

Other important measures which failed included those providing of a budget system; for re-appointment of the patent office; for co-operative marketing by farmers by exempting them from the anti-trust laws; for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for federal goods roads aid; to stop loans to the allies; to prohibit future trading in gold stuff; to prohibit strikes on railroads and other common carriers; for civil service reform; for erection of a department of education; for infant and maternity aid; for action of the impeachment proceedings of Representative Welby, Democrat, Ohio, against Federal Judge Landis; for punishment of commercial bribery; for general amnesty to persons convicted under the espionage laws; to prohibit "cop-plus" government contracts; for Philippine independence and to extend prohibition to the Philippines and for repeal of the rail valuation law.

Several thousand appointments submitted by President Wilson, including about 1,500 postmasters and 11 (Continued on Page Two.)