

The News and Observer

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TWELVE PAGES TODAY.

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TWO CAROLINIANS PROMINENT IN THE INAUGURAL EVENT

Senator Overman and Major Stedman Members of Con- gressional Committee

ACCOMPANY PARTY ON TRIP TO THE CAPITOL

Fifth District Congressman Performs His Part in Cer- emonies With Noble Grace; Secretary Daniels Turns Over Office To Successor To- day and Leaves Tonight

The News and Observer Bureau,
603 District National Bank Building.
By JOEL L. BAKER.
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, March 4.—At least two members of the North Carolina delegation were prominent in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Harding today, Senator Overman and Representative Stedman, members of the House and Senate inaugural committees, respectively.

The members of the Senate inaugural committee were Senators Knox and Nelson, Republicans, and Overman, Democrat. The House committee was composed of Overman, Democrat, and Stedman, Democrat.

Senator Overman was in an automobile for the trip to the Capitol with Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Coolidge. Major Stedman and Senator Nelson, two veterans of the two Houses and two veterans who fought on opposite sides in the War Between the States, were in an automobile with the wives of the retiring and incoming Presidents, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Harding. Straight as an Indian, his white hair and beard conspicuous in the great crowd that stood about President Harding as he took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address, Major Stedman, the Confederate veteran, was a picture that would have delighted any pair of South-erners to see. Nor did ever courtier at court of royalty perform the part assigned to him with more grace, ease of manner or becoming dignity than did this venerable Southern soldier today when it fell to his lot to escort the wives of the retiring and incoming Presidents to the scene of the inaugural exercises.

Secretary Daniels Leaves Today.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was with the other members of the cabinet who accompanied President Wilson on his last trip to the Capitol. After the President had finished signing the bills during the closing hour of the session of the Congress, Mr. Daniels had a place on the inaugural stand. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock he will formally deliver his office over to his successor, Edwin Denby of Michigan, and at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. Daniels, will bid Washington farewell, boarding a train for Raleigh. Monday morning will find the then former Naval Secretary at his desk in the News and Observer office.

Incidentally, Mr. Daniels has consented to write a series of articles on the navy for the Saturday Evening Post, beginning during this month.

The civilian employees of the Navy Department called upon the Secretary yesterday afternoon, bidding good-bye to him, to the Assistant Secretary, Gordon Woodbury, and Mr. Daniels' secretary, E. E. Britton. The telephone girls in the Navy bureau presented Secretary Daniels with a beautiful bouquet of roses and Mr. Britton with a bouquet of carnations. Both bore cards with the inscription "Good luck and best wishes."

Dr. Campbell's evidence in the contest of Representative Bob Doughton's seat is so damaging to the contestant that it won't be necessary for Mr. Doughton to take much evidence on his own behalf. It is the inference gained from what Congressman Doughton had to say about the progress of the contest upon his return to Washington this morning for the close of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

From Mr. Doughton's report of the evidence that has been taken up to this time, Dr. Campbell and his attorneys have utterly failed to prove that the friends and supporters of Mr. Doughton were guilty of any law infraction in the election, but on the other hand, supporters of Dr. Campbell were guilty of practices of the House elections committee which will pass on the case will be bound to take cognizance. Evidence has been taken in Ireland, Stanley and Rowan counties up to this time, said Mr. Doughton and will begin at Lenoir Monday. Mr. Doughton said it had been shown that in Ireland and Rowan counties Campbell's supporters had challenged the right of service men to vote over the protest of Doughton's men, but that in Stanley, a Republican county, Campbell announced through his attorney and son that soldiers would not be challenged.

"They were dirty enough to discriminate" said Mr. Doughton, who charged the Campbell side with attempting to have the soldier vote thrown out in those counties where a majority were east for Doughton and counted in those counties where a majority was east for Campbell. In Republican counties, Campbell urged the exemption of service men from the poll tax requirement, but in Democratic counties, challenged their right to vote. "By Campbell's own testimony, that in the testimony taken by his side," said Mr. Doughton, "it has been shown that the only irregularity was soldiers being allowed to vote without poll tax receipts and in the absence vote, and it has been shown by his own witnesses that I got only a few of the absentee votes."

Mr. Doughton will leave Sunday night for Lenoir to be present when the taking of testimony is resumed.

Next Tar Hook in Washington
A number of North Carolinians came to Washington to see President Harding and Vice President Coolidge inaugurate.

TWENTY-NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



WARREN G. HARDING

Plain Woodrow Wilson Rests With Cares of State Behind

Game To Last Moment of Political Career of Storm- Tossed, Eventful Years

SENATE MAY THROW HIM DOWN BUT HE WON'T FALL

Passes Penrose's Rolling Chair As He Tolls His Way To President's Room at Capitol But Never Falsters; No Hint of Regret In His Retirement From High Office

Washington, March 4.—(By the 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 rested 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 fail. As he stood in the President's room Mr. Wilson had been telling Senator Knox that he would not witness in the Senate the inauguration of Vice-President Coolidge as he doubted his ability, owing to his physical infirmities, to negotiate the few steps he must climb.

Doesn't Want To Fall Down.

"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 committee to inform the President that the Sixty-sixth Congress stood ready for adjournment if he had no further communications to make to it.

Mr. Wilson turned toward the man

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INCREASE PENSION FUND TO MILLION

Senate Adopts Gallert Amend- ment To Appropria- tion Bill

WOULD CAUSE DEFICIT OF HALF MILLION

Is Provided Against By An- other Amendment Proposing a Prorating of Deficit Be- tween Various Appropria- tions of More Than \$50,000; May Cut Each 3 Per Cent

The Senate last night adopted the Gallert amendment increasing the annual appropriation for pensions to Confederate veterans from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and a committee amendment raising the annual appropriation for the East Carolina Training School from \$85,000 to \$105,000.

The increases raise the biennial appropriation for maintenance of State institutions to the unprecedented total of \$8,863,150, and will create an estimated deficit in the two years of \$605,122. However, this deficit will be averted by another amendment offered by the committee and adopted by the Senate which provides that if a deficit becomes apparent the Governor and the Council of State shall prorating the same among the several appropriations. A proviso, offered by Senator Long of Alabama was adopted which provides that the prorating of the deficit shall not extend to any appropriation which is less than \$50,000. It is estimated that the provision will cause each of the institutions affected to lose approximately three per cent of its appropriation.

The appropriations, all except that relating to pensions, date back to December 1, 1920, and extend to June 30, 1922, in order to conform to the new law changing the end of the fiscal year for the State from November 30 to June 30 of each year.

Debate Is Short

The debate on the bill was short, consisting of one sharp exchange between Senators McCain and Long, which was terminated when the two Senators met in the well of the Senate and grasped hands. The bill was then placed on its several readings and ordered sent to the House of Representatives.

The action on the appropriations bill was preceded by a lengthy and criss-cross debate on the Borah bill, already passed by the House, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to investigate the advisability of selling the State's holdings in the North Carolina railroad and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating \$5,000 for a survey of the possibilities of building a state-owned railroad in Western North Carolina.

The bill passed by a vote of 31 to 15, but the opponents resorted to every known parliamentary maneuver and the measure will come up again today on a motion to reconsider lodged by Senator Burgess. The fight was a straight cut

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INAUGURAL DRAMA CENTERS ABOUT THE RETIREMENT OF WILSON FROM PRESIDENCY

Harding Reiterates Plea For Return To Normalcy In Inaugural Address

Washington, March 4.—President Harding in his inaugural address today 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 withstood 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 civilization, are inseparable and though both were threatened we find them now secure, and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both."

"Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely the making of this new world republic is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifices and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning, the Old World scoffed at our experiment, today our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion, in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment."

Rest On Popular Will.

"The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In deliberate questioning of a suggested change of National policy where internationally we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding."

"America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any program likely to lessen the possibility of war and prove that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appreciate international good and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization and we hold a maintained America, a proven republic, the anshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strength; good will and promoting accord on both continents."

"Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comities so essential to peace."

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

"We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance, and trade we

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(EDITORIAL)

LEGISLATURE SHOULD ACT TO PREVENT INJUSTICE.

The bill to require that existing contracts between the Southern Power Company and its customers shall be lived up to is not, as some argue, a slap at the Corporation Commission. It simply undertakes to construe the law so as to prevent a great injustice.

The parties to these contracts, both the power company and the buyers of power, understand on the advice of counsel that they had the right to make the contracts. The Corporation Commission by deferring the promulgation of rules, regulations and rates for power companies acquiesced in the making of the contracts and by implication at least gave its consent to them. Shall the power company now be permitted to violate its solemn engagements, thus entered into and acquiesced in, simply because it is not satisfied with the profit it is making under them?

The Corporation Commission is charged with heavy responsibilities. It is probable that it will have to be reorganized as a result of one of its members being made revenue commissioner. The responsibility of deciding the controversy between the cotton mills and the power company should be lifted from the shoulders of the Corporation Commission and assumed by the General Assembly. This body created the Corporation Commission. It can limit or enlarge the powers of the commission as it chooses. It speaks for the whole people of the State and it should guard jealously the rights of the State in dealing with those who are exploiting the State's resources.

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HARDING ASSUMES PRESIDENCY WITH SIMPLE CEREMONY

Insistent To Last, Retiring President Finally Yields To Pleas of Relatives

RIDES WITH HARDING FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Unable, However, To Remain at Capitol For Inaugural Ceremonies; New President Revives Precedent By Con- ferring With Senate In Exec- utive Session

Washington, March 4.—The reins of Presidential authority passed from Woodrow Wilson to Warren G. Harding in a ceremony which was once the simplest and most dramatic of a generation.

The drama centered about the retirement of Woodrow Wilson to private life. Insistent to 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 alone 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.

Plain Woodrow Wilson Now.

After a few moments at 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.

Before Mr. Harding had been President an hour he had revived a precedent set by George Washington by conferring with the Senate in executive session, submitting in person the nominations of his ten cabinet officers, all of 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 had often said, and unlocked the 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 the 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 Mr. Wilson at his first inauguration. The inaugural ceremonies, conforming to Mr. Harding's wishes, were kept free from almost every show of pomp and circumstance that usually surround the coming 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 throngs.

On the Bible used by George Washington at his first induction into office and on a verse of Scripture extolling the virtue of an humble faith in God, Mr. Harding plighted his best ability to the presidency.

Reiterates Normalcy Slogan

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 once more to normalcy. 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 telephonic apparatus which carried Mr. Harding's voice far out over the Capitol plaza and for the first time enabled thousands to hear an inaugural address. About the only features familiar to inaugurals were the patriotic decorations that fluttered under a bright sun along Pennsylvania Avenue and the usual escort of cavalry acting as a presidential guard of honor in the ride to and from the Capitol. The only semblance of a parade was presented by the little group of official motor cars and the hollow square of troopers, kept at a trot all the way.

Coolidge Sworn In

Before his own inauguration began Mr. Harding attended 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 uniform and last of all by the judges of the supreme court and the President-elect. Chief Justice White and Mr. Harding walked out in the front of the

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