VOL. CXIII, NO. 64.

TWELVE PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1921.

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PRICE: FIVE CENTS

## TWO CAROLINIANS PROMINENT IN THE INAUGURAL EVENT

Senator Overman and Major Stedman Members of Congressional Committee

**ACCOMPANY PARTY ON** TRIP TO THE CAPITOL

Fifth District Congressman Performs His Part In Cere. monies 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 cere-monies incident to the inauguration of President Harding today, Senator Overman and Representative Stedman, mem bers of the House and Senate inaugural committees, respectively.

The members of the Senate inaugural

committee were Senators Knox and Nelson, Republicans, and Overman, Demo First She Harry asymmittee energies of the State of the Publicans, and Stedman, Democrat,

Senator Overman was in an autom bile for the trip to the Capital with Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Coolidge. Major Stedman and Senator Nel son, two veterans of the two Houses and two veterins who fought on opposite sides in the War Between the States, in an automobile with the wives of the chiring and incoming Presidents, Mrs. Wison and Mrs. Harding, Straight as an Indian, his white hair and beard eonspicuous 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 Southerm eyes to see. Nor did ever courtier at court of royalty perform the part assigned to him with more grace, case of manner or becoming dignity than did when it fell to his lot to escort the wives of the retiring and incoming Presidents to the scene of the inaugural

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 as President to the Capitol. After the President had finished significant the bills during the closing hour of the session of the Congress, Mr. Daniels had a place on the inaugural stand. To morrow afternoes 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 deak in the News and Observer

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

partment called upon the Secretary yes-terday 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 earnations. Both bore cards with the inscription "Good luck and best wishes." Dr. Campbell Beats Himself.

Dr. Campbell's evidence in the con test for Representative Bob Doughton's seat is so damaging to the contestee that it won't be necessary for Mr. Doughbehalf, 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 Con-

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 which the House elections committee which will pass on the case will be bound to take cognizance. Evidence has been taken in Iredell, Stanley and Rowan counties up to this time, said Mr. Doughton and will begin at Lenoir Mon-lay. Mr. Doughton said it had been shown that in Iredell and Rowan counties Campbell's supporters had challenged the right of service men to vote over the protest of Doughton men, but that in Stanley, a Republican county, Campbell had 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 rote thrown out in not witness in the Senate the those counties where a majority were counties where a majority was east for Campbell. In Republican counties, Campbell urged the exemption of serrice men from the poll tax requirement out in Democratic counties, challenge

but in Democratic counties, challenged their right to vote, said Mr. Doughton. "By Campbell's own testimony, that is 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 absentee vote, and it has been shown by his own witnesses that I got only a few of the absence

Mr. Doughton will leave Sunday night or Lenoir to be present when the tak-ing of testimony is resumed.

Many Tar Heels in Washington
A number of North Carolinians came Washington to see President Hard-g and Vice President Coolidge insu-

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TWENTY-NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



WARREN G. HARDING

posed to Protect State's

Bond Issues

Lacking five votes of the requisite

three-fifths for the submission of a con-

stitutional amendment, the bill submit-

ted in the House last night by Repre-

sentatives Connor and Murphy pledging

the amount of debt that the common-

the total valuation of property was

Offered upon the statement of New

York bond authorities that North Caroina bonds could not be placed to the

full amount authorized by practically unanimous vote unless the limitation of

the State's power to pay was removed,

the measure precipitated a bitter wrangle on the floor, led by Democrats

who have chafed under the revaluation

act and a practically unanimous line up

of the minerity. Brown of Pitt, a Dem-

ocrat, was the only member of his party

to speak against the bill, while Cowles

Expect Revisal.

The bill provides that there shall be

an amendment submitted to the voters

in the 1923 election, removing the five

cent property tax limitation, but for

no purpose other than to pay the

State's debts, and that a limit shall be

placed on the power of the State to contract debt. The debt rather than

the power to pay would be limited. The

issue was beclouded in the heat of the

debate, by the proponents of the meas-

ure who have but little doubt that

the House will reverse its action today.

Mr. Brown, who has consistenly fought all bond issues for roads, schools

and other institutions, offered an amend

ment to the measure after he had gen-

erally denounced the proponents of the

bill for delaying introduction. He de-

clared that the amendments offered at

Grant of Davie took up the endgels

against the measure and spoke until his limit for time was exhausted. He waxed bitter against the amendment, and denied that he had had any part in

the placing of the present authorized bond issue on the State. Pinned down he admitted that he had endeavored to

add ten million dollars to the present 50 million for roads. He denounced

made his usual partizan speech.

this morning.

#### 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

asses Penrose's Rolling Chair As He Toils His Way To President's Room at Capitol But Never Falters: No Hint of Regret In His Retirement From High Office

Washington, March 4 .- (By the credit of the State for the payment 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, to be able to move for re-consideration just plain Woodrow Wilson now," as he himself smilingly asserted.

Under his own roof again as 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 at 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 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 Pennsylthe ballot boxes, and provided some machinery, which he hoped would keep the boxes unstuffed in the future. vania Senator, in reference to Cowles took up the cry, bringing up the battles of the past and the campaign of the past year, and castpeace treaty, "but I am not go-

ing 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 that Senator Lodge had arrived in the room as head of the joint committee to inform the President that the Sixtysixth Congress stood ready for adjourn-ment if he had no further communica-tions to make to it.

Mr. Wilson turned toward the man

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Senate Adopts Gallert Amendment To Appropriation Bill

**WOULD CAUSE DEFICIT** OF HALF MILLION Constitutional Amendment Pro-

> Is Provided Against By Anany other than our own authority.
> "I am sure our own people will not tions of More Than \$50,000; May Cut Each 3 Per Cent

The Senate last night adopted the Galof its bonded indebtedness and limiting lert amendment increasing the annual appropriation for pensions to Confeder wealth may incur to five per cent of ate veterans from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 and a committee amendment raising the killed. The vote stood at 59 to 49, and annual appropriation for the East Carolina Training School from \$85,000 to \$105,000.

The increases raise the biennial appropriation for maintenance of State mated deficit in the two years of \$555. 122. However, this deficit will be aver ed by another amendment offered by the committee end a opted by the Senate which provides that if a deficit be comes apparent the Governor and the Council of State shall pro rate the same among the several copropriations. proviso, offered by Senator Long of Ala mance was adopted which provides that the pro rating 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 in-stitutions affected to lose approximate ly three per cent of its appropriation. The appropriations, all except that relating to pensions, date back to Decem ber 1, 1920, and extend to June 30, 1922, in order to conform to the new law

of each year. Debate Is Short The debate on the bill was short, consisting of one sharp exchange between Senators McCoin 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.

changing the end of the fiscal year for

the State from November 30 to June 30

The action on the appropriations bill was preceded by a lengthy and rerimonious debate on the Bowie bill, already passed by the House, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Sover vor to investigate the advisability of selling the State's holdings in the North Carelina railroad and the Atlan-tic and North Carolina Bailroad, 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 Burgwyn. The fight was a straight out

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### INAUGURAL DRAMA CENTERS ABOUT THE RETIREMENT OF WILSON FROM PRESIDENCY

#### Harding Reiterates Plea For Return To Normalcy In Inaugural Address

"My countrymen, when one surveys storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he .s 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, Ours 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 su preme 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 preci ous inheritance to ourselves, an inspir ing 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

Progress Proves Wisdom. "The recorded progress of our repub-lic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited poliey of non-involvement in old world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously ne part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be en-tangled. We will accept ne responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instance may deter-

"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 America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments nor assume any economic

other Amendment Proposing misunderstand nor will the world misa Prorating of Deficit Be. construe. We have no thought to imtween Various Appropria- | pede the paths to closer tending. 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 gives. 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 the new order of financ. and trade seek the expressed views of world opin ion, to recommend a way to approxi-

Washington, March 4.—President mate disarmament and relieve the Harding in his inaugural address to crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to parties pate in suggesting plans for mediation conciliation and arbitration, and would the world about him after the great gladly join in that expressed conscience starm, noting the marks of destruction 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 human-ity's new concept of righteousness, justice and its hatred of war into recom mended action we are ready most hear tily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

Since freedom impelled, and inde endence inspired and nationality ex alted, a world super government is con-trary to everything, we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness. It is sanctity. It is not alcofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are

and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our as tion by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for our selves and for the world is well estab lished, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rest On Popular Will.

"The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct in-terpretation of the deliberate, intelli gent, dependable popular will of America In deliberate questioning of a suggested change of National policy where internationally was to supersede nationality, 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 ager to initiate, anxious to participat: in any seemly program likely to lessen the possibility of war and prove that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human re lationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place the moral leadership of ivilization and we held a maintained America, a proven republic, the un-shaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengtheni.; good will and promoting

secord on both continents. "Mankind needs a world-wide bene-diction of under tanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among government, and it will inaugustanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comities so essential to pe

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

"We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he 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

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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.

# PRESIDENCY W 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 Conferring With Senate In Exec. utive Session

Washington, March, 4. The reins of Presidential putherity passed from

Woodrow Wilson to Warren (i. Barding once the simplest and most dramatic

of a generation-The drama centered about the retire

ment of Woodrow Wilson to private life. Insistent to the last moment that he would carry out a cetiring Presi-dent'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 Capital.

As he descended from the White House portico to enter the waiting au tomobile, 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 Knez, chairman of the congressional inaugural committee that he was not equal to partiing Vice-President Coolidge in the Senate chamber nor in the ceremony of insugurating President Harding on the portice 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 Presi dent an hour he had revived a precedent set by George Washington by conferring with the Senate in executive ses sion, submitting in person the nomi of which immediately were confirmed.

Within another hour he had gone to the White House to "hang up his hat among government, and it will inaugu-rate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such under-House gates which for four years had been closed to the public. The public celebrated the event by actually overrunning the grounds and peeping 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 incoming of a Chief Executive. Thous-ands witnessed the oath and cheered the old and new Presidents along Pennsylvania Avenue, but the crowd was only a fraction of the customary inaugura-tion throngs.

On the Bible used by George Wash-

ington at his first induction into office and on a verse of Scripture extelling the virtue of an humble faith in God Mr. Harding plighted his best ability to the presidency.

Reiterates Normalcy Slogar 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 normaley.

The inaugural coremony took place as usual on a stand erected above the east steps of the Capital 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 usuat. 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 decoraalong Pennsylvania Avenue and the ususcort of cavalry acting as a dential guard of honor in the ride to and from the Capitol. The only sem-

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 insuguration 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 insugural commany began to file out on the plat. company began to file out on the plat-form facing the East plaza, members of the Senate and House coming first, fol-lowed 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 to the front of the

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