

WILSON GLAD TO REACH CLOSE OF TERM OF OFFICE

His Secretary Describes The Last Hours of The Administration

HIS QUIET COURAGE NEVER DESERTED HIM

Vivid Description of Last Minutes of Wilson's Presidential Term; Hero and Conqueror Still Though Shouts of Multitude Are For New Chief

WOODROW WILSON AS I KNOW HIM BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY. CHAPTER XLV. THE LAST DAY.

I was greatly concerned lest the President should be unable by reason of his physical condition to stand the strain of inauguration day. Indeed, members of his cabinet and intimate friends, like Grayson and myself had tried to persuade him not to take part, but he could not, by any argument, be drawn away from what he believed to be his duty—to join in the inauguration of his successor, President-elect Harding. The thought that the people of the country might misconstrue his attitude if he should miscount away, and his firm resolve to show every courtesy to his successor in office were the only considerations that led him to play his part to the end.

When I arrived at the White House early on the morning of the 4th of March, the day of the inauguration, I found him in his study, smiling and gracious as ever. He acted like a boy who was soon to be out of school and free of the burdens that had for eight years weighed him down to the breaking point. He expressed to me the feeling of relief that he was experiencing now that his term of office was really at an end. I recalled to him the little talk we had had on the same day, four years before, upon the conclusion of the ceremonies incident to his own inauguration in 1917. At his own inauguration in 1917, at the time we were seated in the Executive office. Turning away from his desk and looking out of the window which overlooked the beautiful White House lawn and gardens, he said:

"Well, how I wish this were March 4, 1921. What a relief it will be to do what I please and to say what I please; but, more than that, to write my own impressions of the things that have been going on since my own eyes. I have felt constantly a personal detachment from the Presidency. The one thing I resent when I am not performing the duties of the office is being reminded that I am President of the United States. I feel toward this office as a man feels toward a great function which, in his working hours, he is obliged to perform, but which, out of working hours, he is glad to get away from and resume the quiet course of his own thought. I tell you, my friend, it will be great to be free again."

Wilson on March 4, 1921. On the morning, March 4, 1921, he acted like a man who was happy now that his dearest wish was to be realized. As I looked at Woodrow Wilson, seated in his study that morning, in his cutaway coat, awaiting word of the arrival of President-elect Harding at the White House, to me he was every inch the President, quiet, dignified, ready to meet the duties of the trying day upon which he was now to enter, in his countenance a calm nobility. It was hard for me to realize as I beheld him, seated behind his desk in his study, that here was the head of the greatest nation in the world, who, in a few hours, was to step back into the uneventful life of a private citizen.

A few minutes and he was notified that the President-elect was in the Blue Room awaiting his arrival. Alone, unaided, grasping his old blackthorn stick, the faithful companion of many months, his "third leg," as he playfully called it, slowly he made his way to the President's study. He was standing in the Blue Room meeting the President-elect and greeting him in the most gracious way. No evidence of the trial of pain he was undergoing in striving to play a modest part in the ceremonies was apparent either in his bearing or attitude as he greeted the President-elect and the members of the Congressional Inaugural Committee. He was an ill man but a sportsman, determined to see the thing through to the end. President-elect Harding met him in the most kindly fashion showing him the keenest consideration and courtesy.

And now the final trip to the Capitol from the White House. The ride to the Capitol was uneventful. From the physical appearance of the two men seated beside each other in the automobile it was plain to the casual observer who was the outgoing and who the incoming President. On the right sat President Wilson, gray, haggard, broken. He interpreted the cheering from the crowds that lined the avenue as being in the President's honor, and looked straight ahead. It was Mr. Harding's day, not his. On the left Warren G. Harding, the rising star of the republic, healthy, vigorous, great-chested, showing every evidence in his tanned face of that fine, sturdy health so necessary a possession in order to grapple with the problems of his country. One, the man on the right, a battle-scarred veteran, a casualty of the war, now weary and anxious to lay down the reins of office; the other, agile, vigorous,

Special Session Plunges Into Routine Legislation

Both Houses Get Off To Good Start On First Day But End of Session Apparently Is Not In Sight; Governor Morrison Sends Up Brief Message Limited To Two Items Mentioned In Call

With 129 items of legislation, ranging in importance from the sealing for catfish in the Catawba river to abolition of the death penalty for crime in North Carolina, three petitions praying release from the Statewide stock law, and a brief message from Governor Morrison indicating his intention not to offer any suggestion other than that contained in his call for the session covers the work done in the House and Senate on the opening day of the special session which convened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

State-wide legislation included in the bills introduced in both Houses include, beside the Spence measure on capital punishment, a resolution providing for a State bond issue to take up the deficit in the State school fund; repeal of the section of the Finance Act taxing the net income of insurance companies; repeal of the section of the Finance Act which taxes Liberty Bonds held by banks as part of their surplus, the revised Municipal Finance act, and the Burgwyn bill reducing the property tax exemption from \$300 to \$50.

Though getting away to a flying start in the matter of new legislation offered, most of it in the nature of local bond issue measures, the hopes of early adjournment received a perceptible jolt in the number of bills offered. The Senate passed up a resolution setting Friday, December 16 as the final day for the expiration of the session and Friday of this week as the final day in which roll call bills may be introduced. Brevity of session is clearly emphasized in the message sent to the House and the Senate by the Governor. It reads:

Governor's Message.
"The necessity for my calling your Honorable Body in Extraordinary Session is set forth in the call, and I most respectfully invite your consideration of the two matters therein specifically referred to."

"Under the Constitution, you have the undoubted right to proceed to act upon any other matter which, in your opinion, merits your attention. I do not deem it my duty to make any recommendations to you other than to ask that you take such action upon the two matters mentioned in the Proclamation calling you together as you deem wise."

"The great program which you provided for in your Regular session, I hope, is being administered to your satisfaction. I am well pleased at the splendid service being rendered by the various Boards, Commissions and other Executive Agencies charged with the duty of working out your great and patriotic designs."

THIRTY-NINE BILLS AT FIRST SENATE SESSION

Thirty-nine bills and resolutions presented at the opening session of the Senate yesterday offered little of a controversial nature, but the upper house refused to act upon a joint resolution limiting the introduction of roll-call bills, which under the constitution require six days for passage, to Friday of this week and contemplating final adjournment not later than Friday, the sixteenth. The temper of the Senate appeared to favor adoption of the resolution but individual Senators expressed themselves as being unwilling to vote upon the matter until they had had time to "get their bearings."

The resolution which merely limited the introduction of roll-call bills, was offered by Senator Mendenhall, of Guilford, who asked that it be put upon its immediate passage. Unanimous consent was denied by an objection lodged by Senator Delany, of Anson, who thought the Senate too peripatetic.

The resolution will be brought up again today, with action to be first taken upon two amendments. The first of these, offered by Senator Long, of Alamance, would provide for sine die adjournment not later than Friday, December 16. The other amendment, which was offered by Senator Burgwyn, of Northampton, provides for a recess to be taken immediately upon the ratification of the resolution until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February. The latter amendment was offered, seriously, but it is not expected that it will receive any large measure of support.

To Reduce Exemption. The only other measure likely to produce any extensive argument is a bill offered by Senator Burgwyn, of Northampton, to reduce the personal property exemption for taxation purposes from \$300 to \$50. A similar measure reducing the exemption to \$100 was passed by the Senate at its regular session but was killed by the House. Passage of the bill has since been recommended by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners at their convention at Washington.

BOWIE LAUNCHES BATTLE AGAINST SUPT. E. C. BROOKS

Usurpation of Authority and Extravagance Charged at Hearing

BROOKS UNDER FIRE BEFORE COMMITTEE

Hearing On Resolution To Take Care of \$710,000 Deficit In School Fund Precipitates Long Heralded Fight Against Brooks Administration of Schools

Smouldering opposition to the administration of the State school system flared up in bitter debate when State Superintendent E. C. Brooks was attacked before the joint committee on education yesterday afternoon by Representative T. C. Bowie on the grounds of extravagance and by Representative Everett of Durham on the alleged suggestion that the department had usurped the functions of the State Tax Commission.

Wandering far afield from the discussion of the resolution providing for the relief of the deficit in the State school fund, the whole problem of school finances and school administration, with some generalizations on reevaluation, the constitution, the operation of the present system of taxation in the State were injected into the debate.

Dr. Brooks Explains.
Dr. Brooks began with an explanation of the deficit of \$710,000 in the school fund, caused, he declared, by the fact that so many more teachers improved their standing in such measure as to command better salaries than he had moved on to the recommendation that \$75,000 additional money in the hands of the State, secured through premiums on State bonds, be appropriated to the Indian normal school at Pembroke, which had been omitted from the general appropriation bill.

From there, Mr. Bowie wanted to know why that money could not be applied to the deficit, instead of appropriated to some new purpose. When Dr. Brooks had explained the necessity for making the appropriation, and had been corroborated by Senator Varner, Mr. Bowie went through the whole organization of the department, demanding to know if something couldn't be shored down here and something there. It was explained that the deficit is for last year, and not the present year.

"What is your minimum salary under this new schedule," he demanded of Dr. Brooks.
"Forty-five dollars," replied Dr. Brooks shortly.
"Your maximum is what?"
"One hundred and thirty three dollars."

"What was it before?"
"One hundred and thirty-three."
"What was your minimum?"
"Forty-five."

Hearing Waxed Warm
The questions and answers were fired back and forth with more spirit than is generally the case in exchanges before legislative committees. Mr. Bowie went on through the catalogue of Department activities, demanding to know why Dr. Brooks had offered mandamus proceedings brought to compel the levying of more taxes than the constitution allows. Dr. Brooks answered that it was the fault of counties who had reduced their property values to a point below where enough money could be raised for school purposes with the established rate.

"Don't you put your administration expenses, and your teacher training ahead of your six months schools in appropriating money?" Mr. Bowie demanded. Dr. Brooks explained that these things were covered by State money, and not by county levies. He explained the necessity of establishing some rule for the levying of counties when values were being cut on so many different bases. He said that some fixed sum had to be named for a county to raise before it could participate in the equalizing fund, 92 counties in the State would take from the fund, which was inadequate for such a drain.

PRESIDENT BEARS HIMSELF WELL IN MAKING ADDRESS

Josephus Daniels "Looks Down" On Solons From Press Gallery

CONGRESS ASKED TO ABDICATE ON TARIFF

Republican Chief Magistrate Preaches What "Old Guard" Condemned As Rank Heresy In Wilson Last Year; Rebukes Insurgents

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Washington, Dec. 6.—I have risen in the world. Last year when I attended a session of Congress to hear the President's message a seat was reserved for me on the floor with the other members of the cabinet.

Today I had a seat in the press gallery which enabled the members of the Fourth Estate to look down on the President and the solons. There is a difference. Then I had to look up to the President in more ways than one. Today in a physical sense I looked down upon him, but in no other sense, for as a good American citizen, except physically, I always look up to the Chief Executive and pay respect to the office even if I disagree—as I decidedly did today with certain policies presented. Moreover, it was the first time I had seen a country editor in action as President. Of course, I had seen him inaugurated, but that was the honeymoon days. This is the big job on the long run after the first glow is over and after some of his policies have been repudiated by a Congress of his own party.

Harding Beats Himself Well.
The country editor bore himself well as President. He has a fine appearance, a splendid bearing, and an impressive voice. He always specializes on impressiveness. Some times his impressive oratory is more striking than his argument. But, no matter what you think of what he advocates, it falls with weight because of his trained manner of speaking. He knows when and where to place emphasis. He knows where to be specific and where to deal in glittering generalities. And he did both.

There were more reporters present from more nations than ever before heard a President deliver his address. Most of the three hundred foreign journalists who are covering the conference took advantage of the occasion to see how Congress takes orders from the White House. There was not room enough in the press gallery for them and so a precedent was broken and the foreign correspondents were given seats on the floor, headed by H. G. Wells. President Harding in the early part of his address declared that "in the main the contribution of this republic to the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government," putting Congress in the place of "co-operation."

Such doctrine if preached a year ago would have been called "executive dictatorship."
Some of the Early Arrivals.
Among the first members to arrive and sit together were Uncle Joe Cannon, Jim Mann, and Martin Madden, three of the most famous of the Old Guard reactionaries. Miss Alice Robertson came early. I had lately been at her home in Muskogee and heard a bright Democrat in Democratic harness as that in 1922 we will bring back "Alice from Wonderland." As the only woman member she is, of course, pointed out and has polite and fine presence.

In honor of the occasion, Representative Graham, the big Philadelphia Representative, who drops in occasionally only when not engaged in representing his clients, was in attendance. He did not vote to continue the excess profits tax. General Isaac R. Sherwood, with a red carnation on his lapel, occupied his old seat and made everybody regret the lack of wisdom shown by his constituents in not keeping him in Congress as long as he lives.

Big Hand For Hughes
Frederick by Secretary Hughes, who received handclapping, the cabinet came in early after twelve o'clock. The applause was for Hughes who wore his whiskers shorter and his smile larger. Ambassador Geddes, Jusserand, Kate and the foreign delegates had a cordial reception, the delegate from India having a white handkerchief wrapped around his head. Eiliku Root sat between Wellington Koo and a Belgian. When the Senators came in, Simmons and Overman were among the leaders. Senator Simmons and Representative Poy, of the Fourth North Carolina district, were named on the committee to wait on the President and invite him to address the joint session. North Carolina was the only State that this scored twice. Everybody rose when Mr. Harding came in accompanied by Judson Walliser, a newspaper correspondent, and Brigadier General Sawyer. Nearly at Aliva Roosevelt—that's what everybody calls her because the name Roosevelt is more popular than the name Longworth.

HARDING DWELLS CHIEFLY ON DOMESTIC MATTERS IN HIS SPEECH TO CONGRESS

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Declares "Most Gratifying World Accomplishment" By Arms Conference Is Not "Improbable"

MAKES PROPOSAL FOR FLEXIBLE TARIFF AND INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Chief Executive Is Given Hearty Reception on Opening of New Session of Congress; Gives Definition of Capital and Labor and Stresses Necessity of Industrial Arbitration; Declares Farming Must Be Made a Profitable Occupation and Endorses Co-operative Marketing Strongly; Urges Immediate Aid For Starving Russians, and Refers to Merchant Marine and Other Domestic Problems

The text of President Harding's message to Congress follows:
"Mr. Speaker and members of the Congress: It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the Congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More. It is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

"For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid a menace of war as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disordered conditions, has added to the difficulties of government which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities. Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disordered conditions are so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustment can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral, and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do direct to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people like with our national good fortune.

No Program of Restoration
"It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In a main, such a program must be worked out by the nations more directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling, then we can help, and we mean to help. We shall do so unselfishly, because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting unselfishly, because the commerce and international exchanges in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement, are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

In the main, the contribution of this republic to the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the sanction and the co-operation of Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxious days of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the chief executive. The repeal of war time legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and co-operation, and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

No Encroachment on Congress
Encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperilled, and our faith in the republic was riveted anew. We ought not to find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Believes Partisan Government.
Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy.

DECLARES "MOST GRATIFYING WORLD ACCOMPLISHMENT" BY ARMS CONFERENCE IS NOT "IMPROBABLE"

Washington, Dec. 6.—Launching of the new session of Congress was completed today with delivery by President Harding of his opening address at a joint session of the Senate and House, made notable by the presence of delegates to the armament limitation conference.

Proposals for a flexible tariff, adjustable by the President or the Tariff Commission; for an industrial tribunal and for a constitutional amendment to stop the flood of tax free securities, were the President's outstanding statements on domestic affairs.

Speaks of Conference
Turning to the international field, the President said of the armament limitation conference that "a most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable." He also urged enactment of the measure for funding the allied debt, proposed food relief for starving Russia, expressed satisfaction over the nation being at peace and held out promise of aid to the world in war restoration.

Hearty Reception.
A hearty reception was given the President by what was said to be one of the largest audiences ever jammed into the House chamber. Demonstrations of a full minute each occurred when he entered at 12:30 o'clock and again when he concluded at 1:30, the entire audience standing and applauding. Applause also broke into his address frequently, especially from House members when he discussed topics of administration policy, and with especial volume when he advanced his plan for a tribunal to weigh disputes between capital and labor and declared that labor organizations should not be permitted to "exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distress."

Would Help Russians
The audience, which included the cabinet, diplomatic corps and many high officials besides the foreign delegates, also responded warmly when, with manifest feeling, the President urged aid for starving peoples of Russia and proposed a gift of 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grain.

Presentation later of more detailed views on the shipping situation was promised by the executive in declaring that he opposed abrogation of commercial treaties provided by the Jones act. Such abrogations, he said, would cause "chaos." A suggestion for a plan of "reimbursement" to ship operators was accepted as an advance statement of his previously announced views as to ship subsidies.

The President's recommendations were received by Republican leaders with widespread expressions of approval, although some declared that one or more of the executive's proposals would be difficult, if not impossible, of early enactment.

Prompt Response.
Prompt response came to portions of the President's recommendations. Immediately after the joint session, a Senate passed a bill urging Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, as head of the American Relief Administration, authorizing donation to the administration of surplus medical and other stores of the army.

ALLIANCE HOLDING CENTER OF STAGE

American Attitude Toward Quadruple Alliance Remains a Mystery

Washington, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The effort to find an acceptable substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has so diverted the attention of many of the arms delegates as to throw even the question of the naval rivalry temporarily into the background.

PARLIAMENT TO PASS ON TREATY

Old Quarrel Between England and Ireland Is Finally Settled

London, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The century-old quarrel between England and Ireland was ended, as had been fervently hoped, in the small hours of Tuesday morning by the signature in the Prime Minister's cabinet room of a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of eighteen articles, giving Ireland the title of "The Irish Free State" and the same constitutional status as Canada, Australia and other overseas dominions.

The question of allegiance, which up to the last moment threatened to wreck the negotiations, was surmounted by permitting the members of the Irish Parliament to swear allegiance to the constitution of "The Irish Free State" and "be faithful to His Majesty, the King."

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