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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

HARDING DWELLS CHIEFLY

ON DOMESTIC MATTERS IN

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

WILSON GLAD TO REACH CLOSE OF

His Secretary Describes The Last Hours of The - Administration

HIS QUIET COURAGE **NEVER DESERTED HIM**

Wivid 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 lnauguration 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 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 remain 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 in-auguration, 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 a joint resolution limiting the inweighed 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 inaugura tion in 1917. At the time we were seated in the Executive office. Turn ing away from his desk and gazof the window which overlooked the beautiful White House hwn and gardens, he said:
"Well, how I wish this were March

1921. What a relief it will be to what I please and to say what I my own impressions of the things that have been going on under 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 be reminded that I am Presiden of the United States, I feel toward this office as a man feels toward great function which, in his work ing hours, he is obliged to perform, but which, out of working hours, he is glad to get away from the resolution until the first Tuesfriend, it will be great to be free offered seriously but it is not ex- pleton, of Wake, providing for the

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 Wood-20w Wilson, seated in his study that morning, in his cutaway coat, awaiting word of the arrival of Presiat-elect Harding at the White upon which he was now to entet, in beheld him, seated behind his desk tion at Washington. in his study, that here was the head

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 comsion of many months, his "third eg," as he playfully called it, slowhe made his way to the elevator and in few seconds he was standing in the Blue Boom 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 mbers of the Congressional Inaugural Committee. He was an ill man the thing through to the end. President-elect Harding met him in the st kindly fashion showing him

keenest consideration and cour

And now the final trip to the Capitel from the White House. The ride to the Capitol was uneventful. ride to the Capitol was uneven. From the physical appearance of the two men seated beside each other in the automobile it was plain to the and who the incoming President. On the right ant President Wilson, gray, haggard, broken. He interpreted the cheering from the crowds that lined avenue as belonging to the mident'elect, and looked straight and. It was Mr. Harding's day, not his. On the left Warren Gam of Harding, the rising star of the public, healthy, vigorous, great-ested, showing every evidence in a tanned face of that fine, sturdy alth so necessary a possession in of his country. One, the man on the of the war, now weary and the other, agile, vigore

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 seining for catfish in the Catawba river to abolition of the death penalty for crime in North Carlina, 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 het income of insurance companies; repeal of the section of the Finace Act which taxes Liberty Bonds held by banks as part of their surplus, the revised Munici pal Finance act, and the Burgwyn bill reducing the property tax exemp-

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 joit in the number of bills offered. The Senate passed up a resolution setting Friday, December 16 ministration of the State school sysas the day for the expiration of the session and Friday of this week as tem flared up in bitter debate when 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 Begular session, 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

HOUSE TAKES IN MUCH

form of a bill after the prelimi-

nary stage of resolutions was pas-

Marshal Poch to Raleigh, and pre-

cipitating the ancient stock law bat-

tle into the proceedings again. Barnes of Hertford offered the bill,

and the majority of those coming

Not until fourteen other meas-

ures had been dumped into the hop-

piece of lawmiking develop. Repre-

sentative Spence sent forward his very brief document calling for the

repeal of all laws and sections of

laws that provide death as the punishment for crime in North

when Representative Owen, of Samp-

bill for each offence, and in lieu

thereof, substituting life imprison-

ment, and castration of the prison-er. All four measures followed the

Spence bill to the Judiciary com

New Legislative Insects

seven members, and an appropriation

forces in the State. The measure

went to the Appropriations com-

mittee, where it will find a friendly

chairman in Representative W. N

the more important pieces of legis-lation that are to be its portion

at the session. Then came the

Act eliminating the tax on the net

incomes of insurance, companies and the elimination of the requirement

cluded in their surplus funds; the

deficit, with its attendant provision for the appropriation of the prem-

ium on certain bonds for perman

ent improvement at the Croatan

For the banking bill, it is claimed that the act merely brings the State-law into conformity with the Federal

income tax statutes, and for the insurance bill, it is claimed that the

Pinance Committee and approved.

Another fate may await the reso-

lution offered for the relief of the State school fund. Its discussion before the Committee on Education

during the afternoon precipitated a stormy debate between State Superintendent Brooks and Repre-

which provides for a bond issu

sentative Monroe at the morning sension by request, provide for the sale of 35 acres of land owned by the State School for the Blind in

the southeastern section of the city.

(Continued on Page Two.)

resolution taking care of the school

that banks list Liberty B

two amendments to his Finance

The House awaited nightfall for

Everett.

per did anything like a Statewide

after it were of like kind.

ed, with its memorials for inviting

THIRTY-NINE BILLS AT FIRST SENATE SESSION LEGISLATIVE TERRITORY

Thirty-nine bills and resolutions resented at the opening session of the Senate yesterday offered little of a controversial nature, but the upper house refused to act upon troduction of roll-call bills, which under the constitution require six days for passage, to Friday of this week and contemplating final ad-journment 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 saked that it be ut upon its immediate passage.
Unanimous consent was denied by
an objection lodged by Senator Dunlap, of Anson, who thought the action toe percipitate.
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 and resume the quiet course of day after the first Monday in Febhis own thought. I tell you, my ruary. The latter amendment was ure offered by Representative Tempected that it will receive any large

measure of support. The only other measure likely to produce any extensive argument is a bill offered by Senator Burgwyn, of Northampton, to reduce the personal sentatives of the banking, comproperty exemption for taxation purposes from \$300 to \$50. A similar House, to me he was every inch the \$100 was passed by the Senate at President, quiet, dignified; ready to its regular session but was killed meet the duties of the trying day by the House. Passage of the bill has since been recommended by the countenance a calm, nobility. It North Carolina Association of Counwas hard for me to realize as I ty Commissioners at their conven-

The hill took the same course as e greatest nation in the the roll-call bill resolution, Senator world, who, in a few hours, was to Burgwyn failing in an effort to have step back into the uneventful life the bill placed upon its immediate of a private citizen. it put upon the calendar without ref-

> The message of the Governor was not accompanied by the nomination of A. D. Watts, now serving as Revenue Commissioner under a recess appointment and whose confirmation is the peculiar function of the Sentroduced were purely local measures most of these being placed upo the calendar without reference to

The first bill presented to the Senate was a joint resolution offered by Senator Delaney, of Mecklenburg, inviting Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of North Carolina and enable the General Assembly to honor him in rec ognition of his services as generalis simo of the allied armies a the World War. The resolution was passed by unanimous consent and deutenant Governor Copper appointed Senators Delancy, Dewar and Long, of Halifax, as a commit-tee on the part of the Senate to present the resolution and to take part in the exercises at Monroe when the Marshal's special train

stops there Friday afternoon. Three other bills placed upon their immediate passage were offered Benator Sams providing for of not more than \$720,000, is a down system of valuing property on sidments to the charters of three clause appropriating the accrued a State standard was responsible for premium on the State's institutional bends, amounting to \$71,800, for bends, amounting to \$71,800, for large part of the unrest.

Drilled For An Hour.

For more than an hour Mr. Bowie state's and Mt. Amoena Seminary large provides at the Indian Normal large part of the unrest. Lutheran colleges, Lenoir College at Hickory, Mt. Plenant College at Mt.

Pleasant and Mt. Amoena Seminary at Hickory,
Would Sell School Farm.
Senator Walker introduced a hill authorizing the directors of the State Institution for the Bland, and with the consent of the Council of State, to sell the 35-sere farm in the southers portion of the City of Releigh, known as the Wutson Place and use the proceeds to acquire other lands. the proceeds to acquire other lands suitable for educational purposes. The only other atoms in yester-

Extravagance Charged

Usurpation of Authority and at Hearing

BROOKS UNDER FIRE BEFORE COMMITTEE

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

State Superintendent E. C. Brooks was attacked before the joint committee on education yesterday after noon by Representative T. C. Bowie on the grounds of extravagance and by Representative Everett of Durham on the veiled suggestion that the de-

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 istration, with some generalizations scnse, for as a good American cition revaluation, the constitution, the zen, except physically, I always look operation of the present system of into the debate.

Dr. Brooks Explains. Dr. Brooks began with an explana-tion 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 in Hertford county was the first measure as to command better salaries. From that he moved on to the thing suggested to the House in 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. Bawie 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 through the whole organization of the department, demanding to know if something couldn't be sheared 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

Carolina. The bill went to the First Judiciary committee, and the consensus of opinion is that it will be put to sleep there.

An amplified and embellished form of abolition of capital punishinder this new schedule," he denanded of Dr. Brooks. "Forty-five dollars," replied Dr ment appeared at the night session Bracks shortly. "Your maximum is what?" son, offered four bills, providing for "One hundred and thirty three the repeal of the death penalty, one

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

"Forty-five." Hearing Waxed Warm

The questions and answers were The impending plague of the boll fired back and forth with more spirit weevil was recognized in a measthan is generally the case in exchanges before legislative committees. Mr. Bowie went on through the appointment of a Commission of catalogue of Department activities, demanding to know why Dr. Brooks of \$1,000 to study the situation, had ofdered mandamus praceedings brought to compel the levying o more taxes than the constitution allows. Dr. Brooks answered that it was the fault of counties who ha mercial, agricultural and educational reduced their property values to a point below where enough money could be raised for school purpose

with the established rate. "Don't you put your administra tion expenses, and your teacher raining 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 ne essity of establishing some rule for the guidance of counties when values were being cut on so many different hases. He said that some fixed sun had to be named for a county to raise before it could participate the equalizing fund, 92 counties in which was inadequate for such a

drain. Had Advised Counties

Indian Nodmal school at Pembroke, and the amended Municipal Finance Commissioners from many counties in the State had come to Raleigh to inquire what would hap pen to them if they reduced their ralues, Dr. Brooks declared. He stated to them that if they cut State levies a tax of two and a half values they would have to raise rates to a point that would produce the per cent on the gross incomes of all insurance companies, and that the levy of a three per cent tax on the net income in addition to the revenue of last year. This has been initial tax on the gross receipts from premiums. Both bills were considered during the afternoon of the counties, with the exception of Mr. Bowie's county, and in Yadkin. Suits are pending in the Supreme court or a sidered during the afternoon of the counties, with the exception of Mr. Bowie's county, and in Yadkin. Suits are pending in the Supreme court or a sidered during the afternoon of the counties, with brought against the Yadkin officials. Dr. Brooks has been unable to get

mit started in Ashe. Here Mr. Everett raised the ques usuzped the authority of the State Tax Commission in saying to the county authorities what they must do. inquired if the Tax Commission sentatives Bowie and Everett of had ceased to function, and if Dr Durham. Included in the measure, Brooks had succeeded their powers Brooks had succeeded their powers. Dr. Brooks admitted that the broken

> drilled Dr. Brooks with a rapid fire of questions, recurring again and again to the idea that the salary was excessive, that the expenditures of the Department were placed first in appropriations, with the school left to run the six months on what ever remained. Dr. Brooks stated over and over that the department sools on funds raised in the county Motion made to report the reso-

> > (Continued on Page Two)

BATTLE AGAINST HIMSELF WELL IN MAKING ADDRESS

Josephus Daniels "Looks Down" On Solons From Press Gallery

CONGRESS ASKED TO ABDICATE ON TARIFF

trate Preaches What "Old Condemned As Bank Heresy In Wilson Last Year; Rebukes Insur-

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Washington, Dec. 6.-I have risen n the world. Last year when I at tended a session of Congress to hea the President's message a seat was the other members of the eshinet Today I had a seat in the pres gallery which enabled the member partment had usurped the functions of the Fourth Estate to look down of the State Tax Commission.

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 upon him, but in no other up to the Chief Executive and pay assation in the State were injected respect to the office even if I dis agree—as I decidedly did today with certain policies presented seen a country editor in action as President. Of course, I had seen job on the long run after the first policies have been repudiated by a blest with our national good for-Congress of his own party. Harding Bears Himself Well.

The country editor bore himself well as President. He has a fine ap pearance, 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 advocates, it falls with weight because of his trained manner of speaking. He knows when and where Senatar Varser, Mr. Bowie went to place emphasis. He knows where to be specific and where to deal in glittering generalities. And he did

There were more reporters present from more nations than ever before card a President deliver his address. Most of the three hundred foreign journalists who are covering the conference took advantage of the eccasion 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 scats President Harding in the early part of his address declared that "in the main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the conflict of opinion about constituworld must come through the initia- tional duties or authority. During tive of the executive branch of the the anxieties of war, when necessity

the place of "co-operation. Such doctrine if preached a year ago would have been called "execu

tive dictation. Some of the Early Arrivals. Among the first members to ar ive and sit together were Uncle Jos Cannon, Jim Mann, and Martin Madden, three of the most famous of Old Guard reactionaries. Mis-Alies Robertson came early. I had gee and heard a bright Democrat in a Democratic banquet say that in 1922 we will bring back "Alice from Wonderland." As the only wo ... an member she is, of course, pointed out and has poise and fine presence In honor of the occasion, Representative Graham, the big Phila-delphia Bepresentative, 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. a red carnation on his lapel, occuequalizing fund, 92 counties in pied his old seat and made every-state would take from the fund. body regret the lack of wisdom shows by his constitutents in not keeping him in Congress as long as

> Big Hand For Hughes Preceded by Secretary Hughes, who received handclapping the cabinet came in early after twelve o'clock. The applause was for Hughes who were 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. Elihu Root sat between Wellington Koo and a Belgian. When the Senators came Simmons and Overman were among the leaders. Senator Simmons and Representative Pou, of the Fourth North Carolina district, were named on the committe to wait on the President and invite him to address the joint session. North Carolina was the only State that when Mr. Harding came in accom-panied by Judson Welliver, a newspaper correspondent, and Brigadier General Sawyer. Nearby sat Alive calls her because the name Roose

velt is more popular than the nam-What about the message? President Harding started in with good voice, but soon he read as if he was wearied and he put no real punch in the message after the first

five minutes.

Asks Congress To Abdicate.

Upon the tariff he practically declared that the old Republican tariff of exclusion had played out and that

HIS SPEECH TO CONGRESS TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S **MESSAGE TO CONGRESS**

The text of President Harding's problems confronting both the legessage to Congress follows:

"Mr. Speaker and members of the the government. Congress: It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the Congress with the republic at peace with all our country is not only free from there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we

so deeply cherish. "For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in wat'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 ermanent readjustment can be effeeted without consideration of our nescapable relationship to affairs in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmind President. Of course, I had seen ful of social, moral, and political him inaugurated, but that was the conditions which are not of direct honeymoon days. This is the big concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the glow is over and after some of his very becoming interest of a people

No Program of Restoration

"It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. 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 which marked our high tide of for tunate 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 restored normalcy as a whole. in 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 the floor, headed by H. G. Wells. fail utterly if the sanction and the ordinary session of Congress which co-operation of Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no seemed, compelling, there were cessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the chief executive. The epeal of war time legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergencey 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 funcitions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought is an insistent call for harmony of islative and executive branches of It is worth while to make allusion

here to the character of our govern-ment, mindful as one must be that the nations of the world. More. It an address to you is no less a mes is equally gratifying to report that sage to all our people for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is every impending menace of war, but a popular government through po litical lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic offi-cial duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperilled, and our faith in the re public was riveted anew. We ought not find these partisan lines ob structing the expenditious solution of the urgent problems of peace Believes In Partisan Government Granting that we are fundamen tally a representative popular government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the party in power should responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements world and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through

adherence to the accepted policy. There is vastly greater security. immensely more of the Nationa viewpoint, much larger and prompt er accomplishments where visions are along party lines, in the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically, or according to pursuits, or personal following. For a century and a third, parties have been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail, they are relieved of authority; and the system has brought us to a National eminence no less than a world ex-

Necessarily, legislation is a mat ter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meets ing of minds necessary to insure resuits, there must and will be accommodations and compromises, but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes the supreme responsibility to national must not be ignored. The shield to the high-minded public servant who adheres to party policy is manifest, but the higher the purpose is the good of the rep

It would be ungracious to with hold acknowledgement of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extra so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the insistent conditions which, during recent years, have called for the continued almost exclusive attention of your membership to public work. It would suggest insincerity if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the reduction, amelioration and adjustment of the burdens of taxation. Later on, when other problems are solved, I shall make some recommendations about renewed consideration of our tax program, but for the immediate time before us we must be content with the billion dollar reduction in the tax draft upon the people, and diminished improved method of collection. By your sustainment of the rigid economies already imaggarated, with hoped for extension of these econpurpose and concord of action to omies and added efficiencies in adspeed the solution of the difficult ministration, I believe further re-

ALLIANCE HOLDING CENTER OF STAGE

Quadruple Alliance Remains a Mystery

Washington, Dec. 6 .- (By the As-Angle-Japanese Alliance has so diverted the attention of many of the hoped, in the small hours of Tuesarms delegates as to throw even the question of the naval ratio temporarily into the background.

Both the Japanese and the British have shown a desire, to include the United States in any entente that may replace the alliance and a tentative treaty draft under considera concerned would provide for a quadruple arrangement also includ

U. S. Attitude Mystery. What may have been the attitude of the American delegates in the behind-the-scenes developments having to do with the proposal remains mystery. Taking the position that no entente suggestion is "formally' before them, the American represenbefore them, the American represen-tatives steadfastly refuse to discuss publicly in any way the possibility of American participation in politi eal agreement regarding the Far

In the absence of an authoritative point the impression is gained by the delegates of other powers that the (Continued on Page Eleven.)

American Attitude Toward Old Quarrel Between England and Ireland Is Finally Settled

London, Dec. 6 .- (By the Associate sociated Press.)—The effort to find ed Press,—The centuries old quaran acceptable substitute for the rel between England and Ireland was ended, as had been fervently day morning by the signature in the Prime Minister's cabinet roam of "a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," consisting of eighteen articles, giving Ireland the title of upon American valuation. Hearings "The Irish Free State" and the same on the tariff bill will be resumed to 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 mem-bers of the Irish Parliament to swear allegiance to the constitution The President, in his message of "The Irish Free State" and "be also emphasized need for agriculture. faithful to His Majesty, the King." Must Run Gountlet.

The treaty has yet to run the

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 Strong. ly; Urges Immediate Aid For Starving Russians, and Refers To Merchant Marine and Other Domestic Problems

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, adinstable by the President or the Tariff Commission; for an industrial tribunal and for a constitu tional 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 scurred when he entered at 12:30 at 1:20, 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 employment or subfect the public

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 grains.

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 sug-gestion for a plan of "reimbursement" to ship operators was accept-cl 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 possible, of early enactment,

Prompt Response. Prompt response came to portions of the President's recommendations. Im: listely after the joint session, s Senate passed a bill urked by Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, as head of the Ameri-Policf Administration, authorizing donation to the administration of surplus medical and other stores

of the army.
Legislation to meet the President's recommendations for a flexible tariff also was proposed immediately by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah. He introduced amendments to the pending tariff bill which would authorize the President by proclamation to redues or increase tariff rates based

Allied Debt Bill In second with the President's request for prompt action on the al-lied debt funding bill, the Senate finance committee held two meeting today in an effort to get the bill before the Senate immediately.

tural relief. He urged improved methods of distribution and market ing of farm products, advoca gauntlet of the Ulster government legislative assistance to co-operative and the Imperial Parliament. The marketing. Railroad fruight rates. Imperial Parliament has been summoned to meet on December 14, and
will be opened in state by the King,
who has taken the closest personal
interest, in the Irish negotiations,
since he practically astigated them

(Continued on Page Two.) (Continued on Page Two.)