

ASSEMBLY QUILTS; SPECIAL SESSION APPEARS CERTAIN

Governor Makes It Plain That Body Will Be Called Back To Pass On Ship Bill

BRIEF FLARES DEBATE ARE CLOSING FEATURES

In House Representative Cowles Starts Movement To Kill All State Bills

The crash of descending gavel wielded by Lieutenant-Governor Cooper and Speaker Dawson stilled the tumult of the General Assembly of North Carolina yesterday when the hands of the House clock pointed to the hour of noon. A moment before the Speaker had scrawled his name at the end of the 114th and last bill, transmitting it thereby into another chapter of the laws of the commonwealth.

Outside the bell on the tower of the central fire station tolled the hour of 1 o'clock, breaking in upon the silence that fell when the two presiding officers faced each other across the rotunda through the wide flung doors of the two chambers. The General Assembly had finished its labors and five minutes later the chambers were empty, members were hurrying their hotels to pack up and be gone.

Will Call It Back. Just before leaving for Charlotte where he will rest up from his labors, Governor Morrison yesterday afternoon declared that the session just adjourned, "has only one rival in the history of Southern General Assemblies, and that is its great predecessor of 1921." In the same breath, Governor Morrison made it clear that he contemplates a special session for the consideration of his proposed ship bill.

"Upon the whole," said Governor Morrison, "I am greatly pleased at the record of the General Assembly. It has only one rival in the history of Southern General Assemblies, and that is its great predecessor of 1921. I am sure the people will endorse its great constructive work."

It will come back again, in my opinion, and add to its great record the necessary legislation to establish water carried commerce from our wonderful navigable waters."

But for a brief flare of debate over an apparently inconsequential amendment to the election laws the morning sessions of the two houses were perfunctory, recording nothing more than the disincarnation of the House to amend the Turlington liquor law and of the Senate to decline to concur in the House amendment to the Armfield substitute for the Milliken anti-Klan bill.

A general minor public matters session passed in the House. Demolition attention to the calendar with its accumulation of more than 60 bills that had not been passed was broken when Representative Murphy offered the joint resolution for adjournment and moved a recess until 11:30 in order to give the enrolling clerks time to perform their appointed functions. William Baker again watched the clock, and when it reached the hour of re-assembly, he stepped its hands to compel it to await the completion of the work of the enrolling department, and started it again an hour later when it was signified that they were ready.

The name of the Lieutenant-Governor had already been affixed to all unpassed bills, and the action of the Speaker alone remained for that had not been sent to the Office of Secretary of State to be placed in the statutory law of the commonwealth. Hurdled by the name of John G. Dawson of each bill, while the members engaged in the saying of good-byes, the doors of the chambers opened, the two presiding officers repeated the words that adjourned the 1923 session of the General Assembly sine die.

That was the end. Cowles Starts Filibuster. Coming back into session after the recess taken at 12:15 yesterday morning the House undertook at 9:30 to clear the calendar. Representative Cowles immediately instituted a sort of informal filibuster by threatening to raise the point of no quorum and many bills went over into oblivion on his objection. Mr. Cowles believed that the House ought not to attempt to pass any more State-wide bills.

Some few bills were passed, including a measure to fix the term of office of the State Geologist to begin and end with that of the Governor, and another to require all banks having State funds on deposit to publish the amount of such deposits along with their published statements of resources and liabilities. Along came a measure providing for the increase of the power of the Governor in certain cases.

"More that it do lie on the table," came a chorus of motions from the floor, and the measure was tabled. The Everett-Turlington amendment to the Turlington liquor law was brought up, and as motion of Representative Moore laid on the table. And then the Squires bill giving

Record In Brief of 1923 General Assembly

Session convened January 3rd
Session adjourned March 6th
Bills introduced 1,896
Bills ratified 1,195
Bills killed 701

Major Bills Passed.

Highway Bond Issue, providing an additional fund of \$15,000,000 for the continuance of the present road building program, and the levy of an additional 2-cent gasoline tax.

Permanent Improvement bond issue for State institutions and the completion of work now under way, totaling \$10,867,500.

Appropriations bill carrying a total of \$15,000,000 for the maintenance of State institutions and departments for the biennial period.

The Revenue Act, re-enacting the 1921 schedule of license and privilege taxes, and the 1921 schedule of taxes on incomes and inheritances, and also exempting stocks in foreign corporations held by citizens of this State from ad valorem taxation.

The Machinery Act, providing for the valuation of all property under the direction of the county commissioners and strengthening the power of the State Revenue Commission to maintain a uniformity of values between the counties.

The Township educational bill providing for the repeal of the manumission, to compel the levy of taxes, and requiring the county boards of education to sit jointly with the county commissioners in preparing the county school budget. Power of the board to contract debt is limited to the amount of the budget.

Mothers' Aid bill appropriating \$50,000 a year to be matched by the counties for aid to worthy mothers deprived of the support of their husbands.

Permitting two or more adjoining counties to build county homes together.

Providing for State-wide eradication of ticks by the counties with State and Federal aid.

The Grist bill submitting to popular vote the question of issuing \$2,000,000 in bonds for loans on homes to veterans of the World War.

The Turlington codification of the State liquor laws to establish conformity of State laws to the Volstead act.

The Moore-Warren Solicitors' salary bill, placing the solicitors on a salary of \$4,500 annually with an expense account not to exceed \$750.

HARDING'S FIT OF GENEROSITY FAILS TO HELP VETERANS

Nothing New In Order To Give Ex-Soldiers Civil Service Preference

NEARLY ALL PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED

Case of Looking Stable Door After Horse Is Stolen; Miss Alice Robertson Says Charges Made By Tar Heel In \$10,000 Damage Suit Are Untrue

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District Natl. Bank Bldg., By EDWARD E. BRITTON (By Special Leased Wire)

Washington, March 6.—"Looking the stable door after the horse is stolen," is the view taken here by veterans of the World War and of Civil Service advocates with regard to the extended Civil Service preference regulations which President Harding authorized on the eve of his departure for Florida, where he goes to be entertained by E. B. McLean, owner and editor of the Washington Post, the paper that is the mouth-piece and echo of the Harding administration. Another characterization of the directions given the Civil Service Commission was that it is "much ado about nothing," that in reality the plans announced had nothing new about them.

Came Too Late. The criticism of the alleged "splendid" action of the President in directing that a margin of five points in examinations be allowed and that when reductions in forces are ordered employees with military records are to be dismissed last on one count that the directions are belated, that the great bulk of all places are now filled and that forces are being decreased straight along, and not increased, and that under the Wilson administration there was the same five points preference allowed and the same action directed in caring for employees with military records when dismissals were effected and as to age limits being established, it was pointed out that the vast bulk of the men and women who served in the army or the navy were within the age limits and needed no removal of age limitations, it being agreed, however, that this might be of some value in the future, but that this would come after the term of office of President Harding had expired.

One new point in the preference ratings on examinations for Civil Service positions that pleases as to these ratings is that five points extra instead of six points are allowed veterans who suffered serious disabilities, another point in this class being that time spent in military service is to be credited in certain examinations, and another that veterans are to be appointed for departmental work in Washington without regard to the question of appointments to the various states, though this is questionable, for the appointment of employees to the states is a regulation that is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Entirely All Blank. While the new directions of President Harding look well and read well to the unacquainted—it is pointed out that the preference ratings of five and ten per cent of veterans of the World War will in reality amount to merely a bit of bunk if the applications made in the appointment of postmasters is a criterion. North Carolina furnishes many examples of this, for it will be remembered that veterans after veteran has been refused appointment as postmaster, even when leading in the eligible list of three examinations, and the appointments given to Republican politicians and ward-healers. For North Carolina and many other states this sort of work has gone on and has been denounced on the floors of Congress, while Republican officials continue the performance, the veterans getting the preferred ratings and the politicians the jobs.

President Harding's fit of "generosity" is held in many quarters as being animated by the desire to try to square himself with the veterans for his refusal to permit the enactment of the soldier bonus bill, and to jolly along the former service men with fair words that "butter no parsnips." And in addition it is pointed out by Civil Service employees that he showed no spirit of willingness to do the square thing by the 23 Civil Service men and women of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing when there was clear testimony produced that these employees had done nothing to warrant their dismissal, much less treatment that leaves upon them the stigma of the manner of their discharge which was as if they were common thieves. President Harding's words sound all right, but his actions do not weigh in the balance with his words.

Says It Isn't So. "Taint so," is the reply of former Representative Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma, to the charge of former Secretary Benjamin E. Cook, a native of North Carolina, long a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma, that she had stated that he was dishonest in disposing of her automobile. "It is a case of petty revenge," says the ex-Representative from Oklahoma in discussing the suit for \$10,000 for alleged slander, which Mr. Cook has started against her.

Plan Investigation. A series of investigations on twenty-five or thirty commodities has been agreed upon, the applications involved being selected from among more than a hundred which have been filed with the commission. Some members of the commission, however, it was asserted today, think the agency should go ahead on its initiative and investigate such rates as in general will determine whether

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Supreme Court Must Pass On Turlington Liquor Measure

Question As To Pending Indictments Raised Monday Night Survives When House Votes Down Proposed Amendment To Cure Situation

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Legion Commander Scores Conduct Veterans' Bureau

WILL INVESTIGATE N. C. REHAB SCHOOL

American Legion Commander Appoints Committee On Complaint Student

Openly charging discrimination on the part of officials in the Veterans' Bureau at Washington, Mack Lee, a student in the regional rehabilitation school at Waynesville for veterans of the World War with arrested cases of tuberculosis, demanded an investigation by the North Carolina American Legion of conditions at Waynesville—and got it.

Mr. Lee, who is commander of the American Legion Post at the Waynesville school, presented his facts to a meeting of post officers of the American Legion, from this and surrounding congressional districts, yesterday afternoon in the city court room here. The meeting was presided over by James Lockhart, of Charlotte, State-Commander of the American Legion.

The following committee was appointed by Commander Lockhart to conduct a personal investigation of the charges made by Mr. Lee: R. E. Denny, department adjutant of the legion, Greensboro; Dr. J. T. Mann, service officer, High Point; Dr. W. L. Dunn, member district rehabilitation commission, Asheville; and Charles A. Sloan, American Legion liaison representative, Asheville and Atlanta.

Declaring that he was the spokesman for 350 of the students at the Waynesville school, Mack Lee, commander of that post of the American Legion and a student in the poultry department of the school, presented his charges in such a forceful, dramatic and convincing fashion that there was not a voice raised against the accuracy of his report. He claimed specifically that the Waynesville school was being discriminated against by officials of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington, D. C., in favor of the similar school at Chillicothe, Ohio, and that politics was responsible for the discrimination.

Not one disabled veteran had been rehabilitated from the Waynesville school in the two years of its existence, and under present conditions, the chances are good that not one will be rehabilitated in the next two years, claimed Mr. Lee. He stated that the students were crowded for space, suffered from incompetency and scarcity of instructors, and were trifled with by officials of the Veterans' Bureau, who delayed their requests for material and frequently ignored them altogether.

No Books Forfeited. On account of the scarcity of materials to work with and text-books, Mr. Lee stated that the students were faced with the alternative of spend-

ing their money on books, or of being forced to work with the materials they had. He stated that the students were faced with the alternative of spending their money on books, or of being forced to work with the materials they had.

Wants Thorough Investigation of Administration of Relief Work. OWLEY SPEAKS TO MASS MEETING WITH DR. BARRETT, HEAD OF LEGION AUXILIARY

RALEIGH SELECTED BY ROTARIANS FOR ASSEMBLY IN 1924

Petersburg Plays Host To Rotary Convention of N. C. and Virginia Districts

ROGER MOORE TELLS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Selection of Raleigh Is By Unanimous Vote; Memorial To Founder of Rotary Proposed By District Governor; International President Delivers Address

Petersburg, Va., March 6.—Raleigh was unanimously selected as the meeting place for the annual conference of Rotary clubs of North Carolina and Virginia in 1924 at the opening session here of the annual conference of the 37th Rotary district at the Century Theatre this morning.

Between 800 and 1,000 delegates and visitors, including many women were in attendance. In honor of the conference the auditorium and stage was appropriately and elaborately decorated with flags and banners while all through the auditorium were large signs bearing the slogan "Raleigh 1924."

The conference was called to order by Richard Taylor Wilson, president, Petersburg Rotary Club. And the address of welcome was by Mayor Samuel W. Zimmer, responded to by Rev. William Hill, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. The invocation was by Rev. Edmund P. Dandridge, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city.

Following these opening exercises addresses were made by Joe Turner, of Hollins, Virginia, and District Governor Roger Moore, of Wilmington, North Carolina, who told the Rotarians what had been accomplished during the last year, and of the growth of the order throughout Virginia and North Carolina.

Harris Memorial. In the course of his address, Governor Moore asked for an expression of opinion to establish a \$100,000 fund in honor of Rotarian Paul Harris, the founder of Rotary, each Rotarian to be assessed \$10.00 for a period of five years. He said that he would transmit this in the form of a resolution to International headquarters.

He also pointed out the evils of using political efforts in seeking high offices in Rotary and declared that if the practice continued, it threatened to undermine Rotary. He spoke of the increasing number of homicides and said that life was the "cheapest commodity in the world today."

Nominates Raleigh. George Marsh, president of the Raleigh Rotary Club, nominated Raleigh as the place for holding the annual conference in 1924, and in doing so read the following telegram, and letters.

George Marsh, President Rotary Club, Hotel Petersburg, Petersburg, Va. As Mayor of the city of Raleigh I wish to heartily endorse the invitation extended by the Raleigh Rotary Club to the 37th district conference to hold its next annual meeting in Raleigh.

Mr. Marsh also read letters of the same import from Mrs. W. T. Best, president Woman's Club; Cals E. Burgess, president Lions Club, and Dr. Charles Smith, president of the Citizens Club of Raleigh. Raleigh was then amid prolonged cheers, unanimously selected as the place for holding the 1924 conference.

The conference was next addressed by Ray Heavens, of Kansas City, Mo., president of International Rotary. At the conclusion of these addresses the conference of 12:15 p. m. took a recess until 2 o'clock for luncheon. The luncheon for the Raleigh delegates and others was given at Hotel Petersburg, the assemblage being called to order by George Marsh, president of the Raleigh club, who turned the meeting over to Herb Brimly, chairman of the program committee.

Addresses were made by Frank Page, State Highway Commissioner, North Carolina, who spoke on "Roads and Rotary," followed by a song by John Page.

GLORIA MORGAN WEDS REGINALD VANDERBILT



Miss Gloria Morgan, daughter of Harry Hays Morgan, American Consul-General at Brussels, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, member of one of New York's oldest and wealthiest families, were married yesterday at the nation's metropolis.

Ormond Beach, Fla., March 6.—After inaugurating his Florida vacation trip with 18 holes of golf over the Ormond Beach course, President Harding, with Mrs. Harding, left here late today on the McLean houseboat for New Smyrna, about 20 miles down the Indian River.

The plans of the Chief Executive and Mrs. Harding and Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, during the houseboat voyage, called for two hours of steady sailing which would bring them at dark off New Smyrna, where it is expected another game of golf will be had tomorrow morning.

Arrive at Ormond. The presidential party arrived at Ormond Beach a few minutes after noon, after having received enthusiastic welcomes at Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

At Jacksonville a delegation representing Governor Hardee and the city extended an official greeting and at St. Augustine, where Mr. Harding has spent several vacations, and where he expects to spend a part of the present one, several hundred old friends were at the station.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks left the party at St. Augustine and Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget, joined it.

The greeting extended the President and his wife at Ormond was less formal, but equally as enthusiastic as those at Jacksonville and St. Augustine. The little town was decorated with flags for the occasion and townspeople lined the railroad tracks for several blocks.

When Mrs. Harding stepped from the train, apparently having experienced no ill effects from the 24-hour trip, the gathering broke into cheers. Mrs. Harding immediately entered an awaiting automobile, but the President walked ahead to shake hands with the townspeople and to acknowledge greetings. While he was talking with the engineer and conductor beside the locomotive, the automobile carrying Mrs. Harding drove up and she grasped the grimy hand of the engineer and thanked him.

MRS. MARY C. DANIELS DIED THIS MORNING. Passed Away at Goldsboro After Critical Illness; Funeral at Wilson

Goldsboro, March 7.—Mrs. Mary Cleaves Daniels died this morning at 1:15 o'clock in her 87th year. Mrs. Daniels suffered a stroke of paralysis recently and had been in a critical condition since that time. Although she had shown periods of improvement, attending physicians and members of the family had held out little hope for recovery.

CHANCELLOR SAYS GERMANY HAS NOT MADE PEACE MOVE

Cuno, in Speech To Reichstag, Says No Negotiations Yet Suggested

PRAISES RESISTANCE OF PEOPLE IN RUHR

Address Devoid of Any Significant Utterances; Chancellor Gives Lengthy Review of Steps Leading To Occupation and Recent French Measures

Berlin, March 6.—(By the Associated Press)—Chancellor Cuno's keenly awaited speech before the Reichstag today was devoid of new and significant utterances in connection with the Ruhr situation beyond the statement that Germany had not, directly or indirectly, suggested the inauguration of negotiations with the occupying powers and that all rumors to this effect were without authoritative basis.

Germany, said the Chancellor, would not negotiate "in view of the situation created in the Rheinland and Ruhr through the Franco-Belgian transgressions."

History of Situation. The Chancellor's speech took the form of a lengthy protest, in which he recapitulated in detail the situation growing out of the occupation of the Ruhr from the first day, and the more recent invasion of points in Baden.

He was frequently interrupted by expressions of indignation as he recited the number of arrests, confiscations, evictions and deportations of German officials who refused to carry out the orders of the occupation authorities.

The Franco-Belgian expedition into the Ruhr, he said, had thus far resolved itself into a dismal economic failure, the gains from which suggested a doubtful offset to the alleged German delinquencies in the payment of reparations.

The French actions in the Ruhr, he said, were viciously inimical to the world's economic welfare in general and to the promotion of European reconstruction in particular.

Prussian Resistance. Herr Cuno lauded the passive resistance with which the German population in the Ruhr and elsewhere had opposed the invaders, and asserted that this resistance obviously was the only weapon at Germany's disposal. After nine weeks of stubborn, unarmed opposition, fraught with all kinds of privations, the German nation today was an undefeated unit in its determination to hold out against the heavy physical loads.

In the course of his speech the Chancellor described the French decree imposing the death penalty in cases where rail transport was seriously endangered by the actions or omissions of railway officials "as an act of terrorism against the German railway," compelling them by brutal penalties to be false in their oath to German sovereignty.

France had experienced disappointment in all her economic calculations and had met with failure in all her political schemes, he said, but she remained logical in her application of violence, and this had produced between the two neighboring countries a degree of hatred that would be difficult to remove.

The peace that had been imposed upon Germany, and to fulfill which Germany had literally impoverished herself, had been broken under foot by France without one of the numerous signatories of the treaty moving a finger, he said.

"Yet," he added, "the French action is as much directed against the peace instrument derived by the powers as it is against Germany. No wonder the minds of the German people are keyed to almost intolerable tension. If terrible danger is not to arise, we must again point out the wrong which has been done and warn the world without delay. For this reason, I abandon my journey to Munich."