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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Washington
The attitude of President Wilson toward the replies of the warring nations to his suggestion that an opportunity be given for comparing peace terms remained undetermined up to January 13.

It is suggested in Washington that one or more European neutrals may urge Germany and her allies to make public their peace terms, and others think it possible that a voluntary statement may be forthcoming from Berlin after the text of the entente reply has been handed to the foreign office for its information by Ambassador Gerard.

The entente allies, replying to President Wilson's peace note in a joint communication, express the belief that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace that will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees as they consider essential.

In a separate peace note the Belgian government expresses a desire for peace, but declares it could only accept a settlement which would assure it reparation and security in the future.

The next move to be made by the United States in dealing with the de facto government will be announced by President Wilson shortly.

Withdrawal of the Pershing expedition across the American border and the sending of Ambassador Fletcher to Mexico City are the next moves that official Washington is said to be contemplating.

It is reported by the bureau of labor and commerce that at least one million men have received increases in wages. Half of the raises were voluntary and the other half were won through strikes.

Final agreement on the annual rivers and harbors appropriation bill has been reached by the house committee. The measure carries \$33,155,339, of which something over ten million dollars is for new projects, and the remainder for continuing or maintaining existing projects.

A new issue of \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of Civil War days, discontinued under the Cleveland administration, will be put into circulation probably about February 1. The issue is decided upon because the ordinary silver certificates for \$1 and \$2 could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

Col. Spencer Cosby, military attaché of the American embassy at Paris, has been ordered to return to Washington. He is succeeded by Capt. Carl Boyd, now connected with the embassy.

In the most sweeping of all decisions upholding prohibition laws, the Supreme court upholds as constitutional and valid the Webb-Kenyon law, prohibiting shipments of liquor from "wet" to "dry" states. It also sustained West Virginia's recent amendment to her law prohibiting importation in interstate commerce of liquor for personal use.

Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted by the senate at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate.

Domestic
The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company, a short distance east of Kingsland, N. J., in which was stored hundreds of thousands of three-inch shells destined for the Russian government, was destroyed by fire and a series of explosions. So far as can be learned there was none killed, but seventeen are reported missing. The loss will probably reach a million dollars.

Four thousand pounds of powder were destroyed by fire and explosions at the Haskell, N. J., plant of the DuPont Powder company, December 12. Only two men are reported missing. No estimate of the loss has been made public.

Four automobile bandits made a raid on the First National Bank of Harrah, Okla., held the president and cashier of the bank at pistol point and escaped with \$3,500. The bandits were pursued by a posse.

Ten per cent increase in salaries of all national agricultural department employees paid \$1,200 a year or less, and 5 per cent for those who get from \$1,200 to \$1,800, is authorized in the annual appropriation bill for the agricultural department passed by the national house.

Harry K. Thaw, of world-wide fame for having killed the artist, Stanford White, has been indicted in New York City on the charge of kidnaping a 19-year-old boy and then giving him an unmerciful beating.

Sergeant Crawford, attached to the Pensacola, Fla., aviation station, was painfully but not seriously injured in an airplane wreck which occurred just over the bay.

An unknown number of negro prisoners were saved by the use of dynamite when they were cut off from escape by fire in the state reformatory at Frankfort, Ky.

A Tallahassee, Fla., dispatch announces that Governor Catts has appointed J. B. Christian of Tallahassee as adjutant general of Florida, succeeding Gen. J. C. R. Foster, who has been at the head of Florida military affairs for many years.

Buffalo Bill (Col. William Frederick Cody) is dead at the home of his sister in Denver, Col. He is the last of the great plainsmen, and his death is mourned by the whole country, especially by the youth.

Franz Bopp, German consul at San Francisco, and four of his attaches or employees were found guilty in the United States district court of having violated American neutrality. The charge upon which they were convicted was that they had planned to blow up munition plants in America and Canada, steamships carrying anything to the entente allies, railroad bridges and military trains.

A New York dispatch announces that a German raider was met in the Atlantic and sunk by a British cruiser. The identity of the vessels engaged as well as the vessel reported sunk, is not known.

Dry times are ahead for the city of Washington. The bill calling for prohibition for the District of Columbia passed the senate by a big majority, and it is stated that the majority in the house will be a large one.

The test case to determine the constitutionality of the Adamson law enacted by congress last September, when a general railroad strike threatened, is now before the Supreme tribunal of the country.

Washington, D. C., is all agog over a speech recently delivered in the senate in which the passage of a constitutional amendment to limit a president to one six-year term, elect him by direct vote of the people and changing the date of inauguration was stated to be a movement of as much importance as any issue before the American people.

Mexican
Carranza forces now occupy Jimenez, Santa Rosalia and Parral while Francisco Villa and his staff have fled to the state of Durango over the branch railroad from Parral to El Doro.

Government agents at El Paso, Texas, had been loath to accept the Carranza reports of the victory of Villa at Jimenez and of Villa's reported retreat to Parral, but now admit that the battle of Jimenez ended in a complete rout of the Villa forces.

A high government official at El Paso says that he believes that the de facto government of Mexico has at last won "a sweeping victory over Villa."

Four Mexican filibusterers were killed or badly wounded in an encounter with troops of the First New Hampshire infantry at Zapata, Texas, according to a report emanating from Laredo, Texas.

European War
The sinking of the Italian battleship Regina Margherita, of 13,000 tons, on December 11, with the loss of 675 men, is officially announced by the Italian government.

A British cruiser of the Juno type, measuring 5,600 tons, was sunk by Turkish gun fire on the island of Kasteloz in the eastern Mediterranean.

In the western war theater fighting is reported on the Ancre river in France between the Germans and the British.

The British are reported to be making successful raids north of Arras, France.

The French report having captured a considerable number of prisoners in a sortie in the Vosges sector.

Greece's reply accepting the terms of the ultimatum of the entente allies has been delivered, according to a London dispatch.

One thousand yards of Turkish trenches on the Kut-el-Amara (Garden of Eden) have been captured by the British.

The Turkish trenches at Sannayat were bombarded by the British and successfully raided in three places.

British cotton manufacturing concerns, despite the high price of cotton and increased costs due to the war made money in 1916, some of them having declared dividends as high as twelve per cent.

The invasion of Roumania by the troops of the central powers continues to progress, and the Russians and Roumanians seem powerless to hold them back.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, driving northward in Moldavia, has won additional ground, reaching the Putna river sector.

The Germans report that they have taken over five thousand prisoners in the fighting around the Putna river sector, together with guns and ten machine guns.

It is reported that 33,970 British officers have been wounded since the beginning of hostilities, but it is stated by the war minister that a large proportion of them have returned to the fighting zones.

Count Ignatieff, minister of Russian public instruction, has resigned.

In spite of the snow and extremely cold weather the Germans and Austrians are pressing the Russians and Roumanians backward.

On the Kassinia river the Teutons are driving the Russians backward, road in northern Russia.

The British army has lost 53,122 officers in killed, wounded and missing since the beginning of the European war.

CONGRESSWORKS TO AVOID EXTRA MEET

MEMBERS ARE DOWN TO HARD
WORK IN EFFORT TO FINISH
LEGISLATION.

"LEAK" PROBE HAS INTEREST

Senate is Considering Water Power Leasing Bill.—District of Columbia Prohibition Bill, Passed by Senate, May Strike a Snag in the House.

Washington.—While public interest in Congress is centered upon the so-called "leak" investigation, the legislative machinery of both houses is grinding away, and members have settled down to hard work in an earnest effort to clear the decks and avoid an extra session.

The senate still is considering the public lands waterpower land leasing bill, but it may be side-tracked any day for either the legislative or Indian appropriation bill.

Hearings on the nominees for the shipping board continues before the commerce committee. When the nominations reach the floor, Senator LaFollette will protest against some of the shipping ideas of Bernard H. Baker, the Baltimore oilman.

The Interstate Commerce Committee is preparing to report on the President's railway legislation program after holding extensive hearings. The so-called "compulsory arbitration" feature of the bills will be modified, if it is reported as all, it is understood.

The senate bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia, passed recently, is about to be considered by the District Committee of the house. Sentiment in the committee is said to be unfavorable to it unless there is a provision for a referendum vote in the District. House leaders say, however, there will be a vote on the bill regardless of what may be the action of the District Committee.

SAILORS ARE COMPELLED TO ABANDON U. S. CRUISER

Three Hundred Jack Tars Fought for Lives Against Heavy Sea on California Coast.

Eureka, Cal.—Shortly after 8 o'clock at night the last member of the crew of the cruiser Milwaukee, which went ashore near here early in the day, was landed on the beach. Not a life was lost, and but one man was hurt in the rescue of the hundreds aboard the stranded vessel.

In a fight for their lives against a heavy sea, more than three hundred United States sailors were brought ashore in breeches buoys from the Milwaukee, which rolled in the surf, with possibility of being a total loss, on the northern California coast where she struck shore in a fog.

Breakers were spraying over the warship's superstructure, and the incessant pounding of the waves was driving the vessel further ashore in the sand. The Milwaukee false bottom was flooded in an effort to anchor her against the wash of the sea. Naval officers ashore said it was hardly possible that the cruiser would ever float again.

The Milwaukee is stuck on the sand only a few hundred yards from the submarine H-3, which grounded a month ago, near the entrance to Humboldt bay. The cruiser was attempting to salvage the submarine at the time of the accident. Within forty or fifty miles on this part of the coast, six other vessels have struck shore during the last few years, and none of them have been saved.

CENTRAL POWERS HAVE WELL-DEFINED GOAL.

Berlin, via Calville.—Further comment on the note of the Entente Powers to President Wilson lays emphasis on the decisive character of the declarations which clear the air, the newspapers say, and give the Central Powers a well-defined goal—defense against the plan of their opponents for re-making the map of Europe.

VILLA CHIEFTAIN AND FORTY MEN KILLED.

Chihuahua City, Mex.—The Villa Chief of Morena and sixty followers were killed in the fight January 10, 140 miles north of Parral, according to details of that action received from Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Government troops in the field. The Carranza troops lost Col. Lozano and three officers and eight men killed besides a number of wounded. They captured a small number of prisoners.

FORMER OFFICERS OF VILLA ARMY IS SHOT.

Mexico City.—Marcelo Caraveo, a former Villa general, who was imprisoned in Chihuahua City by General Trevino and liberated when Villa attacked the town last September, was shot at Teotitlan, del Camino, Oaxaca, General Caraveo, soon after being liberated by Villa, surrendered to the Carranza authorities and was brought to Mexico City and confined in the penitentiary. He had escaped from the penitentiary last week.

EXPLOSION WRECKS MUNITIONS PLANT

MILLIONS IN MUNITIONS AND
POWDER ARE LOST IN BIG
FIRE.

TWELVE INJURED, 2 MISSING

Plant of DuPont Company at Haskell, N. J., is Almost Totally Destroyed.—No Estimate of the Loss is Obtainable.

New York.—Four hundred thousand pounds of powder was destroyed by fire and explosion at the Haskell, N. J., plant of the DuPont Powder Company. Officials of the company declared, after checking up the members of the night shift at the works, that only two men were missing. Twelve others were cut by flying debris, but none of them was seriously hurt. No estimate of the loss was obtainable.

Until investigation is completed no further statement will be made as to what evidences of incendiarism have been found, an officer of the company said.

It was explained that the danger of fire or of explosions from purely accidental causes was reduced to a minimum by the fact that no completed ordinance was on hand at the plant.

The officers said the propelling charges for the shells were not attached until they reached the battle field, and that the same was true as to the detonating caps by which the trinitrotoluol in the shell bodies is exploded.

The statement said the Kingsland plant was used for the assembling, packing and preparing of these shells for shipment. Large quantities of these shells have been shipped to Russia.

"The buildings destroyed were valued at \$750,000. The value of the contents destroyed amounted approximately to \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 belonged to the company. The company was protected to the amount of about \$3,000,000 in insurance on buildings and contents. The rest is a total loss.

"So far as we have been able to ascertain no one was killed or seriously injured as a result of the fire and subsequent explosions.

"An examination into the circumstances attending the origin of the fire in building No. 30 has created the impression that it is possible, if not probable, that the fire was of incendiary origin."

SITUATION AS TO PEACE UP AT SESSION OF CABINET.

Entente Reply Gone Over in Detail.—In President is Only Hope of Peace.

Washington.—At the cabinet meeting the peace negotiations were discussed only in general terms, but afterward Secretary Lansing remained for a conference with the President, and it was understood they went over the Entente reply in detail.

The attitude of President Wilson toward the replies of the warring nations to his suggestion that an opportunity be given for comparing peace terms remained undetermined.

Preliminary discussion of the question was begun at the cabinet meeting and at conferences between the President and Secretary Lansing and between the President and Col. E. M. House, who spent the day at the White House.

Informally, officials expressed the opinion that the problem facing the President is how to reconcile the conflicting attitude of the Central Powers of comparing terms. The Central Powers having offered to discuss peace at a conference of representatives of the belligerents and the Entente Powers, though virtually declining to agree to a conference, have given their broad terms publicity. It was suggested that the President might seek a new method of having terms compared.

SILENT SUFFRAGE "SENTINELS" SALUTE PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington.—Although the temperature was 11 degrees below freezing and a cold wind was blowing, the 12 "silent sentinels" again took up their picketing of the White House to impress their cause upon President Wilson. When President Wilson returned from golf, the silent sentinels stood at salute with their right hands raised to their hats. The president smilingly returned the salute.

REMOVAL OF THAW TO NEW YORK TO BE FOUGHT

Philadelphia.—Plans for the removal to New York of Harry K. Thaw, who recently attempted to commit suicide as he was about to be surrendered to the New York authorities on charges of kidnaping and assaulting Frederick Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, as soon as he is able to leave the hospital, were discussed at a conference here between counsel for Oliver A. Brower and representatives of the Thaw interests.

BICKETT DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

GOVERNOR CRAIG TURNS OVER
GREAT SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA TO SUCCESSOR.

WITH THE STATE LAWMAKERS

Resume of the Doings of the General Assembly During the Past Week Told in a Brief and Interesting Way, For Our Many Readers.

Raleigh.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Bickett stated that the activities of his administration would be along constructive lines. A large portion of his address was devoted to plans for improving the conditions of the farm and the farmer and the education of boys and girls in agriculture. "If there is a man in North Carolina," said the Governor, "who desires to drain a swamp or terrace a hillside; if there be a farmer who is struggling to escape from the crop lien's deadly clutch; if there be a tenant who hangs for a vine and fig tree he may call his own, I want all such to know that the Governor of the State will count it honor and joy to rise up at midnight and lend a helping hand."

Among the important legislation that the Governor will make an effort to have enacted during his term of office are the following:

Six months school term for every child.

Enlarged health work.

Fields tilled by men who own and love them.

Harvests free from crop liens.

Modern conveniences and wholesome diversions within reach of every county home.

Freeing of State from ignorance.

An acre of ground to be cultivated by every school.

The bridling of the water powers.

Telephones in every rural home.

Levy of maintenance tax for roads built by issue of bonds.

Improvements for manufacturing industry.

The short ballot.

All state hospitals controlled by board of seven.

Prison reform.

SENATE.

Hon. E. L. Daughtridge, the retiring Lieutenant Governor, formally turned the Senate gavel as presiding officer, over to Hon. O. Max Gardner, the new Lieutenant Governor, and spoke feelingly of his retirement and his appreciation for the consideration of the Senators. He presented Mr. Gardner as "young in years but old in experience and service." Lieutenant Gov. Gardner was escorted into the Senate chamber by Senators Long of Alamance and Holdiness of Edgecombe. This ceremony was preceded by the adoption of resolutions appreciative of the service of Mr. Daughtridge. Senator Jones of Buncombe presided and the resolutions were offered by Senator Oates.

Mr. Gardner declared that he could pay Mr. Daughtridge no higher compliment, or set himself any higher ideal, than to endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with the same ability and fairness that characterized his predecessor. He pledged his best efforts for the enactment of the progressive legislation outlined by Governor Bickett in his inaugural address.

After the Justice and Parker amendments were voted down the bill offered by Senator Scales to increase the salary of the Governor to \$7,500 a year was passed after a lively debate.

The bill increasing the salaries of the constitutional officers of the state—Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction—to \$4,500 a year passed its third reading after amendment making salaries \$4,000.

A resolution was offered by Jones of Buncombe to ratify the action of Governor Craig and the directors of the state's prison in distributing \$4,000 in allotments of \$10 each to the dependent families of convicts. Senator Jones expressed the view that the action of the Governor and directors was most commendable and was endorsed by the people.

Person of Franklin wanted to know if there was any law or precedent for such action and Senator Jones replied that there was none. A motion by Warren of Beaufort prevailed referring the resolution to the appropriations committee.

A resolution offered by Senator Brenizer, of Charlotte, to have the committee which is to make an investigation into the advisability of creat-

ing a central purchasing agency for the state to consider also the advisability of establishing a board of control, etc., and if they thought such measure advisable to draft a bill and present it at this session of the legislature, was adopted.

A stringent State-wide bill for the registration and regulation of the barber business in the state was the most interesting piece of proposed legislation that was thrown into the hopper of the senate. The measure was introduced by Senator Jones, of Buncombe. The bill would make it unlawful for any person to engage in the occupation of barber in any town of 1,000 population or more without first having obtained a certificate of registration.

Two bills went to the table in the senate when unfavorable reports were made on them by committees. One of these was the bill to repeal the stock law, which was passed at the extra session of the general assembly of 1913 for Pender county. The bill originated and passed the house before the delegation from Pender got here to be heard on it. However, they had their say on it before the senate committee on Friday afternoon and the committee put a black mark on it. The other bill that got an unfavorable report after a delegation of about 100 from Washington county, including those for and against it, had appeared before a committee was the bill introduced by Senator Davenport to allow the people of Washington county to vote on the question as to whether the new court house, which is to be erected, would be located at Plymouth, the present county seat, or at Roper.

The House resolution to invite William Jennings Bryan to address a joint session of the Senate and House at his convenience, came up and was amended to extend a similar invitation to Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels, expected to be here at the same time. Objection was raised by Senator Brenizer for the reason that he considered such action the establishment of a bad precedent in such matters. He believed such a course would detract from the dignity of the Assembly to have private citizens and others come before the body and present their cases. There was hearty agreement on the part of Senator Little of Anson and others, the view seeming to pervade a number of the opposition remarks that the burden of the address by Mr. Bryan would be the prohibition cause. The objection to the resolution raised by Senator Brenizer and Senator Justice were withdrawn and the resolution passed unanimously and was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The salary of the Governor of North Carolina is to be \$6,500 a year instead of \$7,500, as the upper house of the General Assembly voted it should be, the increase being from \$5,000.

The final contest over the issue came in the house, when the committee bill for the \$6,500 salary was put through, after a hard fight, 61 to 48, after amendments fixing \$6,000 and for the original \$7,500, had been voted down. Unconstitutionality and inexpediency of raising the salary close on the heels of the great western Carolina flood were the chief objections set up by Ray of Macon, Clark of Pitt and other opponents of the bill.

Turning from the passage of Governor's salary bill, the house, however, killed the companion senate bill carrying raises to \$4,000 each in the salaries of the secretary of state, state treasurer and auditor. No roll call was demanded, and very few representatives voted for the bill.

The house voted down a bill to make the salary of the state superintendent of public instruction and that of the attorney general \$3,500 instead of \$3,000. This would put these constitutional officers on an equal footing with their associates.

County Farm for Women.

The establishment of a county farm in each county of North Carolina to which female vagrants and minor male offenders may be sentenced is the object of a bill to be introduced some time during the week in the house of representatives. D. E. Henderson, presidential elector and county attorney of Craven, is the author of the idea. He will draft the bill. Representative Dail, of Craven, will probably be the introducer.

While no allusion was made to the bigger measures to come before the house while that body was in session, they were freely talked of around the lobbies and hotels. One bill discussed perhaps more than any other is that prepared by Rev. R. Lee Davis, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League. This bill as it stands now is said to offer no very drastic change in the present law beyond the fact that it absolutely prohibits any person to have in his possession more than two quarts of whiskey at one time. It is understood that with it in operation the law affecting the receipt of one quart every fifteen days would not be changed.

Plymouth in a short time may cease to become the county seat of Washington county and the court house and the officials and things that go with it may be moved to the thriving little town of Roper. At any rate, Roper is trying to rope it in. There is so much diversity of opinion as to which town should be the county seat that Senator Davenport has introduced a bill for the establishment of the county seat, which measure will allow the people of the county to vote on the question and settle it.

NEW GOVERNOR IS INAUGURATED

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR
BICKETT ATTENDED BY BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Oath of Office Administered by Chief Justice Clark.—Inaugural Address Followed by Luncheon, and Reception.—All State Officers Present.

Raleigh.—Thursday was truly an epochal day for Raleigh and North Carolina, marking as it did the passing of the Craig Administration and the induction into the high office of Governor Thomas W. Bickett and the adjustment of the state legislature to the new conditions as to legislation brought about by the immediate operation of the constitutional amendment ratified at the last election.

The Craig Administration passed out with its record of road building and general business progress, and Mr. Bickett, the new transition of tenants into landlords, making country life as comfortable as town life and an appeal to sustain interest in every worthy individual and collective enterprise.

The inaugural ceremonies were most successful in every detail, closing with a brilliant reception at the Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Bickett and the other state officers and their wives to members of the General Assembly and citizens in general, and the hall in the auditorium, the pleasures of which were shared by hundreds of society folk from every quarter of the state and from neighboring states.

Retiring Governor Departs.

Governor Craig went to the union station Thursday afternoon, escorted by members of his personal military staff, and bidding them and hosts of other friends good-bye, boarded the westbound Southern Railway train for Asheville. The others returned to the Capitol and at 7:30 o'clock, reported at the Governor's Mansion as military aides for the reception gracing the advent of the Bickett administration.

After luncheon at the Mansion there was a rest period for Governor and Mrs. Bickett and party, and then from 8:30 to 11 o'clock there was a brilliant reception, which Governor and Mrs. Bickett, other state officers and their wives in the receiving line.

Taking the oath of office in the presence of nearly 10,000 people and delivering his inaugural address in most eloquent and forceful manner, the induction of Hon. Thomas Walter Bickett into the governorship of North Carolina was most successful in every detail.

The special train from Louisville bearing the Governor-elect and his party and hundreds of citizens of Louisville and section reached the city on schedule time, and was met by the local committee appointed for the purpose. A procession was quickly formed and proceeded to the Governor's Mansion, where Gov. Locke Craig and the state officers and others awaited them. From the Mansion the procession moved to the Yarrowborough Hotel and thence to the city Auditorium.

At the Auditorium.

The party then proceeded to the Auditorium, which was filled to standing room capacity, except for the top-most galleries. The immense rostrum was occupied by the inaugural party and distinguished citizens. The A. & M. band was in the pit and rendered music, most notable of this being "Auld Lang Syne," played sweetly just after the oath of office had been administered to Lieut. Gov. Max Gardner, who is an alumnus of A. & M., of whom that institution is especially proud.

The oath of office was administered to the state officers, with the exception of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by Associate Justice W. A. Hoke, of the Supreme Court, starting with Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young and concluding with Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes. Then Chief Justice Walter Clark relieved Judge Hoke. Announcements of the various officials and their election were made by Chairman J. E. Pegram, of the committee on inauguration.

When the announcement of Governor T. W. Bickett was reached, Chairman Pegram introduced Governor Craig and he declared the election of Mr. Bickett as Governor, and called on the Chief Justice to administer the oath of office. This was done most impressively. The new Governor advanced to the speaker's stand and began his inaugural address, speaking in distinct, measured and forceful tones, and eliciting outbursts of thunderous applause as he proclaimed one and another of the great developments that he proposes for the whole people of the state.

The big auditorium stood when Governor Craig was presented to introduce the new Governor and when Mr. Bickett came forward to take the oath of office and receive at the hands of Governor Craig the Great Seal of State.

Chairman J. R. Pegram and his committee scored a success in every detail of the ceremonies. On the committee were Senators Person, Scales, Holdiness and Representatives, Beasley, Holding, Newell, Roberts, of Buncombe and Winborne.