

MORRISON NAMES 9 COMMISSIONERS ARE CONFIRMED

Frank Page is Reappointed Chairman of the Highway Commission—Meets Expectations.

(By MAX ABERNETHY) Raleigh, March 4.—Governor Cameron Morrison this morning sent the names of the nine highway commissioners to the senate for confirmation as required under the new fifty million dollar road bill, and the senate confirmed these appointments. The names sent up by the governor are as follows: First district—W. A. Taylor, Democrat of Tarboro, manufacturer and farmer. Second district—J. E. Cameron, Republican of Kinston, who continues his unexpired term on the old commission. Third district—W. A. McGirt, Democrat of Wilmington, president of the North Carolina Goods Roads Association. Fourth district—John Sprunt Hill, Democrat of Durham, banker and business man. Fifth district—J. Elwood Cox, Republican of High Point, business man and banker. Sixth district—Ward H. Wood, Democrat of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina railroad and the American Trust Company. Seventh district—Rufus A. Doughton, Democrat of Allegheny county, banker and business man and one of the authors of the bill. Eighth district—John C. McBee, Republican Mitchell county, manufacturer and lawyer, member of the present general assembly. Ninth district—James G. Stikeleather, Democrat of Asheville, reappointed from the old board. Frank Page, chairman of the old highway commission, is reappointed chairman of the new commission. He will be the executive officer of the board, and the only member who draws a salary other than per diem and expenses. All of the appointments are effective on April 1. The governor has not yet decided about the terms of offices of the different members. Some will be named for two, some for four and the remainder for six year terms. On the whole the commission meets the expectations of those who have expected the governor would appoint business men on the board rather than politicians. On the whole the governor has refrained from appointing men who are now actively engaged in politics. Governor Doughton's place on the commission is justified by his piloting the measure thru the house and as one of the co-authors of the measure, J. G. McBee, Republican of Mitchell county, is regarded as one of the most able men of the minority party in this general assembly. He has always taken a progressive stand on all public questions and has impressed the legislature with his earnestness and his ability.

WILSON ASSAILED BY MEX. EDITORS LONDON WAITING

London Papers Don't Know What To Think of the New Administration—Waits Address.

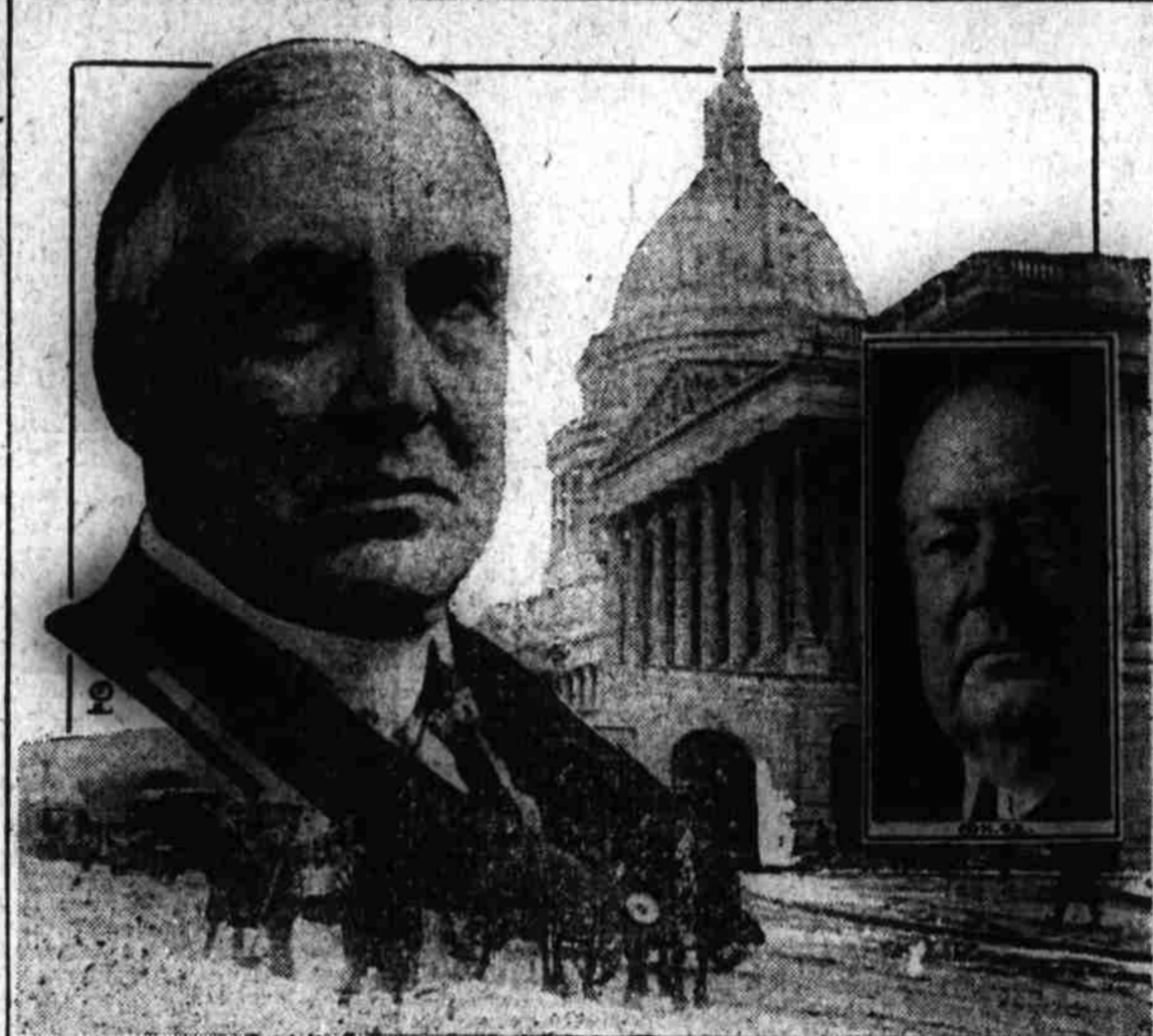
Mexico City, March 4.—Bitterness against President Wilson and hope that Mr. Harding's administration would see the end of antagonism between the United States and Mexico were expressed in editorials by this morning newspapers. The publisher and editor of the Universal addressed a signed editorial to "Harding, Journalist and President" pleading for a more moderate policy toward Mexico while the Excelsior assailed Mr. Wilson bitterly as "Mexico's most terrible enemy—a sphinx-like dictator in the White House who has been experimenting on the lean body of our country." The London Waits London, March 4.—Dispatches from the United States have given London newspapers little basis for editorial comment regarding the new administration's prospective foreign policy and London journals have assumed a waiting policy until Senator Harding makes his inaugural address. A New York dispatch to the London Times declared, it is understood that Mr. Harding will follow generally the policy of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge which is for a separation from Europe, permits no military alliance and no economic commitments that might endanger the sovereignty of the United States.

HARDING IS NOW PRESIDENT; MR. WILSON TAKES NO PART

WILSON YIELDS TO FAMILY AND SHUNS DAY'S CEREMONIES

Rode to the Capitol With Harding and Signed Remaining Bills—Leaves Capitol.

(By The Associated Press) Washington, March 4.—Yielding to the last minute entreaties of his family and physicians President Wilson took no part in the inaugural ceremonies today other than to accompany Mr. Harding from the White House to the Capitol. The outgoing president witnessed neither the ceremony in the senate chamber which attended the inauguration of Vice-President Coolidge or the ceremony on the plaza outside the capitol where the incoming president took the oath of office. Immediately after signing some bills in the presidential room Mr. Wilson returned to his motor car and drove back to the White House to await the coming of the new president. Walking feebly with the assistance of a cane the outgoing president had persisted in carrying out so much of his part of the program as called for him to accompany his successor in the abbreviated inaugural procession from the executive mansion to the capitol. When he departed from the White House it was necessary for secret service men to place his feet on each succeeding step as he descended and it was apparent to all that it would be impossible for him to take part in the ceremonies at the capitol. Mr. Wilson had been warned that if he did so it would be at the risk of losing all gains he had made toward health if not indeed his life. He was persistent at first but yielded at last and quit the capitol before the inaugural ceremonies actually had begun. Mr. Wilson departed from the capitol at 12 noon, when the ceremonies in the senate chamber were about to begin. Both houses of congress at that moment were marking time waiting for the incoming vice-president to take the oath. President Wilson did not make it known until after his arrival at the capitol that he would not attend the inauguration of President Harding and Vice-President Coolidge. After reaching the capitol he requested that the President and Vice-President be invited to see him. He told them because of the steps leading to the chamber he did not think he could attend the ceremonies. Mr. Harding extended his hand and said: "Good bye Mr. President. I know you are glad to be relieved of your burdens and worries. I want to tell you how much I appreciate the courtesies you extended to me." The President explained to Senator Knox, chairman of the joint congressional committee that he would be unable to go to the senate chamber. He said: "Senator, the Senate has thrown me down but I am not going to fall down." Senator Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, then entered the President's room and in a very formal way said the business of the two houses had been concluded and asked whether the president had any further communication to address to congress. The president's attention had to be called to the fact that Senator Lodge had entered the room as he was speaking to someone beside him. When he did glance up he said in a very formal tone contrasted with that he used to speak to Senator Knox: "I have no further communications to make I appreciate your courtesy, good morning."



In the background is the east front of the Capitol where Warren G. Harding takes the oath of office as president. Right, Chief Justice Edward White of the U. S. Supreme Court, who administers the oath.

HARDING SWORN IN WITH BIBLE USED IN SWEARING IN GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT

Capital Plaza Crowded to Hear His Inaugural Address—Motors Back to White House Immediately After Ceremonies With Cavalry Escort—Will Shun Entangling Alliances—Wilson Unable to Take Any Part in the Ceremonies.

Washington, March 4.—Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, and Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, were inaugurated today President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Harding took the oath of office at 1:18 o'clock this afternoon and Mr. Coolidge at 12:21. Pressing his lips to an historic Bible used at the inauguration of George Washington the new President took the oath, administered by Chief Justice White. He had chosen the 8th verse of the 6th chapter of Micah, saying: "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" President Wilson yielded at the last minute to the entreaties of family and physician and took no part in the inaugural ceremonies other than to accompany the incoming President from the White House to the capitol, where he signed some bills and went with Mrs. Wilson to their new home in the residential section of the city. Immediately after the oath was administered President Harding turned to the vast crowd which stretched across the capitol plaza and began the delivery of his inaugural address. Sound amplifiers carried his voice to the outskirts of the big assemblage. A chilling wind feebly warmed by a bright sun swept the broad space that appeared strangely constricted to other years when it had been illuminated by the uniforms of West Point cadets, midshipmen from Annapolis and troops. Pledging his faith anew to American institutions President Harding reiterated his plea for a return to "normalcy," for industrial peace; for friendship with the world; and spoke again a promise to work for an association of nations to bring about peace and "approximate disarmament." But he coupled his renewed declaration with a fresh pronouncement against "entangling alliances." "America," he said, "can enter into no political commitment nor assume any economic obligation which subjects our decision to any other than our own authority." "I am sure our people will not misunderstand nor the world misconstrue," said the new president, "We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship; we wish to promote understanding; we want to do our part to make offensive warfare so hateful that a government or people resorting to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization." Then speaking of his determination to enter into no "entangling alliances" President Harding declared: "This is not selfishness; it is sanctity: It is not aloofness; it is security: It is not suspicion of others; it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are." Immediately at the conclusion of the inaugural address the small party re-formed and took motor cars back to the White House, escorted by the cavalry troops which accompanied it to the capitol.

SUGAR FAMINE TALK IS HELD GROUNDLESS

Washington, March 4.—No danger of sugar becoming scarce or high priced in 1921.

That's the way government experts size up the situation. Rumors have been set afloat in some cities that another sugar famine is coming. Officials brand these rumors as sheer propaganda with nothing to back them up. The 1920-1921 beet sugar crop in the United States is the largest in the country's history. It totals about 991,000 long tons, says the government crop reporter. The tons. Large Cuban Crop New York, March 4.—The Cuban sugar crop, now coming to market is practically as large as the 1919-1920 crop. It is estimated at 3,700,000 long tons by the American Sugar Refining Co. The American Sugar Bulletin says: "Very heavy receipts of 170,338 tons of sugar at Cuban ports are reported for the week. This figure was only exceeded in one week during the 1919-1920 crop." "Raw Cuban sugar is at four and a half cents a pound and no prospects of a rise in the near future," says Manuel Gonzalez, chief of Latin-American Division of National Association of Manufacturers. "The statement that sugar prices will be raised is utter nonsense," says Frank C. Lowry, chairman of United States subcommittee of the Cuban government commission, which now controls the Cuban raw sugar crop.

MOONSHINE GOES UP

Prohibition Officials Boost Price in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., March 4.—The price of moonshine has advanced from \$16 a gallon to \$22.50. That's because of the activities of the prohibition officers. Another result: Will Holmes and Hamp Kirby are doing life in the pen. Jake Smith received 30 years and Sid Kirby 20. Hamp Kirby shot and killed Don Stephenson, prohibition officer. Arrest and conviction of the men followed within a month. Then a relentless drive on the moonshiners. In one raid 18 stills and 25,000 gallons of liquor were destroyed in Shelby county. Moonshiners in Cherokee county have set more than 30 bear traps in an effort to catch prohibition agents. Agents have reported narrow escapes from mine traps. The traps are strong enough to break a man's leg were they to catch one. Alabama is far from dry, but N. L. Pierce, chief enforcement officer, is relentlessly campaigning to make it so.

50,000 OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED BY PRES. HARDING

First Plumbs Shaken From Tree Are Cabinet Jobs, Diplomats Will Follow Very Soon.

(By The Associated Press) Washington, March 4.—Upwards of 50,000 appointments to public offices carrying salaries aggregating more than \$100,000,000 a year are to be made by President Harding. Some of these were made today, many others will be announced during the next few months while still others will be made as the terms of present Democratic office holders expire. President Wilson did not make it known until after his arrival at the capitol that he would not attend the inauguration of President Harding and Vice-President Coolidge. After reaching the capitol he requested that the President and Vice-President be invited to see him. He told them because of the steps leading to the chamber he did not think he could attend the ceremonies. Mr. Harding extended his hand and said: "Good bye Mr. President. I know you are glad to be relieved of your burdens and worries. I want to tell you how much I appreciate the courtesies you extended to me." The President explained to Senator Knox, chairman of the joint congressional committee that he would be unable to go to the senate chamber. He said: "Senator, the Senate has thrown me down but I am not going to fall down." Senator Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, then entered the President's room and in a very formal way said the business of the two houses had been concluded and asked whether the president had any further communication to address to congress. The president's attention had to be called to the fact that Senator Lodge had entered the room as he was speaking to someone beside him. When he did glance up he said in a very formal tone contrasted with that he used to speak to Senator Knox: "I have no further communications to make I appreciate your courtesy, good morning."

HERE'S OATH HARDING TOOK

(By The Associated Press) Washington, March 4.—The oath of office of President as administered today by the chief justice of the United States, Edward Douglas White, follows:

"I, Warren Gamaliel Harding, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

TREATY REJECTION CHIEF WORK OF LAST CONGRESS

Also Passed the Suffrage Amendment and Prohibition Enforcement Act Accomplished.

Washington, March 4.—Rejection of the treaty of Versailles, a sharp fight on President Wilson by Republican leaders, adoption of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment and passage of the prohibition enforcement act were outstanding features of the sessions of the Sixty-sixth Congress, soon to be called in extra session by President Harding. Swept into control of both the Senate and House near the end of the war after President Wilson had appealed to the country in 1918 to return a Democratic majority to Congress, the Republicans organized all committees at the opening session in 1919 and immediately launched an attack on the administration. This centered around the Treaty of Versailles, which was taken up in the Senate before it was signed at Paris. Other acts of the administration which came in for criticism included the sending of troops to Russia, the handling of deportation cases and the winding up of war contracts. Investigations of many phases of war activities also were undertaken and continued thru most of the nearly two years of the life of this, the first Republican Congress in eight years. Four vetoes of important measures by the President were overridden by the Sixty-sixth Congress. The measure re-passed after their disapproval by Mr. Wilson included the prohibition enforcement act and joint resolutions reducing the size of the regular army to 175,000 men, repealing the daylight savings law and reviving the War Finance Corporation. In the case of one important matter, the Knox resolution to declare the state of war with Germany at an end, the Presidential veto stood. Besides the war inquiries many others were conducted, including those into the 1919 steel strike, the spread of radical propaganda, the coal and housing situations, the controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Sims over navy medal awards, campaign expenditures, Shipping Board operations, the Ford-Newberry election, radical deportation cases, and the escape to Germany of Grover Cleveland Bergdoff, Philadelphia draft evader. International disarmament was a subject occupying much attention at the closing session, inquiries being conducted by both House and Senate committees. Final action was deferred and the whole question left over to the Harding administration. The Senate Naval Committee recommended, however, that there be no halting of American naval construction at this time. Important measures passed by the Sixty-sixth Congress besides the Housekeeper know—they won't tell.

SERVANT PROBLEM ALREADY SOLVED FOR MRS. HARDING

Washington, March 4.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding found her servant problem solved for her when she became mistress of the White House today.

Cooks, chambermaids, laundrywomen, butler and pantry-men—20 in all are provided by the government at a cost of \$30,000 a year and there is a housekeeper who has been in charge of the servants since the administration of former President Taft. Previous to that time a steward was in charge. Only the expense of the personal servants which a new President and his wife may choose to have accompany them to the White House is borne by the chief executive. Mrs. Harding has retained the services of Inez McWhorter, her cook, and a chauffeur, but she found at the White House four cooks retained by the government and four chauffeurs. The matter of supplying the White House table may not prove as simple for all food purchased whether for the private table or for state functions must be paid out of the pocket for the private table or for state functions must be paid out of the pocket of the chief executive. Caterers to the White House usually are selected by the housekeeper unless the "First lady of the land" desires to follow particular preferences which may previously have been formed.

SOME CANDIDATES ARE COMING OUT

The municipal election pot is beginning to strike a boil and within a short time the campaign for the nominations will be on. Already there are two avowed candidates for mayor, Mayor Strachan and Mrs. J. P. Moore and it is said there will be others out.

Alderman J. D. Heilig, of the west ward, who is chairman of the street committee, has stated that he will be a candidate for re-election, and Alderman J. G. Crowder, of the same ward, will also be out. Alderman J. W. Riddout, of the south ward has positively stated that he will not seek another term on the board, and several of the other members of the present board who have been approached have made no definite statement as to their intentions, but it is believed some of these will seek re-election.

NEARLY 4 BILLION IN APPROPRIATIONS

(By The Associated Press) Washington, March 4.—The total appropriations in the present session of congress for the fiscal year 1922 were \$3,806,029,647. Chairman Warren of the senate appropriations committee, announced in the senate today. This represents a reduction of \$1,463,485,926 from the estimates submitted and a cut from the appropriations for 1921 of \$996,247,910, he said.

HUSBANDS DESERTED

Divorce Statistics Show That Wives Leave Most Often Chicago, March 4.—Husband-deserters are more frequent than wife-deserters, says an article in the current American Journal of Sociology.

Recent statistics quoted show that 36.8 per cent of divorces granted to husbands were because the wives had run away. Recommendations given for the lessening of cases of desertion are: One. A federal marriage and divorce statute with concurrent state legislation. Two. The prevention of hasty and ill-considered marriages. Three. Proper ethical and hygienic instruction, both in the home and school. Four. Vigorous law enforcement. Five. The creation of "family courts."

HARDING MAY INHERIT CELLAR

Washington, March 4.—Along with other requisites of the Presidency, Warren G. Harding may inherit all of there is any, liquor in the White House, for President Wilson has not requested permission to transport any alcoholic beverages to his new home.

At practically all formal White House functions prior to the Eighteenth Amendment wine was served. None, however, has been used since 1913, as there have been no formal functions of any kind. The wine cellar, it is said, was completely stocked in 1917, and much of this is said to be on hand. Many are of the opinion that the President will consider all wine there the property of the office. Whether there is any of the 1917 stock left is the subject of much speculation in Washington. Only the President, Mrs. Wilson and the Housekeeper know—they won't tell.

CEREMONIES AS SIMPLE AS THOSE OF WASHINGTON

Washington, March 4.—Warren Gamaliel Harding was inaugurated President of the United States today with ceremonies as simple as those the historians have described in chronicling the induction into office of George Washington more than a century ago.

Had Mr. Harding's personal wishes been adhered to strictly, the ceremonies would have been even more simple, but the Congressional Inaugural Committee made some arrangements on its own account. These included a cavalry escort of four troops for the President in his ride from his hotel to the capitol and thence to the White House. This little cavalcade, contrasted strangely with the great military and civil processions which have attended inaugurations for half a century or more. Besides the cavalry escort, the Congressional Committee also had arranged to have several companies of Marines in full dress uniform at the capitol as a guard of honor and for the presence of the Marine Band—"The President's Own"—which played "The Star Spangled Banner" immediately after Mr. Harding had taken the oath of office. The very simplicity of the ceremonies on the east portico of the capitol added to their impressiveness. Simple and impressive also were those in the Senate Chamber, where Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by Vice-President Marshall and where Mr. Coolidge in turn swung into office the new senators elected last November. The day's ceremonies began with formal calls on the President-elect and Vice-President-elect at the New Willard hotel by the Congressional Committee, headed by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. Leaving the hotel the presidential party proceeded to the White House where President-elect Wilson entered the automobile occupied by President-elect Harding and Vice-President-elect Coolidge. The 66th Congress adjourned sine die at 12:30 p. m., the clocks being set back in the Senate.

WEATHER BRIGHT BLUSTERING COLD

(By The Associated Press) Washington, March 4.—Bright weather with a cold blustering March wind marked the opening of inaugural day. There were clouds banked in the east but they soon gave way before the driving west wind and made it seemingly certain that the new president Warren G. Harding would be able to take the oath of office in the open on the east portico of the capitol as has been planned.

KIWANIS WIRES NEW PRESIDENT

The local Kiwanis club sent the following telegram to President Harding following their meeting today: Kiwanian Warren G. Harding, President of the U. S., White House, Washington, D. C.

"Heartless congratulations and sincerest wishes for a cheerful administration. "Salisbury Kiwanians."

Wireless Beats Wire.

Helena, Mont., March 3.—Wireless communication will be set up between the Ninth District Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, and the branch here. If messages were sent by telegram they would cost \$1,000 a month. Installation of the wireless equipment will cost \$6,500.

The greatest per capita water power development of any country in the world is that of Norway, Canada coming second.

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