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MORRISON INAUGURATED GOVERNOR

The Ceremonies Were on an Elaborate Scale—Bickett Goes Out.

Raleigh, Jan. 12.—With bands playing, guns roaring, and railroad whistles screaming at intervals throughout the inaugural prelude today, Cameron Morrison was inducted into office, Thomas W. Bickett ushered out, and Raleigh, even as Richard, in herself again.

The ceremonies that took place today in the city's great auditorium, in substantially all respects surpassed any gubernatorial event in North Carolina's history. Old-timers went back to Zeb Vance, January 1, 1877, when in snow a mile deep and temperature 10 below zero the warm-hearted son of Carolina took hold of a government vastly smaller than that which Cameron Morrison assumed today. It was a day for memories and the state's great institution, Col. Fred Olds, recalled the day as but yesterday.

Reading back to that time when Vance opened his message with the famous: "There is retribution in history," it was a wonderfully warmer political atmosphere than that surrounding Governor Morrison today. The Vance speech hadn't a word on the courageous utterance of Morrison. The Charlotte leader quite met and surpassed the best expected by his friends, he more than confounded his worst enemies who eavesdropped him for platitudes, for worship of the past and satisfaction with the present.

The ceremonial itself was but an incident. If there was one thing that touched the great human heart of this old Mammoth Cave which they call Raleigh's auditorium, it was the spectacle of little Angella Morrison marching down the long aisle with one hand on the arm of her father and the other on Governor Bickett's. She, a diminutive angel of eight years, strode along with the men, kept a perfect step and brought the house to its feet. On the stage was another little miss who stepped across the rostrum with a bunch of American Beauty roses and gave them to the governor as he ended his message to the people. This child was Miss Margaret Clarkston, daughter of Governor Morrison's campaign manager.

Of the marching soldiers, the roaring gun, the playing bands, and the administering of oaths, programs complete have been in the hands of the state. The important aspects of the day were the incoming governor's angle to the issues of state that immediately concern everybody. Everybody knew that the bands would play Dixie and that the crowds would yell; that it might articulate "The Old North State" and the populace would be coming cry. But not everybody knew that Governor Morrison would become the intrepid champion of the state's very best and richest for schools, roads, health and taxes, but everybody knows it now.

The first man to reach him as he took his seat was Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner, who went out with Bickett today. Mr. Gardner, as Governor Morrison's opponent in the primaries of 1920, was early to the new chief executive to wish him power and opportunity to do for North Carolina all that a large hearted leader might wish.

Dr. McGeachy's invocation, delivered at the opening of the inaugural ceremony follows:

"Lord God of our fathers, in humble reverence and grateful dependence we approach thy throne of grace at this auspicious hour, emboldened to come by the tender memory of past mercies and encouraged to hope by the circumstances of grace and mercy under which we are now gathered.

We look backward over the way by which we have been led with a sigh and a smile. We recall the wisdom with which thou didst guide the early adventures of our people in the art of living and in the science of citizenship.

"We remember how thou didst carry them in thy bosom when they were young and weak and open for them a path with thy shepherd's staff through many a sea of trouble.

"We think of the great and the good whom thou didst raise up to be their saviors, whose memory is our common heritage and whose achievements are our constant inspiration.

"We are grateful for our fathers' faith which was thy gift and for that holy fear of thee and reverence for thine honor which are the foundation for our present happiness and glory.

"We have come now to the summit of the years and to a day of great rejoicing. We enter upon a new ad-

ministrative era with wealth and health and prosperity. We are surrounded by the monuments of those who being dead yet speak. Fancy can still hear in these silent chambers the whispered eloquence of voices that are still. And from heaven above there looks down with kindly sympathy one who helped to prepare the triumph which she may not share. We are encouraged by the example of many witnesses to take courage and go forward.

"Let thy benediction fall therefore like a mantle upon the incoming administration. Bless the senate and the house of representatives, the lieutenant governor and all the state officers.

"Bless him especially whom we have called to be our chief executive. Be mouth and wisdom to him, the strength of his heart and his portion forever. Give him clarity of understanding and the courage of conviction. Fill him with unselfish purpose and incite him to noble endeavor. And support him in all his efforts by the intelligent and unswerving loyalty and love of those whom he has been elected to lead.

"Look in kindness on him who today reigns the trust of this high office into other hands and bless him and his loved ones with every needed grace and comfort.

"Take us all into thy tender care and keeping, bring us at last through our appointed changes to the land of promise, the Canaan of our dreams.

"And unto thee, O God, most high, most wise and most mighty, shall be all the praise forevermore. Amen."

Bill in House to Make Railroad Crossings Safe

Raleigh, Jan. 10.—Representative Lawrence, of Alamance, Saturday introduced a bill in the house entitled "An act to require all railroad crossings of federal aid roads and state highways to be either overhead or undergrade crossings" in North Carolina.

The act would become operative on and after January 1, 1921.

The Lawrence bill provides:

"That on and after the enactment of this bill it shall be unlawful for any railway company to construct or allow constructed any grade crossing at points where any so-called federal aid highways or state highway crosses the main track of such railway within the borders of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, but that all such crossings shall be either 'overhead' or 'underpass' crossings; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to aforesaid crossings in any city or town or at other crossings where gates or other means of protecting life and property are provided and efficiently operated; provided further than the provisions of this act shall become operative and in full force on and after January 1, 1921.

"That any railway company or other agency whatsoever failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of ten thousand dollars for each and every instance of such violation."

Vick Chemical Company Shuts Down its Plant

Greensboro, Jan. 11.—The plant of the Vick Chemical company here will shut down for an indefinite period next Thursday afternoon according to a statement made today by H. Smith Richardson, president of the company. One million dollars worth of goods, stored in 30 different warehouses all over the country is the reason for the shutdown.

Only the force employed in the factory itself will be thrown out of work, the office force, the sales force and the shipping department keeping on at work. Mr. Richardson said that the wave of deflation is not the primary cause of the shut-down, but that further production, with warehouses full, is not considered wise.

He said that the factory was run at capacity production all last summer and fall in anticipation of a railroad strike and that since the strike did not materialize there is no necessity of manufacturing now with warehouses full. The stock on hand will be disposed of before the plant is again put in operation.

Not If As Rich As Cress

If you were as rich as Cress you could not buy a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy and pleasant to take and when the proper dose is taken produce a mild and gentle effect. They also strengthen the digestion.

SIMPLE CEREMONY TO FEATURE INAUGURATION

Committee Preparing for Elaborate Inaugural, Quickly Changes Plans.

Washington, Jan. 11.—President-elect Harding will take the oath of office next March 4 with ceremonies approximating in simplicity those which attended the induction into office of Jefferson and Jackson.

The new President under the plans formulated by the committee would thus take the oath of office in the small and almost semi-private chamber of the senate immediately after the swearing in of Calvin Coolidge as vice president of the United States and then would deliver his inaugural address within the hearing only of members of the senate and house, the justices of the Supreme court and not more than 1,000 persons able to crowd into the restricted gallery space.

The District of Columbia inaugural committee, of which E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, is chairman, held a meeting early in the day and this session was followed this evening by a meeting of the committee's executive committee. Chairman McLean at the conclusion of the second meeting said that no formal action had been taken on the request of Mr. Harding as forwarded to the committee last night, for abandonment of the proposed celebrations incident to the inaugural as "a wholesome example of economy and thrift."

Chairman McLean added, however, that the local committee would of course, fall in line with the President-elect's desire. This was taken to indicate that the historic inaugural parade as well as the inaugural ball, almost as equally historic, would not be features of the induction into office of Mr. Harding.

The congressional committee at its meeting decided that it would not be necessary to submit to Congress the question of changing the inaugural plans and cancelled the arrangements for erection on the east plaza of the capitol of a huge stand to accommodate guests invited to hear the inaugural address. Some of the lumber for the stand has been hauled to the scene and the plaza area had begun to show signs of the pre-inauguration days of previous years, when an order came about the middle of the day from Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol to halt operations.

Abandonment of plans for the capitol reviewing stand and for the sending out of engraved official invitations, members of the congressional committee said, probably would entail a loss of about \$3,000 for preliminary work done. This sum will be paid out of the \$50,000 appropriation, finally voted by Congress yesterday and sent today to President Wilson. The remainder of the appropriation would be returned to the treasury.

The senate chamber was selected for the inaugural, members of the committee said, because holding of the ceremonies incident to the administering of the oath there would entail no expense. Had suggestions that the capitol steps or rotunda be used, have been adopted, it was said, that some outlay would have been necessary for temporary seats or small stands.

Nation-Wide Round-up of all Orientals

New York, Jan. 12.—A nationwide round up of all Oriental ineligible will be launched January 28.

This announcement was made late today at Ellis Island by Leo Russel, chief deporting agent of the immigration service.

Sweeping orders for such a round-up have been issued at Washington and a special force is to be assigned to the work, Mr. Russel said.

E. M. Kline, of the bureau of immigration of the department of labor, will have command of the work and will start out from Washington January 22 with a staff of deporting agents for a tour of the south and west seeking "many Chinese and Japanese in the United States who have no lawful right to be here," Mr. Russel added.

The majority of the Orientals came as seamen and took advantage of their seaman's cards to come ashore upon arrival of their vessels at United States ports, deserting the ships and smuggling themselves into sections of the country remote from their landing places.

Mexicans illegally in the country would be rounded up for deportation by the Kline force, which will be under orders to hunt for them along the border, he said, adding that Orientals will be deported from San Francisco and Mexicans at border points.

JAPAN REGRETS KILLING OF AMERICAN OFFICER

Jap Sentries Also Ordered Not to Challenge Americans.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Notification that the Japanese commanding officer at Vladivostok has given orders that hereafter sentries must not challenge Americans and the formal expression of regret by the Japanese government went far today toward adjusting the situation which has arisen over the fatal shooting by a Japanese soldier at that port of Lieut. W. H. Langdon, of the cruiser Albany.

The action of the Vladivostok commander, General Oi, was reported to the navy department by Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, who was on his way to Vladivostok to conduct a personal investigation. The Admiral added that the report had been sent to him by radio, and that in view of developments he had abandoned his trip of inquiry.

Ambassador Shidehara, of Japan, called up Acting Secretary of State Davis late today and expressed the deep regret of his government that such an incident should have occurred. Earlier he had received from the Japanese foreign office a version of the shooting which differed from an earlier and equally official version issued in Tokio in that the embassy's account agreed with Lieutenant Langdon's ante-mortem statement that the sentry was the first to fire.

The attitude of the Japanese government was also indicated in the communication to Admiral Gleaves, which said that high officials of the Japanese force had expressed their sorrow and regret.

The sentry who shot the American when he was returning to his ship, was characterized in the communication forwarded to Admiral Gleaves as "very ignorant," and in one of the messages received by Ambassador Shidehara it was stated he already had been placed under arrest and would be tried by court-martial.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who had called upon Admiral Gleaves for a report, conferred with Secretary Davis today in an effort to expedite so far as possible, the gathering of the facts in the case. The latter immediately instructed Consul MacGowan, from whom the first official news of the incident had come, to supplement his report and declared that if the facts warranted an immediate and energetic protest would be made to Japan. Later developments, however, are understood to have inclined officials to believe that the situation is in prospect of final adjustment.

Following is the dispatch received by the navy department from Admiral Gleaves:

"Strict instructions have been issued by General Oi that all commands instruct sentries not to challenge Americans. All Japanese officials of high rank have been aboard. They expressed sorrow and regret, and state that sentry who shot Lieutenant Langdon was very ignorant. General Oi has sent a large wreath.

"Vice Admiral Kawahara has sent a telegram from Tokio as follows:

"I am deeply shocked at the news of Lieutenant Langdon's death by unlooked for accident. Please accept my sincere condolence, although no word of mine can help. I feel for this most lamentable occurrence most deeply sorry."

Dog Costs Lenoir \$150.

Kinston, Jan. 10.—The sheep-killing dog has cost Lenoir county a little item of \$150 in one instance, the proceedings of the county commissioners disclose. A farmer whose small flock was attacked by canines found twenty dead following the onslaught. He entered a claim for damages to the commissioners who have decided that he is entitled to \$150. Dog owners in general will foot the bill, because the remuneration was awarded from the dog tax fund.

The New Maud Muller

Maud Muller one November day,
Rose and raked the leaves away,
Baked a batch of pumpkin pies,
Set a pan of bread to rise,
Made the beds and swept the house,
Killed a bold marauding mouse,
Hung the curtains out to air,
Shook the rugs and combed her hair,
Powdered up her pretty nose,
Donned her new and nifty clothes,
Seized her beaded bag so fine,
Priced at nineteen forty-nine,
Hailed a trolley, took a ride,
Reached the polls and tripped inside,
And—although she bore no grudge—
'Tast her vote against the judge.
—Minna Irving, in the New York Herald.

PROPOSED IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION MAY FAIL

Senators Say Testimony Has Failed to Prove an Emergency Exists.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Testimony taken by the senate immigration committee in hearings on the Johnson bill prohibiting immigration for one year has failed to prove the existence of an emergency, according to senators who tonight analyzed the evidence submitted by more than 30 witnesses in the past week. They declared the charge that "millions of aliens would flood the United States, increase unemployment and create chaos," had not been proven.

One member of the immigration committee predicted that inasmuch as the Johnson bill admittedly was an emergency measure designed to meet a temporary need, that of checking the alleged flood, it probably would be sidetracked until such time as the emergency could be proven. Other committee members expressed similar opinions, saying that the present immigration laws would remain unchanged for the present or until the committee was able to draft permanent legislation.

The committee plans to conclude its hearings this week and begin drafting a report to the senate some time next week. Chairman Colt said tonight he did not know the views of the whole committee and could not estimate how much time would be required to draft a report for the senate embodying the opinion of all members.

Chairman Colt told the committee today that testimony taken to date showed conditions in Europe had not produced any change in the ratio between the number of immigrants as compared with the number of aliens returning to Europe.

William E. Bennett, attorney for a Chicago lumber company, the principal witness today, declared passage of the Johnson bill "would make it impossible for the farmer to stay in business."

"If the farmer is to have labor to work his field and operate economically, the Johnson bill cannot be enacted," Mr. Bennett said. "The stream of labor is turning from the factory back to the farm at the present time, but the passage of this bill will stop that stream."

A Governor's Farewell Message to His People

(From Governor Thomas Walter Bickett's last message to the General Assembly of North Carolina.)

Before closing the book I desire to express to you, and through you to the people whose representatives you are, my grateful appreciation of the innumerable courtesies and kindnesses shown me during these four years. I want to register my everlasting gratitude for being permitted to serve a great State and through her all humanity in the grandest and most tragic hour the world has ever known. During these years all the tides of life have been at the flow, and I have boxed the compass of human emotions. It has been a rich and deep experience. It is today to me a benediction and down to old age will continue a blessed inspiration.

I shall carry with me from the office many sweet and glorious memories, but the one memory that will forever outshine them all is the eighty thousand sons of Carolina who at their country's call marched forth to fight and die for God and for humanity. Let me forget, I write it down in this last chapter and certify to all the generations that the one stupendous, immortal thing connected with this administration is the part North Carolina played in the world war. Everything done in the field of taxation, of education, of agriculture, of mercy to the fallen, of the physical and social regeneration of our people—all of it is but "a snow-flake on the river" in the gigantic and glorified presence of the eighty thousand men who plunged into the blood-red tide of war. Of these eighty thousand men two thousand three hundred and thirty eight "went west"—far beyond the sunset's radiant glow. I shall always be grateful to remember that I was some time their captain and always their comrade in the great adventure, and my fervent prayer is that when my summons comes and for me "The sunset gates unbar,

I shall see them waiting stand. And white against the evening star. The welcome of their beckoning hand."

And now, my friends, farewell, good-bye, and may He give His angels charge concerning you and Carolina!

EUROPE IS EAGER FOR A DISARMAMENT PLAN

This is Testimony of General Bliss Before Senate Naval Committee.

Washington, Jan. 12.—An American call for a world disarmament conference would be welcomed by the great powers of Europe and would disclose "the next Germany" should any nation refuse to agree to disarmament, General Tasker H. Bliss declared today before house naval committee.

The general gave to the committee the impressions he had gained through discussions of the subject with European statesmen and soldiers while a member of the supreme war council and later of the American peace commission. He said there was an immediate and sincere desire overseas for disarmament; but added that until a definite agreement had been reached he would not "disarm one American soldier or lay up one American ship."

General Bliss said also that the United States should complete her present naval building program. In this connection the committee received from secretary Daniels a full statement as to the relative naval strength of the world powers showing that of the United States to be now midway between that of Great Britain and Japan. His figures indicated, however, that with the completion of the present authorized construction of the three nations, the American capital ship strength would be as great as that of Great Britain, but with the ratio over Japan slightly reduced.

The house committee concluded temporarily its disarmament hearing pending discussion by the members of its future program, but may examine other witnesses later. Chairman Butler, who recently returned from a conference with President-elect Harding, said that "within a very few months definite action will be taken along the lines we are discussing here."

County Agent Work More Important in 1921 Than Ever

We regret to learn of a disposition in a few counties to try to get along in 1921 without a county agent, or with a less efficient county agent.

Such a policy is like dropping the pilot just as the ship enters the most dangerous seas. It is like shutting up the light house just as the storm comes on.

The farmers of the South will need the help of the county agent more in 1921 than ever before. And they will use him more than ever before.

In the first place they need his help about production. How much the cotton acreage will be cut in problematical, but it is certainly going to be cut. Farmers are going to grow a diversity of crops, and they are going to need guidance in new fields of effort. They are also going to grow more livestock, and here especially they will need the help of a thoroughly equipped county agent.

No less urgently—in fact, even more urgently, farmers will need the help of the county agent in problems of marketing. Big and promising plans for reformed cotton marketing (as well as tobacco marketing and peanut marketing in sections growing these crops) are already under way. The county agent is the man who must do more than anyone else in bringing success to these plans for scientific and profitable marketing. Then, too, in growing corn, hay, hogs, and cattle, farmers will find their diversification program of small profit unless plans for cooperative shipping and selling are worked out. They naturally look to the county agent for leadership in these matters.

For all these reasons the best investment your county can make is to pay enough to get a superbly qualified man to lead your farming forces as county agent in 1921.

Don't be content with a cheap man. Get a man whose training is such that farmers know he can give them real help in all the intricate problems of soils, fertilizers, crops, livestock; livestock diseases—a man who has enough ability not only (1) to help the farmers diversify wisely; but also (2) to help them market cotton and other "money crops" more wisely; and (3) who will help farmers in cooperative shipping and selling of the corn, hay, hogs, and cattle they are going to raise.

We shall indeed need county agents—and this year more than ever before.—(From the Progressive Farmer.)