

## THE HOUSE MEETS

Walter E. Moore Elected Speaker Yesterday

## ARE FOUR CONTESTS

A Splendid and Representative body of North Carolinians—Organization Perfected

The General Assembly of 1901—the first of the new century—began to make good yesterday.

In the House organization was perfected this morning at 11 p. m.

The first of the day's session was devoted to the election of a Speaker and the organization of the House.

Walter E. Moore of Johnston was elected Speaker. The popular choice of the Legislature is fortunate.

Mr. Moore's election as Speaker has been the subject of favorable comment among the legislators without regard to parties.

All the members were present and in the House were four. The absent Representatives were G. C. Barco of Columbus, C. T. Williams of Dare, Joe Collins of Haywood and W. E. Ardrey of Wayne.

The personnel of the membership of the House is such that it wins the admiration of visitors. It is a good-looking, intelligent body of business men, and his fact is strikingly noticeable.

Some of the State's foremost and ablest citizens are members of the body.

A committee waited on Governor Russell yesterday to ascertain whether his approval desired to communicate with the House. It was learned that the Governor would send his message to the Legislature today at noon. It will be read at 12:30.

The first day's session developed the fact that there will be four contests in the House. The contests which are expected in every instance by Republicans are as follows:

Bozell vs. Dees, from Pamlico.  
McNeill vs. Green, from Wilkes.  
Walter vs. Hartley, from Davidson.  
Willet vs. Sewell, from Moore.

## The House Convened

At 11 o'clock an hour before the time for the House to meet, the chamber was crowded. The gallery was filled with beautiful women. It is such a scene as is attendant only with the opening of the Legislature or when some matter of great public interest is up for consideration.

Members were grouped about the hall, reviewing acquaintances and exchanging good stories.

Exactly at noon Chief Clerk Brevard Nixon opened the session by calling on Rev. J. T. Bagwell of this city to open the session with prayer. While the members stood, the minister offered an earnest and fervent prayer. He said:

"O Lord, our God, we recognize thee as our Creator, Preserver and gracious Benefactor, ruling in the armies of heaven and in the councils of men. Thou hast taught us that the enhancement of heaven and earth and had none can say 'Thine hand or say 'What doest Thou? We would not engage in any trade or business without recognizing thee as our God, our Father and our Lord."

"We pray for these men who have now convened to transact business for our Commonwealth. Piously endow them with wisdom from above, that they may be enabled to transact this important business in the fear of God and to the highest interests of all the people of this State. May they know no north, south, east, and west. Keep them from narrowness, selfishness and softness. May they be broad, patriotic and true. May they so demean themselves in the hall of legislation and in the streets as to excite and evoke the admiration and confidence of the people. May they so legislate and revise their laws that their work shall redound to the glory of God and the enhancement of the interests of the people whom they represent. We ask in the name and for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen."

## Members Sworn In

The chief clerk called ex-Speaker H. G. Mason to the chair. A roll-call was then had, and the members sworn in. Associate Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court administered the oath of office. Ten representatives went forward at the time and after presenting their credentials they administered the required oath by Walter Clark. After taking the oath the members signed their signatures and addressed to the roll-book.

The first eleven members to take the oath of office were Representatives Long of Wayne, Fields of Alleghany, Johnson of Alexander, Robinson of Anson, Nicholson of Beaufort, Wilson of Bertie, McCulloch of Bladen, and the members of the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina.

It was ascertained that several members had forgotten to bring their certificates of election. Such members were present until the organization of the House was completed.

The condition brought Representative Conway of Lenoir to his feet. He said:

"I am here, but alas—oh, alas! My name is not gently slumbering in my bed in my dear home. I move, sir, that the gentlemen from Beaufort and other counties who have not their credentials be seated in a place of punishment for certain members of a club of this city, whose name shall be 'Nameless Evermore'—until our cases are taken up, and then to be taken up tenderly and handled with care, fashioned so slenderly, so young and so fair."

"For a few moments I shall be an honorary member of this House; and if it meets with your approval I would like to participate in the organization, as I wish to sing the praises of Brevard Nixon and others."

President Officer Connor stated that the next order of business was the nomination of candidates for Speaker.

Francis D. Winston placed in nomination Walter E. Moore of Johnston, the Democratic nominee for Speaker, while O. V. F. Blythe placed in nomination I. N. Ebbs of Madison, the Republican nominee. The two Populist members from Sampson did not vote, declaring that their party had no candidate. The vote for Speaker was cast on strict party lines. Mr. Moore received 96 votes, and 16 votes were cast for Mr. Ebbs, the Republican candidate.

Representative Francis D. Winston of Bertie had the honor of presenting the name of Walter E. Moore to the Legislature. Mr. Winston spoke eloquently and briefly. He said:

"I nominate as the unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus for Speaker Hon. Walter Evans Moore of Johnston. I shall not speak in extended eulogy of him. I might do so with truth. It will be sufficient to recite to you outlined of his life, both useful and honorable."

"Forty-four years ago he was born in Buncome county. In that lofty atmosphere he dreamed and hoped for place and power. His infancy and youth on his father's farm gave him that splendid physique we all admire, and that great capacity for labor which makes him a useful legislator."

"At the age of twenty years he commenced his career as a carpenter. The care of his mother and orphaned sister devolved upon him at manhood. He was a loving son and brother."

"Walter Moore is not all rock and oak. He is vine and flower."

"An able member of the Asheville bar found him successfully using his tools on one of the splendid buildings of our western metropolises. A word or two brought out the abolition of the young mechanic, which has culminated in the success of the hour. He was licensed as an attorney. Men entrust to him their lives and fortunes and sacred honor because he is honorable and true. Three times he has come to the House, bravely wearing his people's commission."

## KNOCKOUT BLOW

Army Canteen Laid Out in the Senate.

## BOYS GET NO BEER

Senator Teller Had Doubts of the Canteen as a Promoter of Sobriety in the Army.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senate—At the conclusion of routine business consideration of the Army reorganization bill was resumed, the pending question being upon the committee amendment striking out the House provision abolishing the canteen or post exchange in the army.

Mr. McComas of North Dakota, in a carefully prepared argument, attacked the amendment and urged the adoption of the House provision abolishing the canteen. He declared that a great majority of deaths in the army were due either directly or indirectly to the use by the men of intoxicants.

In a speech in opposition to the sale of liquor or beer at an army post Mr. Teller of Colorado, said that no attack was being made upon the post exchange, but merely upon the canteen, or beer selling part of the exchange. He discussed briefly the attorney general's opinion as to the canteen, maintaining that he had argued from wrong premises. Mr. Teller declared his belief that the canteen system was vicious and he believed that the great majority of the American people held to the same opinion.

The Colorado Senator maintained that the excessive use of beer was one of the most degrading phases of intemperance. He declared the statement that the saloon interests were back of the fight upon the canteen was absurd.

"It is true, nevertheless," interjected Mr. Hawley.

"It is not true," retorted Mr. Teller, "and the Senator cannot prove that it is true."

Adverting to the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Teller declared that the United States were cursing the people of those islands "with a curse as vicious and vile as any the Spanish ever placed upon them." It was, he said, within the power of Congress to destroy government contractors of drinking among the soldiers of the American army and the Philippines. He directed attention to a statement of President Schurman of the Philippines Commission, to the effect that one of the most demoralizing influences taken to the Philippines by the United States was the American saloon. He said that the few thousand Americans in Manila drank more per capita than the same number of Americans anywhere else.

Mr. Lodge, interrupting Mr. Teller, inquired if it was not a fact that the government of the United States had nothing to do with the saloons established in Manila; that the army canteen was an entirely different matter.

Mr. Teller replied that that was true, but that it was within the power of the President to close every saloon in Manila as soon as a cablegram could reach the city.

Mr. Lodge said he deprecated the establishment in Manila of the American saloons, which had followed in the wake of the American army. "If there be any way to close them I would favor it heartily."

Mr. Gallinger interrupted Mr. Teller to say that he had been told by a prominent officer of the army that the 400 or 500 American saloons in Manila were licensed by the American government there and he believed they could be completely abolished.

"I do not know the reason for the condition in Manila," said Mr. Lodge. "but I do know that, under the command of General Ludlow, that thing—the establishment of saloons—absolutely was stopped at Havana."

"I never heard any complaint of this thing when I was in Havana last spring," said Mr. Teller, "or anywhere in Cuba. But this condition of affairs exists in Manila."

Mr. McComas called Mr. Teller's attention to the fact that within a very brief time the Taft commission has so restricted the sale of liquor in Manila that in that respect the city was freer from this business than in any American city of equal size.

Mr. Teller reiterated his former statement that the president could close saloons in Manila in an hour, and he believed that he has done what he could. He said that he did not get in the matter, they would "deserve the condign contempt of the American people."

Mr. Foraker, explaining that he was compelled to be absent from the chamber during the remainder of the day, said that if he were present when the amendment was voted upon, he would vote against the committee amendment which continues the canteen.

Mr. Lodge said that while he did not believe the canteen had done any particular harm in the Philippines, he was convinced that the saloon had done incalculable harm there. He gave notice of an amendment prohibiting the importation of distilled liquors into the Philippines except for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew made a characteristic

## MONEY IN WATER

Millions for Improvement of Rivers and Harbors

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Commerce of the Great Lakes Ranks with that of Atlantic Ports—The Bill Considered in Committee of the Whole

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Mr. Richardson of Tennessee asked if it had been demonstrated that the new postoffice building does not furnish enough room for the needs of the department.

Mr. Loud answered that unfortunately such is the case. It was contemplated, Mr. Loud said, to rent one floor in a building near the general postoffice.

Mr. Moody asked how urgent was the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill. Mr. Loud said the clerks were overcrowded. The bill was passed. The annual rental provided for in the bill is \$3,000.

At 12:15 Mr. Burton called up for consideration House bill 13180, being the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan announced his opposition to the bill, in view of the fact that Mr. Burton had stated that the bill would not be opposed by any member of the committee.

It was suggested by Mr. Burton that general debate close in three hours.

Mr. Cushman would not agree to this. It was too brief a time to consider a bill carrying \$20,000,000. No agreement as to limit of debate was reached.

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Mr. Burton then proceeded with the explanation of the provisions of the bill. Increased transportation facilities, he said, must go hand in hand with increased production. It now costs less to carry a bushel of wheat from St. Paul to Liverpool, a distance of 4,831 statute miles, than it did in the days of the mules to carry a bushel of wheat from Athens to Marathon, a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Burton urged that the expenditures called for in the bill were demanded by the spirit of the age and the necessities of industry. The amount appropriated for expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is \$22,732,711.20. Activities are also given for insuring obligations for the prosecution of completion of river and harbor works under the so-called continuing-contract system. The amount of these obligations authorized by the bill is \$37,142,704.02. The total amount carried by the bill is therefore \$59,875,415.22.

Mr. Burton disclaimed that an undue percentage of the amount carried in the bill was apportioned to ports on the Great Lakes. He gave statistics to show that the ports of greatest tonnage in the United States are New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore, Cleveland and Duluth. He admitted the importance of the value of cargoes, but the question of the most importance was tonnage, for this determined the number of ships passing in and out of the harbors and the draft of these craft. Then, it must be borne in mind, said Mr. Burton, that natural harbors are numerous on the Atlantic coast and few on the lakes. The traffic passing through Detroit river was greater than that passing through any other river in the world.

Mr. Mondell followed Mr. Burton on time yielded by Mr. Tongue and made a strong argument in favor of storage reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Corliss (Republican) of Michigan, attacked the bill, saying it should be entitled the "Liver and Light" bill as it distributed more "liver and lights" than any other part of the animal. He said the appropriation for Buttermilk Channel, N. Y., was solely for the benefit of the property owners of that locality and of no interest to the public at large. Mr. Corliss advocated the construction of a dam to raise the level of Lake Erie, which would raise the low water mark 2 feet but would not raise the high water mark at all. He thought such a dam would cause no damage to property along the lake front.

Mr. Bishop (Republican) of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, defended the bill and said Mr. Corliss should be the last one to criticize the bill or the motives of the committee. He denied that any part of the country had been unduly favored and said that the animus of Mr. Corliss against the bill was due to the fact that he had failed to get an appropriation in the bill for a pet project. He opposed the damming of Lake Erie.

Mr. K. C. Smith (Republican) of

## ALVORD SAYS GUILTY

Defaulting Bank Teller Trusts to Mercy of the Court

## Death of an Editor's Wife

High Point, N. C., Jan. 9.—Special.—Miss Farris, wife of Editor J. J. Farris, of The Enterprise, died this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at her residence in East Washington street. She had been suffering from an affection of the lungs for the past year or more.

My client, after considering the matter carefully, decided to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. I would not say that he was influenced in this decision by his wife, but they were both anxious to have the matter settled. Alvord has returned a good part of the bank's money. I will not say how much. It is enough to say that he has done what he can. He is thoroughly repentant, and is willing to take the penalty for his wrongdoing. The bank officials knew that he was to plead guilty."

The penalty is ten years. Mrs. Alvord was not present in court today. She knew that her husband was to plead guilty and spared herself the humiliation of seeing his disgrace. Judge Thomas announced that he would pass sentence on the prisoner next Tuesday.

Alvord's attorney, Jacob F. Miller, said to a reporter:

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## GERMANY DISSENTS

Troops of Powers Not Likely to Be Withdrawn

## COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES

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## IN THE SENATE

First Day's Proceedings of the "Upper House."

## OATHS ADMINISTERED

Organization Perfected—Better Ventilation of Halls Demanded—Spirit of Economy Crops Out Early.

Red tape and formalities had the right of way in the Senate yesterday, as usual on the opening day of the session.

Every Senator was in his seat save one (Mr. James) and he will arrive in a day or two.

It is a fine looking and able body of men. Their names have been printed several times in The Post and do not require repeating today. All are Democrats except ten. Of the latter number three are Populists and seven Republicans.

The Republican Senators, who are all from the west, are grouped in the last two rows of seats to the right of the president of the Senate.

There is not only no negro Senators this time, but no negro member of the House, and for the first time in a long period of years, a black face is not to be seen in the entire membership of the Legislature.

The most interesting of several bills introduced yesterday was that of Senator Speight, providing for the better ventilation of both legislative halls—something which the new members will soon find highly desirable, not to say necessary, if they hope to retain their health while here; while the "old timers" already regard with fear and trembling the bare possibility of being forced to spend two months in them in their present bad sanitary condition. Many of them were thrown into sick rooms at the last session and several deaths have been traced directly to the last ventilation of these chambers. It would, therefore, appear to be a case of "extraordinary" to appropriate the sum necessary to improve present conditions, is the general opinion.

A too previous attack by a Republican Senator upon the present election law met an injurious and instantaneous death on the table.

Today the message of His Excellency, Governor Russell, will be read in the Senate and House.

Lieut. Gov. Turner has arrived and the Senate committees will soon be announced.

## PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Senate was called to order at 12:30 by the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Reynolds.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshall, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The chair announced that the clerk would call the roll by Senatorial districts and as called the Senators representing those districts would come forward and take the oath of office. This was done, the lieutenant governor administering the oath.

All the Senators were present and took the oath, presenting their credentials as they did so, except Senator F. G. James of the Sixth district (Pitt county).

When the 33d district was called the chair announced that he had been requested to state that there would be a contest for the seat now held by Mr. Springfield. Notice of this contest and the grounds therefor were published in The Post yesterday.

There were three Populists, seven Republicans and thirty-nine Democrats sworn in when the roll call of districts was completed. Senator James being the only absentee.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS