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WILSON AGAIN TAKES OFFICE.

President's Second Inaugural Not Unlike Lincoln's First Inaugural. Wilson's Inaugural Address Breathed the Hope of Peace Yet Held a Note of Warning. Thrilled With the American Spirit. Great Event in History of Country. Pennsylvania Avenue a Picture of Color as Parade Moved. Oath Taken at 12:47.

The following account of the inauguration of President Wilson is taken from Parker R. Anderson's letter in this morning's Greensboro News:

Washington, March 5.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was today again inaugurated President of the United States under circumstances without parallel within the memory of the present generation.

His inaugural address was one that breathed the hope of peace—world peace as well as peace for the United States—but there was in it the warning note that war may come to us.

More than 50 years ago Abraham Lincoln closed his inaugural address with a prayer for peace and the touch of "the better angels of our nature." Civil strife soon came.

International strife threatened today as Woodrow Wilson, facing a responsibility greater than that of any President since Lincoln, stood at the capitol and told assembled thousands of his hope for the avoidance of war.

It was because of all this that patriotism was predominant in today's ceremonial. Never before has the nation inducted into office a President whose administration faced such a time of trial.

The American spirit was predominant in the inaugural today. The thrill that came to Francis Scott Key in 1814, when at daybreak he saw the Stars and Stripes still floating over besieged Fort McHenry was the sort of thrill that gripped the Americans of today as Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office and rode up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House.

The pulse of every spectator quickened as the day's epochal events were written into the pages of national history. An ovation such as seldom has been accorded any American President met the President as he rode between the lines of soldiers from the capitol. They cheered Wilson, the man, as well as Wilson, the President, who has so far kept the nation out of war.

If there were political enemies present they forgot their enmity in the blend of Americanism. If there were pacifists nearby they were out of place in a throng that did not want war but expressed by their cheers this afternoon the fact that they will back to the end the President in any step this nation must take.

The parade would have been notable for its spectacular features alone. But it became more than a mere pageant, more than a quadrennial display of soldiers and sailors, marching clubs and civic organizations. The parade today was one reflective of the national spirit, just as one recalls the "spirit of '76," through the pictures of the life and drummer boys.

At the capitol, where national enthusiasm was scarcely less rampant than along crowded Pennsylvania avenue, the President kissed the Bible and completed the ceremony of taking the oath at 12:47 o'clock. The start back to the White House was soon begun and for several hours this afternoon the President reviewed the paraders who, with bands and United States flags, marched by the court of honor.

Pennsylvania avenue was a picture of color as the parade moved. American flags floated from almost every window and the skies, dull and unrelenting for a week, opened to the sun come through shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

The end of the rain brought cheer to Washingtonians and visitors who feared, to that hour, that an unusually solemn inaugural must be staged under weather conditions that would add to the pessimism and fears of the occasion.

One must go back 56 years to find anything like a parallel to the inaugural scenes of today. Not since Abraham Lincoln was guarded from bodily harm as he became President of the United States—then on the verge of Civil War—have such precautions been taken to protect the life of an incoming chief executive.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN TARBORO.

In a Blind Tiger Raid Saturday Two Policemen Are Killed and Mayor Keech Seriously Shot. Nelson, the Slayer, Was Overpowered and Locked Up.

The following special from Tarboro, published in Sunday's News and Observer, relates an awful tragedy brought about by liquor:

Tarboro, March 3.—Policemen Ransom Gwatney and Pat Riffin were instantly killed and Mayor J. P. Keech probably fatally wounded this afternoon at 3 o'clock in raiding a suspected blind tiger establishment at the home of W. C. Nelson. The shooting was done by Nelson who shot officer after the other down until he was overpowered by Chief of Police Pulley.

Mayor Keech had for some time seen many people frequenting the soft drink stand that Nelson was operating in the cellar of his house. He took Chief of Police Pulley and the two policemen with him.

Nothing but soft drinks was found in the cellar room. The officers then demanded to search the dwelling; Nelson accompanied them upstairs. Concealed in a bed in one of the rooms, the officers found a quantity of bottled whiskey.

The discovery enraged Nelson, who is said to have been drinking, and he pulled out a pistol and began firing.

Keech was the first to fall under the deadly aim of the enraged man. The mayor was shot in the back, the ball piercing his abdomen. As Mayor Keech tumbled over in the floor, Nelson fired on Policeman Riffin, the ball piercing his arm and going thence to the heart. Riffin's death practically was instantaneous.

The murderous weapon was then turned on Gwatney who was shot in the breast. Gwatney was rushed to the hospital, but died in the elevator while being taken to the operating room.

In the meantime Chief Pulley with the aid of a citizen who heard the shooting and ran in overpowered Nelson and took his pistol away from him. Nelson was locked up and will probably be tried next week when superior court is due to sit here.

Mayor Keech is a married man and has a wife and two children. Gwatney was engaged to be married. Riffin leaves a wife and two children. The whole town is stirred with excitement over the double tragedy and little hope is held out that it will not become a triple tragedy.

Nelson had for some time been suspected of selling liquor and his place had been searched several times before. He is between fifty and sixty years of age.

WILSON TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

President Kissed the Bible at Passage "God Is Our Refuge and Strength." Few Were Present. Mrs. Wilson All Smiles.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, renewed his grip on the scepter of power and pledged again his determination to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States, when he took the oath of office in the chief executive's room at the capitol at 12:04 o'clock this afternoon.

The utmost simplicity and informality marked the taking up of the reins of authority by President Wilson for the second time. Only the members of the President's cabinet and a few senators were present when the oath was administered by Justice White and the President kissed the Bible, opened at the 46th Psalm. The opening of the first paragraph of the Psalm is as follows: "God is our refuge and strength."

The closing paragraph is as follows: "The Lord of Hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge, come and behold Him."

President Wilson busied himself signing bills up to noon, when four solemn rings on the electric bell in the senate chamber announced that his authority as the 28th President of the United States had come to an end, and the time had arrived for the 29th President to be sworn in.

After the brief ceremony, the President was congratulated by the Chief Justice and Chief Clerk Maher.

The faces of the President, Chief Justice and Chief Clerk, and all the others in the room, including Mrs. Wilson, were wreathed with a smile.—Greensboro News.

TWELVE SENATORS BLOCK BILL.

President's Spokesmen Denounce Course as Most Reprehensible in History of Any Nation. Armed Neutrality Denied by Minority. Members of Small Group Supporting Wisconsin Man, Including Five Democrats, Remain Deaf to Appeals to Patriotism and Allow Bill to Die With Congress.

Washington, March 4.—Twelve senators led by Senator La Follette and encouraged by Senator Stone, Democratic chairman of the foreign committee, in a filibuster, denounced by President Wilson's spokesmen as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority in Congress up to the last minute today and denied to the president a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout 26 hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the President would be humiliating to the country; uncompromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the nation since the War Between the Sections, La Follette and his small group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill and it died with the Sixty-fourth Congress.

To fix responsibility before the country 76 senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

The text of the manifesto follows: "The majority of United States senators favored the passage of the senate bill authorizing the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill already having passed the house by a vote of 403 to 13. Under the rules of the senate allowing unlimited debate it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon March 4, 1917, when this session of Congress expired. We desire the statement entered on the record to establish the fact that the senate favored the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

Thirteen senators declined to sign the declaration, but one of them, Senator Penrose, Republican of Pennsylvania, announced that he would have voted for the bill had opportunity been afforded him. The 12 who went on record with the 13 members of the house against granting to President Wilson the authority he asked from Congress in the crisis were:

Republicans: Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California.—7.

Democrats: Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi.—5.

Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following 13 representatives who voted against the house bill Thursday night:

Republicans: Benedict, California; Cary, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Helgesen, North Dakota; Londeberg, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Stafford, Wisconsin; Wilson, Illinois.—9.

Democrats: Decker, Missouri; Shackelford, Missouri; Sherwood, Ohio.—3.

Socialist: London, New York.—1.

Of the seven senators not recorded three, Gallinger and Goff, Republicans, and Gore, Democrat, were absent on account of sickness. Senators Lippitt, Republican and Johnson of Maine and Smith of Arizona, Democrats, were absent from the city. Senator Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the senate in time to be recorded.

Carranza Is Silent On German Plot.

Guadalajara, Mexico, March 2.—General Carranza remained closeted with the members of his official family yesterday and today and denied himself to those seeking information concerning the note of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German foreign secretary, to Minister Von Eckhardt, the German representative here, in the attempt to form an alliance between Germany, Mexico and Japan against the United States.

General Aguilar, the Mexican foreign minister, also declined to discuss the Zimmermann note.

MANY MEASURES FAIL TO PASS.

Administration Programme Was Not Completed In Full. Big Naval, Pension and Post Office Appropriation Bills Get Through. Vast Sums in Each Bill. Congress Provided for Payment of the Danish West Indies. Bond Issue of One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Provided For.

Washington, March 4.—Of all the legislation on the administration programme proper, only two measures, the revenue bill and the measure giving civil government to Puerto Rico and American citizenship to its inhabitants, got through the legislative tangle at the close of the session. One of the most important enactments of the three months of the session, the immigration bill, passed both houses despite the President's announced objection, and then was passed again by both over his veto.

Among the administration bills which failed were: Measures to supplement the Adamson law.

The bill to enlarge the interstate commerce commission.

The Webb bill to legalize joint foreign selling agencies.

Conservation legislation, including the general dam bills and water power bills.

Bills which did not form part of the original programme, but were pressed unsuccessfully by cabinet officers and administration leaders late in the session included:

Amendments to the shipping act to give the President power to commandeer ships.

A drastic espionage bill which passed the senate but never was taken up in the house.

Amendments to the federal reserve act to increase reserve bank gold holdings and decrease member bank reserves.

Congress provided for the payment of \$25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies. The senate failed to ratify, despite an urgent request by the President the treaty to pay Columbia \$15,000,000 for the separation of Panama.

Important enactments which were not specifically included in the programme were the bill abolishing saloons in the District of Columbia, and the rider on the postoffice appropriation bill making it a crime to transport liquor in interstate commerce into a prohibition State.

Although the senate filibuster stopped the passage of the appropriation bill carrying in all about \$511,000,000 congress managed to get through in its three months' session ten other supply measures, with a total of nearly \$1,200,000,000.

Appropriation measures that failed included:

The army appropriation bill, \$270,000,000; the sundry civil appropriation bill, \$139,000,000; the general deficiency, \$62,000,000; the rivers and harbors, \$39,000,000; the military academy, \$1,380,000.

The bills passed were: Naval, \$535,000,000; postoffice, \$330,000,000; invalid pensions, \$160,000,000; legislative, executive and judicial \$40,000,000; fortifications, \$51,000,000; agricultural, \$26,000,000; District of Columbia, \$13,000,000; Indian, \$12,000,000, diplomatic and consular, \$5,000,000, urgent deficiency \$5,000,000.

President Wilson was at the capital during the closing hours of the session, signing bills as they were delivered to his office. Members of the cabinet and Secretary Tumulty with a staff from the White House were on hand to assist.

Among the measures to which the President attached his signature were the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, a resolution providing for a \$150,000,000 bond issue to speed up warship construction, a bill postponing until July 1 the effectiveness of the prohibition feature of the post-office bill, a resolution appropriating \$3,000,000 to continue work on the Alaskan railroad and more than a score of minor resolutions and bills.

The last measure signed provided a pension for the widow of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

The price of gasoline in the leading New York garages was advanced from 27 to 28 cents a gallon Friday.

Exports from Colombo, Ceylon, to the United States in 1916 were valued at \$28,857,305, a new high record.

THREE MILLION BOND ISSUE.

Measure Passed Senate Thursday Night With Slight Amendments. House Passed Bill Giving Australian Ballot in Buncombe and Other Countries.

Raleigh, March 1.—The Senate tonight took up as a special order the three million dollar bond issue bill from the committee on appropriations. In explaining the bill Chairman Holderness said that with this bond issue added North Carolina will owe only one-sixth of one per cent of its property values.

The bond issues are to be in yearly installments of \$500,000 each bearing four per cent. In 1923 the issue would begin to mature, \$100,000 to be paid off each year.

Appropriations include: States Hospital, Raleigh, \$200,000; Hospital, Morganton, \$200,000; negro hospital, Goldsboro, \$125,000; School for Deaf, Morganton, \$60,000; Stonewall Jackson Training School, \$50,000; University of North Carolina, \$500,000; Tuberculosis Sanatorium, \$150,000; East Carolina Training School, \$50,000; Cullowhee Normal, \$40,000; A. & M. College, \$300,000; Negro Normal, \$500,000; State Normal for Negroes, \$100,000; to aid in the building of public school houses in the State as a permanent loan fund, \$500,000; State storage warehouse, Raleigh, \$50,000; for installation of fire protection systems in institutions, \$40,000.

The bill provides for a State building commission of five men to serve without per diem in expending the funds for the permanent improvements at the various institutions, the Governor to appoint them. It is provided that the State School for the Blind at Raleigh may sell its present school property and build on the site near Raleigh purchased for the purpose.

There was an amendment proposed by Harding to take \$175,000 from the proposed loan fund for school buildings and put it in buildings for the school for the blind. Also Pollock proposed to scale other appropriations to make \$75,000 for the school for the feeble minded. Col. Cameron would amend to prevent the sale of the Caswell Square occupied by the present blind school buildings and issue additional bonds for buildings. Oates asked for time for a conference. At 11 o'clock they returned to the chamber with an adjustment whereby the reference in the bill as to the blind school was stricken out and the bill then passed its final reading.

The understanding is that Pollock will offer a bill for Caswell School, Senator Harding one for the Blind School and Brenizer one for the proposed home for fallen women.

The House tonight passed the Australian ballot bill to apply to Buncombe and Henderson Counties and it went to the Senate for concurrence in amendments.

Bills passed to prevent sale of partridges in New Hanover; vote on salaries of officers in Cumberland; protect game in Buncombe; amend Robeson road law.—Charlotte Observer.

ADMITS TRUTH OF CHARGE.

German Foreign Minister Zimmermann Acknowledges Mexico-Japan Scheme.

Washington, March 3.—German Foreign Minister Zimmermann's frank admission that Germany did seek to ally Japan and Mexico with her to war against the United States caused no surprise to American officials, although it may be said they did not expect so full and free an acknowledgement of the exposure.

Some officials thought there might have been an attempt to discredit the authenticity of the revelation.

Washington officials have never had the least doubt of the authenticity of the information in their hands.

Minister Zimmermann's admission of Germany's intrigue was made necessary on the ground that it was intended to be carried out in event that the United States refused to remain neutral, according to statements made public today from Berlin.

Loss by Floods in the United States.

During the year 1915 the losses due to flood waters throughout the United States aggregated nearly \$21,000,000. Of this amount more than half was sustained by the agricultural interests of the country.—Scientific American.

FAMILY RUN DOWN BY TRAIN.

Three Out of Seven Who Were on a Trestle Probably Fatally Injured at Goldsboro. Father, Mother and Five Small Children Crumpled Under Backing Car at Night on Norfolk Southern Track.

(Wilmington Star.)

Goldsboro, N. C., March 5.—Jesse Cavanaugh, wife and five children, the oldest a girl of 12 years, of Kinston, are confined in a hospital in this city in a serious condition, the result of being run over last night by a Norfolk Southern passenger train.

The family knew no one here but a sister of Mrs. Cavanaugh, who lives in the northern part of the city, and after arriving in Goldsboro last night took the Norfolk Southern track back towards the cotton mill village, and the same train on which they had just arrived in backing into the yard, ran down the whole family, in a dark drizzly night, on a trestle, and rolled them under the coaches. The flagman, James Adams, saw them just before the rear coach struck them and instantly pulled the emergency breaks and stopped the train.

The whole family of seven were rolled and jammed together under the rear coach and each had to be let down between the cross ties of the trestle on to stretchers, the back of the train being used in the sudden emergency in the night.

It was a gruesome scene and it seems miraculous that none were killed outright. All were speedily as possible removed to the Spicer Sanatorium, near the scene. A report says the mother, oldest daughter and a son eight years old, to be seriously and doubtlessly fatally injured, and little hope is entertained for their recovery. The others are painfully bruised but this afternoon were not considered seriously hurt.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE BILL.

Teaching Profession is Created by a Law. Only One Senator Opposed Provides For Uniform Examination and Certification.

Writing to the Greensboro Daily News under date of March 2, W. T. Best has the following in Sunday's paper:

North Carolina teachers became a possession today when the senate passed a solitary voice in dissent passed the bill creating a board of institute conductors with provisions for uniform examinations and certification of teachers.

The measure under a new name indubitably had greater fragrance than it did two years ago when it met a decisive defeat by the house. Many leaders joined issues on everlastingly connected with the school system. This year hardly a voice was heard on either side and the house, conservative to the last degree, overwhelmingly voted to make school teachers a body of professionals.

The bill carries \$25,000 with it but it automatically repeals the present institute conducting system and takes the \$13,000 now appropriated for that purpose, adds \$12,000 to it and makes a real salary for the three women and the three men who will conduct these institutes and hold these examinations. The teachers connected with the State department and many members of the general assembly regard this the most constructive piece of educational legislation in a decade. The sentiment of the State underwent remarkable changes during the last two years.

Forty-Four High Schools In Contest.

Wake Forest, N. C., March 3.—With forty-four high schools entered and several more to enter during the next few days, the final preparations are being made for the initial High School Declamation Contest to be held at Wake Forest College.

For the past six months the committee on arrangements, of which Mr. A. C. Reid, is Eu. secretary, has been corresponding with the various high school principals in the hope that enough entrants might be secured to assure this contest. At present forty-four schools have already entered the contest and more are entering every day. The committee is not condoning its preparation to those who have entered alone, but is providing for a number who may come without sending notice.