PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS LAST TUESDAY SAID, THAT THOSE WHO CONTEND THAT UNITED STATES IS UNPREPARED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, HAVE BEEN MISINFORMED. THE MESSAGE FOLLOWS:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that [illegible] in us, whether of character or of method, with sober enthusiasm [illegible] the principles upon which we were acting [illegible] the world, [illegible] how it is done. [illegible] It is [illegible] legislation [illegible] fairness, its [illegible] ourselves to [illegible] strikes at [illegible] during [illegible] which will be [illegible] the history of the [illegible] have been [illegible] these six months, [illegible] them in the [illegible] them without partisan feeling, [illegible] men, who have forgotten [illegible] but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose [illegible] what America is [illegible] and is all mankind in such circumstances as these upon [illegible] anxious.

WAR'S EFFECTS

[illegible]

Need of Force

[illegible]

The Trade Opportunity

It is of [illegible] that the National [illegible] has usually supplied [illegible] articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which [illegible] adequate halts [illegible] still can not get only a small part of what they formerly imported and scarcely look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the other continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets to which we must supply food and we must be [illegible] of action. The United States, rich, great, speaks for a nation that speak not; should be ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a [illegible] matter of [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been [illegible]

Merchant Marine

To speak plainly, we have [illegible] correct in the [illegible] stunted and [illegible] development of our merchant marine. And now, when we would [illegible] we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or result, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the over and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't: because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a Congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Urges Legislation

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation in the base sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great Western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the Nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded, the utility clause duly applied to the use granted. We have hopeful and successful [illegible] and not [illegible] [illegible] I hope and confidently believe that this will be remembered.

Tolls Repeal

[illegible]

The Shipping Bill

[illegible] passed the House at the last session, but as yet acted on by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot safely be longer delayed. The Government must [illegible] three miles of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the Government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

Rural Credits

The great subjects of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convenion for safety at sea awaits its confirmation, and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience lest it should escape your attention. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though a very important part of it [illegible] [illegible] We must do it [illegible] and their many hidden [illegible] and thoroughly survey [illegible] We have not provided adequately [illegible] We have as [illegible] enough [illegible] strong and a hard nature so many [illegible] and [illegible] private owners [illegible] them to use. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small [illegible] It is [illegible] to be looked into [illegible]

[illegible] I say a [illegible] touching upon a [illegible] man who [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] I do not [illegible] [illegible] I cannot believe that [illegible]

[illegible] government costs if the [illegible] they [illegible] the [illegible] is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic re-organization and re-assembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government— it would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the savings. But one point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government in the slightest, rather to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the more [illegible] indeed, of a country itself, there must come, [illegible] the inevitable increase of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because [illegible] occasion specially calls for such expenditures, but because it should be our constant policy to make [illegible] provisions for our National peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, presented at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a year such as we have nothing to do, whose events can not touch us. Whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful Navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of a Navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us what kind we should construct—and when they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continue to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months.

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question [illegible] times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realties can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other Nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives, as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the Nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the sovereignty of none. Our friendship can be accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for purposes which no one need ever suspect or question. Therein lies our strength. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should [illegible] this distinction [illegible] to earn. Just [illegible] particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity of counsel and [illegible] in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a quarrel that has cooled and [illegible] the friendship of Nations. This is the time when all others when we should stand and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our [illegible] by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear [illegible] with regard to military [illegible] We never have had [illegible] our present [illegible] we never shall have a standing army. If ask[illegible] to defend yourselves [illegible] assuredly, to [illegible] we shall not [illegible] into a military [illegible] will not ask our young [illegible] years of their [illegible] soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and [illegible] itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our neutral neutrality against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of National peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can see the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means that is not inconsistent with our ideas as to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because [illegible] occasion specially calls for such expenditures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our National peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, presented at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a year such as we have nothing to do, whose events can not touch us. Whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful Navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of a Navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us what kind we should construct—and when they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continue to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months.

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of National defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our own mines, our farms, and our own factories, with the creations of our own thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in he years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a Nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States, and for mankind.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY
RANDOLPH COUNTY DECEMBER TERM COURT

To His Honor, W. J. Adams, Judge Presiding:

We, the Grand Jury for the present term of Superior Court of Randolph county, beg leave to submit the following report: We have completed the business before our body, and have returned all bills submitted to us for action, and made presentments of all matters which are within our knowledge.

We have examined the institutions of the County by committee, have visited the various county offices in a body. We find the offices in good condition and well kept, but suggest the following exchange of rooms: That the County Superintendents' Office be moved to the Grand Jury room, (for convenience and light).

We, as a committee visited the County Home, and find 17 inmates, 10 females and 7 males, one convict. We recommend that there be some work done immediately, as conditions are bad as to the buildings. We further recommend that the County Commissioners visit the County Home at an early date, and make some different provisions for an invalid child. We also recommend that there be a new County Home built as early as possible. We find at the Home: 2 good mules, 2 Milch cows, 4 hogs, 450 bu. of corn, 15 bu. of sweet potatoes, a barn full of rough feed, 20 acres sowed to crimson clover, and oats and a large number of chickens, 1-one horse wagon, 1-two horse wagon.

We, as a committee, visited the convict camp, and found all them at work, five negroes and two whites, all men.

We note with pride the great improvement made on the roads in the county, and heartily endorse the same. We further find the convict camp in excellent order.

We visited the jail and find it well kept, but in need of repairs on roof, and find a number of lights broken, also repair of fireplace. We recommend a new jail.

We had the pleasure of visiting the Graded School of Asheboro, and found the Superintendent, Prof. C. E. Teague, and his efficient body of teachers busily engaged with their work. The School now has enrolled 450 students, all making excellent progress in their studies. They are a well trained body of young people, and are living monuments to the work of their instructors. The building is in splendid sanitary condition, and each student is supplied with an individual drinking cup.

We, the Grand Jury, wish to extend our thanks to His Honor, the Solicitor and the officers of the Court, for the courtesy shown us in order to aid us in the performance of our duties.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. SMITH, Foreman.

WINNING HONORS

North Carolina's Health Exhibit Wins First Honors in Florida

Jacksonville, Fla. Dec. 7,—North Carolina to the front again. This time its in public health matters at the Southern Health Exhibition held in this city in connection with the meeting of the American Public Health Association. The health exhibits made by North Carolina was well ahead of that of any other Southern State. This was the verdict of every visitor to the exhibition and there were about 14,000 of them. Many of the prominent health officials from Canada and our Northern and Western States expressed surprise that the South, and especially North Carolina, should be forging to the front in health work so rapidly. In fact many expressed the feeling that North Carolina's exhibit not only exceeded any other exhibit at the Exposition but it also exceeded any other single exhibit at the International Congress on School Hygiene held at Buffalo a year ago and had but few peers at the International Congress on Hygiene held at Washington two years ago.

North Carolina's exhibit is divided into four parts, one on patent medicines, one on tuberculosis, one on child hygiene and one illustrating the progress of health work in the State.

The Southern Health Exhibition closes this week and North Carolina's exhibit will be returned to Raleigh. Hereafter it will be loaned by the State Board of Health to any convention, club, fair or other organization that wishes to use it, free of charge, provided packing and transportation charges are paid.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED

In a town in this State that numbers about five thousand inhabitants there have been twenty persons killed with tuberculosis in the last twelve months. There are approximately a hundred other persons in this town who have been maimed on account of the same disease and who will probably die within the course of a few months or a few years. In all probability this procedure has been going on for a number of years and unless some changes are made it will continue, with a strong probability of a larger number of fatalities as the days go by.

A very conservative estimate would place the value of these lives with the cost of the funerals, the cost of the sickness of those that are maimed and with the loss of time, etc., incident to said sickness, at $160,000.00. If this disease were to destroy $160,000.00 worth of cattle in that town, something would be done about it and that quick. A veterinary surgeon would be sent there to examine all of the cattle, to find all that were infected with tuberculosis and to either kill them or place them in an open-air sanatorium where they could get well. At any rate he would segregate them from the well cattle and stamp the disease out of the town and that in short order.

The Southern Railroad runs through this town. If it were to kill twenty people in a year and maim a hundred others, it would cost the Southern Railroad somewhere between a quarter and a half million dollars in damages assessed by a court and jury, and the strong probabilities are that the law—which means the will of the people—would require them to take up the tracks and run around the town.

Unfortunately, what is true of this town is to a greater or less extent true of every other town and community in our State. Such a condition demands the imperative attention of legislators, mayors and all serious minded citizens. The rate at which this death-dealing disease is consuming our inhabitants is alarming and calls for the co-operation of all the people to stamp it out.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY— THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

"I give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my children when they have colds or coughs," writes Mrs. Verne Shaffer, Vandergrift, Pa. "It always helps them and is far superior to any other cough medicine I have used. I advise any one in need of such a medicine to give it a trial." For sale by all dealers.

THE STAMP ACT

The Historical Stamp Plays a New Role

If the government can raise millions of dollars to meet the deficit caused by the European war; if the government can run its great post office department by the sale of stamps, mostly the one and two cent kind; if the street car companies and the five and ten cent stores of Woolworth and Kress can grow rich on nickles, North Carolina can raise a sufficient sum to stamp out tuberculosis in her borders by the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has placed on sale in the United States one hundred and fifteen million of these stamps to be sold at a cent a piece. This means that $1,500,000 will be raised to fight tuberculosis, in case all the stamps are sold. North Carolina hopes to sell two million Seals and thereby raise $20,000 for the fight.

Winston-Salem now leads in the sale, having placed a hundred thousand and given her order for fifty thousand more. A New Bern lady sold seven thousand in one day; a Hendersonville lady sold three thousand in one afternoon, while a lady in Southern Pines sold a thousand in one morning and drove to the Sanatorium in her automobile for three thousand more. The outlook for the largest sale North Carolina ever had is bright and promising.

"Despise not the day of little things." Buy your share of Red Cross Christmas Seals NOW.

DRUGS EXCITE YOUR KIDNEYS, USE SALTS

If your Back is aching or Bladder bothers, drink lots of water and eat less meat.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.