

CONGRESS HEARS WILSON'S MESSAGE

President's Address to Both Houses Is Quite Short.

RAIL TROUBLES COME FIRST

Further Legislation on That Line Is Strongly Recommended—Bill Giving Foreign Commerce Promoters Free Hand Necessary.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson today delivered his message to both houses of congress in joint session. The address was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

Railway Troubles First.

I then recommended: First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Renews His Recommendations.

The second and third of these recommendations the congress immediately acted on: It established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the interstate commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to

do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions—the increase in the interstate commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railroads when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the interstate commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

For Control and Operation.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railroads of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration.

I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Other Legislation Urged.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives; the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will

presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico's Needs.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island are regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt that we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

Bound to Make Good.

The well-dressed stranger stepped into the drug store and, passing by the boy who usually attended to casual customers, approached the proprietor, who was arranging some goods in the show case.

"Mr. C—, I presume?" he remarked, pleasantly, and the druggist turned and bowed gravely. "I have heard my friend, Mr. Quorn, speak of you often," said the brisk man. "He told me if ever I needed anything in this line to come to you. He spoke of you as a man on whom one could rely with perfect confidence, who had only the best of everything and with whom it was always a pleasure to deal."

"Mr. Quorn is very kind," answered the other, beaming with gratification. "He is one of my best customers. What can I do for you this morning?"

"Well—er—this morning, as it happens," said the stranger, with just a little briskeness, "this morning I should like, if you will allow me, to consult your directory."

"Certainly," was the calm reply. "We also have a good selection of one and two-cent stamps as well as railway time tables, if you need anything of that kind."

Franklin Objects Seriously.

She isn't very large, that's true, but being a county seat, and boasting of a college, several factories, flour mills, railroads, interurbans and her lately acquired Masonic home, Franklin feels that she is not a town to be passed lightly by, in fact, she knows her importance, and thought that everyone in the state realized it until she was taken down a bit lately. During the big conference of the Methodist churches held recently in the town a meeting of the Indianapolis presbytery was in session at the same time at Hopewell, a country church in a prosperous farming community a few miles out. One of the Presbyterian delegates, on leaving the train joined in the throng headed for the Methodist church. When it came to registering, some of his inquiries caused someone to suggest that probably he was in the wrong place, and he asked innocently: "Isn't this Hopewell?" "No, this is Franklin," was the proud reply.—Indianapolis News.

Rather Embarrassing.

Irvin Cobb, the war correspondent, home from Europe long enough recently to get his breath and look over the proof sheets of a new book, attended an authors' banquet in New York.

A deaf man sat next to Cobb. Farther down the table another man, a funny story, and when he finished the deaf man laughed and applauded, louder and longer than any of the others.

"Good old boy!" shouted the man. "That reminds me of a story I added to those near by."

"Get up and tell it, Charlie," said several. The toastmaster sanctified the suggestion.

Then the deaf man got up and told the same story the other man had told.

He Was on the Job.

The undertaker arose and said to the mourners assembled: "If anyone present wishes to say a few words of tribute to the deceased in now is the time, when the family will be glad to hear such."

A stillness prevailed, and after a few moments of silence it was broken by a young man, who arose and asked: "Do I understand that no one wishes to make any remarks?" "It would appear so," replied the undertaker.

"Then," asked the young man, as a light came into his eyes, "may I be permitted to make a few remarks about southern California and its wonderful climate?"

CAROLINA CAVALRY ON BORDER DUTY

BOTH TROOPS RECEIVE LAURELS WHILE DOING DUTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WITH TAR HEELS IN TEXAS

North Carolina Soldiers Along the Border and at Camp Stewart Are Enjoying Life and Winning Many Compliments From Officials.

Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas.—Troop A, North Carolina cavalry, under command of Captain Fair, has been assigned to Annapra, New Mexico, for a month of border patrol, beginning December first. This is considered the most dangerous post on the border. Troop B, under Capt. Rutledge, has been assigned to Ysleta, 12 miles south of El Paso. A division review was given in honor of Representative Kahn of Pennsylvania. Congressman Kahn will be chairman of the house military committee of the next congress if the house is Republican.

Troop B, N. C. cavalry, from Asheville, is all puffed up over the words of praise heaped upon it Saturday at inspection by Colonel Morgan, commanding officer of the provisional cavalry regiment of the Tenth division, in which the two troops of North Carolina cavalry are serving. Col. Morgan said that Troop B led the regiment Saturday and was one of the best National Guard troops on the border. Thirty days before, Colonel Morgan had watched Troop B work and in deep disgust muttered:

"And they call this a troop of cavalry. It looks more like a howling mob."

Hard work has done the trick. The Tar Heel troopers have brains and pep and that sort of combination works wonders.

Troop B, North Carolina cavalry, Asheville, commanded by Capt. Frederick Rutledge, continues to win laurels. Yesterday in competitive tests, Troop A stripped tents, made up their rolls and packed saddles and were ready to move in exactly eight minutes ahead of any other troop in the regiment.

The army officers here paid quite a lot of attention to Hon. Julius Kahn, representative from Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee. He is slated to be chairman of that important committee if the Republican gain control of the House. Major General Clement, commanding the Seventh Division, tendered the congressman a division review Thursday afternoon and Thursday evening Brigadier General Bell of the regular army, commanding at El Paso district, gave a tea in his honor at the officers' club at Fort Bliss.

The officers' mess hall of the Second Regiment is nearing completion. The officers of the First and Third have had their mess halls completed for several weeks. Work is expected to begin this week on offices for brigade headquarters. The business of the barracks has been carried on in a tent. Several of the officers have bought lumber at their own expense and have erected houses but the majority are waiting on the lumber to be issued later by the government. General Young, brigade commander, is still sleeping outdoors with his men. His tent is no warmer than the tents occupied by the enlisted men and he says that he does not want anything done for him until the men have been taken care of.

Private Paul W. Pearson, machine gun company of the Third Regiment, is under arrest at Tucson, Ariz., on the charge of being absent from his command without leave. Sergt. Otis W. Duke, of the Third Regiment machine gun company, was ordered to proceed to Tucson and bring Pearson back to camp. He will have to stand trial for desertion.

Those attending were: Cadell, Miss Mary Smith, Dixon, Miss Julia Bond of Georgetown, E. S. Blount, Miss Roebeck, of Williamston, L. Roebeck, Miss Louise Red-C. L. Blount Miss Stella Ward Mr. Vinson of Ahoskie, Miss Ruth Ayers, C. W. Cahoon, Miss Dorothy Pender of Tarboro, Geo. B. Dixon, Miss Dorothy Willy, C. S. Ausbon, Miss Dana Hart

patrol and is now prepared to miss them up in a hurry. The guard, formerly all regulars, has been changed and now has 104 National Guardsmen and 76 regulars. It is believed that if the Guardsmen stay here a number on the provost guard will materially increase. The regiment feel a contempt for the Guardsmen that is in no way merited. It is believed that it would be better to the Guardsmen in charge of keeping the peace since the Guardsmen outnumber the regulars five or six to one.

Quite a number from the community have been enjoying squirrel, deer, and bear hunting of late, nearly all being successful in finding plenty of game.

Mr. E. F. Spruill met with a bad, though not serious accident at Mr. G. F. Woodley's mill Wednesday. The lever of a power truck him under chin knocking him out and breaking several teeth.

Teachers and pupils of the Graded School will present 'The Courtship of the Deacon' Friday night Dec. 22nd. A mission 15 and 25 cents. Proceeds for...

The following promotions have been made in Company A, Second regiment, Tarboro: Corporals Paul C. Zimmerman, Paul T. Jones and Albert M. Thompson, to be sergeants. Privates Forest H. Smiley, William K. Griffin, John H. Howell, Claude S. Savage, William B. Swindell, Joseph A. Gay, Robert D. Whitehurst and David E. Bailey to be corporals.

In Company B, Second regiment, Kinston, the following promotions have been made: Corporals Edward A. Hammond, Leo Grubb and Thomas J. Askew to be sergeants. Privates Eugene Sumrell, Carl D. Gardner, Norman E. Hudson, Charlie Daugherty, Walter H. Kennedy, William Kennedy, John W. Leggett, Hugh B. Martin, Walter J. Rhodes and P. H. Midyette to be corporals.

In Company C of the Second, Seima, the following promotions have been made: Corporals Albert F. Futrell, Chas. S. Hicks and Lawrence E. Bradsher to be sergeants. Privates Carl L. Dickerson, Herman L. Owens, Ludy F. Royal, Barney A. Henry, Clifford E. Walker, Ernest W. Gordon, James W. Gordon to be corporals.

For the trial of certain cases scheduled for investigation in the Second the following court martial has been appointed: Major Cyrus M. Faircloth, Captain Anthony L. C. Hill, Captain Robert J. Lamb, First Lieutenant R. C. Derr, Second Lieutenant W. H. Dunn, Captain Fred L. Black, judge advocate.

Corporal Jerry Brown, of B Company, Third regiment, Raleigh, is a sign painter of considerable skill. He has the contract to plant the gables of all the mess halls fronting on Pennsylvania avenue for the Third regiment.

Corporal Lloyd W. Wood, Company H, Third Regiment, Warrenton, was promoted to sergeant Wednesday. Private Norman E. Rogers, of the same company, gets a step forward by reason of Wood's promotion and becomes corporal.

Plans for a division hike that will be one of the biggest ever undertaken by an American army unit in time of peace are being made for the seventh division. If it is put through as planned the division will be out fifteen or twenty days and traverse more than two hundred miles of rough going. It is understood that every surgeon in the seventh division is opposed to the movement on the ground that nights are too cold for such trip to be taken in safety unless there was urgent need of it. Because of their opposition the movement may be abandoned.

Not all of the hazing that is done in the land is done at colleges and schools. Quite a lot of it, and all of it good natured and harmless, is done in the army. An instance of it occurred a few nights ago in one of the North Carolina regiments. The recruiting officers had sent down with a bunch of others a New Yorker of Jewish extraction, who expressed a desire to join the medical department of the outfit. The one he wanted to join happened to be full but they very kindly offered him sleeping space in the hospital tent, with the understanding that he was to be transferred to another regiment next morning. Along in the night, while the New York gentleman slept profoundly, there came a solemn procession bearing a stretcher on which lay a "dead" soldier wrapped in a bloody sheet. The leader explained that the man had been killed by a Mexican and that they had nowhere else to place the body for the night and would the New York rookie object to sleeping with the corpse? He thought he could stand it, but his eyes rolled in fear. The conspirators sneaked away and left him alone with the dead man. He stood it as long as he could and was cautiously edging toward the door of the tent, slipping along the edge of his cot, when the dead man sat up in bed and let down at him with an empty knapsack that happened to be handy. The rookie flew and after scouting around an hour or more sought shelter in the guard tent. One of the guards coming in from sentry duty found the rookie curled up on his cot. Some one put him wise to the joke and he carried it still further by striding into the tent and sitting down on another cot about a yard away. He looked the frightened rookie over from head to foot and never spoke. He drew out his shining bayonet, felt of the edge of it and looked at the rookie doubtful. Then he felt of the bayonet some more, shook his head and started stropping it on the bottom of his shoe. Just outside somebody said: "It's too bad about Bill. He's on another of them crazy spells of his'n and is fixing to chop up that poor little Jew, just 'cause he happened to get on his cot."

But the "poor little Jew" hadn't the slightest idea of being chopped up if he could help it and he did a back turn off that cot and under the edge of the guard tent, he crawled away for messers S. J. Woody, W. Ambrose, Ashley Davis and M. Ainsley made a business of it to Plymouth Saturday p. m.

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BAPTIST RECEIPTS \$170,035

Treasurer's Books Show a Gain of 21,119.23 Over Collections of Last Fiscal Year.

Raleigh.—The total receipts of the treasurer of the Baptist state convention this year are \$170,035.09, a gain of \$21,119.23 over last year, according to the annual report of Rev. Walter N. Johnson, corresponding secretary, which is now ready for presentation to the convention at Elizabeth City.

The financial statement of Treasurer Waters Durham shows that the Baptists gave \$54,853 for state missions; \$33,699 for home missions, and \$47,923 for foreign missions.

The state mission work of the year includes 11,568 sermons preached; 319 churches served, 116 out stations served, 3,211 baptisms, 1,533 added by letter, 447 meetings held, 3,487 conversions, 7 churches organized, \$35,423.87 paid in salaries, \$27,879.62 paid on churches, \$26.25 paid on parsonages, \$3,768 paid to orphanages, \$481.25 paid to ministerial relief.

Of the \$344,348 received last year by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, North Carolina gave \$29,824; and of the \$517,323 received by the Foreign Mission Board, North Carolina gave \$51,148, says Mr. Johnson.

In his report to the convention he urges that during the approaching year stress be laid upon men's mission study classes, regular giving by the churches, compact pastorates and church building fund.

He recommends also that one hundred and fifty Baptist pastors in North Carolina be asked to give at least one week to protracted meetings and enlistment work with mission churches, letting them meet in small groups in about ten different places for a two or three day study and prayer before they go forth to do the work assigned. The board should pay all the expenses of this, Mr. Johnson thinks, and he estimates it will be equivalent to keeping one man in the field for an entire year.

"Unless we mistake the direction and the force of the deeper currents in the life and thought of North Carolina Baptists," he says, "the hour has struck for a great one mission campaign for all lines of our mission work—State, Home, Foreign Missions, all—\$140,000 for all these by April 30."

State Officers Vote Certificate.

Raleigh.—The State Board of Elections canvassed and certified the vote of Governor and all other state officers and the two superior court judges voted for in the November election. They will canvass nine of the congressional district returns and the votes on the constitutional amendments and then "mark time" until the litigation over their canvass of the tenth district returns is settled. The state officers' votes, name of the Democrat being first in each office, follow:

Governor—Bickett 167,761; Linney 120,151.

Lieutenant Governor—Gardner 167,261; Jenkins, 119,999.

Secretary of State—Grimes 167,263; Stroud 119,065.

Auditor—Wood 167,189; J. Q. A. Wood 119,950.

Treasurer—Lacy 167,290; Harris 120,020.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Joyner 167,106; Pugh 120,978.

Attorney General—Manning 187,312; Parker 120,121.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing—Shipman 166,927; Jordan 119,517.

Corporation Commissioner—Lee 167,282; Faison 119,878.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Graham 166,947; French 119,538.

Commissioner of Insurance—Young 166,903; Harden 119,624.

Judge Third District—Kear 166,928; Snipes 119,557.

Judge Eighth District—Stacy 166,920; Meares 119,527.

Thanksgiving Wreck Near Statesville. Statesville.—The Southern Railway reminding the public of former disastrous wrecks suffered by the company on Thanksgiving Day had a serious wreck at Elmwood, eight miles east of Statesville Thursday morning. Passenger train No. 15 crashed into east-bound freight No. 88 as the latter stood at the station. Three trainmen were injured and a number of the passengers received minor bruises.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS BRIEFS.

Complete reports to the state department of education show that there have been held in North Carolina during the school year of 1915-16 just 994 moonlight schools well distributed throughout the state and having enrollments that totaled 9,698 pupils, who very generally signed petitions for these schools to be continued through the present school year.

Material is being placed for a \$100,000 hotel and bank building at Monroe.

The town of Shelby has just completed \$40,000 worth of asphalt street paving.

Prior to November 14 Scotland county gained 14,025 bales of the 1916 cotton crop against 25,749 bales of the cotton crop up to the same date last year.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the plant of the Waccamaw Lumber Company at Bolton, 20 miles south of Wilmington entailing an estimated loss of \$200,000. Insured. An electric power plant operated in connection with the lumber mill was also destroyed.