

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS TUESDAY

Suggests Repeal Prohibition Law To Beer and Wine

FIRST MESSAGE BY CABLE

States That Railroad Systems and Telegraph and Telephone Will Be Restored to Private Ownership. Little About Peace Treaty.

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson, in his message to Congress today, recommended repeal of the war-time Prohibition law, so far as it applies to wine and beer only, and announced definitely that the railroad system and the telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to private ownership; urged revision of war taxes, particularly to abolish the manufacturers and retail sales excises; and outlined generally a programme respecting labor.

These were the high spots of the President's message, cabled from Paris. Besides the repeal of the war-time Prohibition law, he recommended that tariff laws be supplied with teeth to protect American industry against foreign attack; spoke for legislation to facilitate American enterprise through expansion of shipping, and backed Secretary Lane's program for land for returned soldiers.

Of the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations the President merely said it would be premature to discuss them or express a judgment. He also avoided discussion of domestic legislation at length, because of his long absence from Washington. What will be the reply of the Republican Congress to the President's proposals became at once a topic for discussion everywhere about the capital. In returning the railroads, it generally conceded that the Republican leaders will readily give the President their cooperation, but as to the Prohibition and the tariff and international revenue taxation, the case was more doubtful.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS

My dear friends: I have the honor to address you today in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives. I have the honor to address you today in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives. I have the honor to address you today in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

citizens and human beings?

We can not go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We can not live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and continue to fight, we can not get the better of our situation. Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprises profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out to be a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of participation and interest in control. There is now fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. Legislation can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize what is at stake. Legislation can only do what they seek and sincerely adopt as a common purpose with regard to it.

Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common consent and voluntary cooperation of the present managers and workmen. Legislation can do but a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor will find the way to it by their own initiative and by their own action. The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine cooperation of capital and labor in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some need

to whom settlement has led to a desire itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States can not stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the attention of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be delayed. I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engaged our attention and the attention of the world during these last arduous months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete foundation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them, I shall speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also. The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engaged in the consideration of interests which affect all countries and the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how the greater and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and industries which their labor sustains and advances. Here are they to be given their right advantage as

to one reform which should be world wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope, and believe, presently find it. I have served the cause of labor by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit of industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mitigation of the present management of industry and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international council and suggestion are present to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and sections within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committee on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the reform or reorganization and reform. I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for the relief of the unemployed, and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and work in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the outcrops or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I encourage you to take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plan shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprises in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking. It is not chiefly of industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated, in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers and our capitalists, will have the

vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many American enterprises in foreign trade by opportune legislation and market it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation which will regard it possible to undertake an early re-consideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The revenues to which these obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and these loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, to us.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine cooperation of capital and labor in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some need to whom settlement has led to a desire itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States can not stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the attention of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be delayed. I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

LODGE FORECASTS FIGHT OVER TREATY

Senate Whip's Belated Opinion; Says It Will Not Be Accepted By Senate

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Senator Lodge, Republican leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement today declared "is unacceptable" and predicted it would not be accepted by the majority of the Senate without amendment.

Characterizing the new league covenant as included in the peace treaty as "distinctly worse than the old and more dangerous to the peace of the world and to American rights and interests," Senator Lodge declared that none of the suggestions from the Senate or from Elinor Root had been carried out.

Text of Lodge's Statement. Senator Lodge's statement follows: "So far as I can judge—and I have had conversations with many Senators, including members of both parties—I am satisfied that a majority of the Senate feel very strongly that the league as now presented must be rejected, without any change, it is unacceptable and would not be accepted. I say that the amendments put forward in the Senate and those proposed and formulated by Mr. Root on the suggestion of the State Department have been met in without any foundation. Not one of the suggestions of the Senate, not one of the amendments proposed by Mr. Root has been carried out. Some have been entirely rejected. And where there is an appearance of their having been adopted examination shows that the new form is distinctly worse than the old and more dangerous to the peace of the world and to American rights and interests.

"It is impossible now to enter upon a detailed analysis because, although I may suppose that the draft of the league sent over in the press dispatches is fairly accurate, we have no knowledge of the treaty which Germany or of its relations to the league. The summary which was sent out was not only incomplete but vague and inaccurate and it is impossible to see Germany in many respects really upon."

"There is no desire beyond the time necessary to understand it, but we must have it before us in the official form. As to the League of Nations the American people must know just what they are to be asked to agree to. By that league they are invited to take the gravest step ever taken by the United States and no organized clamor, no manufactured pressure of any kind will ever bring the Senate into a position of laying before the American people and what it means to the United States and to the future peace of the world."

TAKEN TRAIN CONTROL

Majority In House To Control

Seven Months To Be Given For Study

Washington, May 19.—The House today, by a vote of 231 to 167, passed a resolution to give the Senate seven months to study the proposed amendments to the League of Nations covenant.

The resolution, introduced by Representative Clegg, of Ohio, provides that the Senate shall be given seven months to study the proposed amendments to the League of Nations covenant. The House also passed a resolution to give the Senate seven months to study the proposed amendments to the League of Nations covenant.

THE COMMITTEES DOING GOOD WORK

Controversy Movement Will Go Over The Top In Duma, Whole District Pleading Ahead.

The great undertaking of the Methodist Church of the South to raise \$25,000,000 was launched Sunday, May 18, at noon, over the entire south and at the present time indications are that it will go over. This is the biggest thing ever undertaken by any church. The money will be spent in construction of over 6,000 parsonages and over 7,000 churches at home and in foreign lands.

The quota of the North Carolina Conference is \$1,400,000 and is apportioned by districts. The Fayetteville district's quota is \$140,000. This is apportioned to each church and Dunn church's quota is \$12,500. To secure this amount a personal campaign was put on composed of the following workers:

Team No. 1.—Z. V. Salje, Captain; Mr. F. A. Lee, Mr. G. W. Gardner, Mr. Emmett Edgerton, Miss Madred Hood, Miss Gladys Young, Miss Brownie Kessell. Team No. 2.—W. H. Newberry, Captain; Mr. J. W. Jordan, Mr. G. K. Grantham, Mr. J. F. Wilson, Mr. A. L. Newberry, Mr. W. O. Johnson. Team No. 3.—Mrs. E. W. Salje, Captain; Mrs. L. J. Best, Mrs. P. A. Lee, Mrs. J. E. Butler, Mrs. Marvin Wade, Mrs. B. O. Townsend, Mrs. W. E. Coltrane. Team No. 4.—Mr. W. E. Howard, Captain; Mr. D. H. Hood, Mr. R. L. Crossland, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. T. V. Smith, Mr. J. K. Smith, Mr. R. A. D. Wilson, Mr. Ralph Parker, Mr. Wesley Thompson, Mr. Hugh W. Prince, Mr. B. A. Rowland. Under the leadership of Mr. E. O. Townsend campaign director, all met at the church on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and began the campaign with a song which was led by the choir. At that time Mr. Geo. Kessell, campaign director and Mr. Tom Royal, A. Tarver, who with their assistance made their quota in one day.

PLACED IN PRISON ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Charged With Criminal Assault On Nine-Year-Old Smithfield Girl

Smithfield, May 21.—Arrested on a warrant charging him with criminal assault on Mamie Beasley, the 9-year-old daughter of Ashley Beasley, a carpenter living at one of the cotton mills here, C. L. Godley was placed in the State Prison at Raleigh early yesterday morning by Sheriff W. J. Massey. Godley, who appears to be about 35 years old, denies any knowledge of the crime he is alleged to have committed.

Following an examination by a physician Tuesday afternoon the warrant was served on the father of the little girl. Several persons were quoted as saying that they saw the girl in an automobile with Godley Tuesday afternoon and that he was in Wilson's Mills, five miles northwest of this place. Godley has been operating an automobile for hire and it is stated that as the girl was coming from school between 2 and 3 o'clock Godley asked her to go riding with him.

Following the arrest of Godley a number of people came to town to find out the particulars. At no time was there any serious talk of forming a mob, but Sheriff W. J. Massey thought it best to take his prisoner to another county. He started early in the evening for Goldsboro. In the meantime it is claimed that some person telephoned Sheriff Bob Edwards of Wayne that a mob was coming after the prisoner. Upon his arrival in the Wayne capital Sheriff Massey found Sheriff Edwards unwilling to take the prisoner a custody. Sheriff Massey then set out for Raleigh, arriving there about 5 or 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He had only commitment papers from the Johnston county jail and it was necessary to secure an order from the Governor before turning the prisoner over to the State Prison authorities. It is understood that a preliminary hearing will be held here Friday by Judge Magistrate D. T. Lumsford, Col. Ed. S. Abel represents the prosecution and Mr. W. W. Cole the defendant. Mr. Godley came here a number of years ago from Washington, N. C., and at one time worked on the Smithfield Herald. He married Miss Rosa Leigh Pascock of this place.

FOCH AND PERSHING READY FOR ACTION

Military Preparations Continue On Refusal of Germans To Sign

TIME HERE FOR HUNTS
BILL OF PARTICULARS

Thursday The Light To Make Known Their Views On Peace Treaty Volunteered Record of Observations Reported To Be Fully Belief Still Prevails They? Sign.

Before Thursday of the present week shall have passed the German peace plenipotentiaries at Versailles are to make known to the delegates of the allied and associated powers on what points of the peace treaty they acquiesce and what points they object to and desire modified. Thursday is the time here for the Germans to make known their views on the peace treaty that has been handed them. No extension has been granted the Germans who are expected to present to the members of the peace congress a voluminous record of objections and of suggestions of the allied and associated powers. The German plenipotentiaries and plenipotentiaries declared that the treaty so framed is unacceptable and that it will not be signed without modification. The opinion in Paris seems to prevail that after the representatives of the allied and associated governments have made their objections known and formulated their final reply, the Germans will affix their signatures to the compact. Taking Nothing For Granted Marshal Foch is taking nothing for granted as regards the probable action of the Germans at Versailles. He has made a visit to the Council of Four and has informed the Council of Four of the military preparations that have been made contingent on the Germans refusing to accept the allied peace terms. Foching Doing London Visit. Marshal Foch is taking nothing for granted as regards the probable action of the Germans at Versailles. He has made a visit to the Council of Four and has informed the Council of Four of the military preparations that have been made contingent on the Germans refusing to accept the allied peace terms. Foching Doing London Visit. Marshal Foch is taking nothing for granted as regards the probable action of the Germans at Versailles. He has made a visit to the Council of Four and has informed the Council of Four of the military preparations that have been made contingent on the Germans refusing to accept the allied peace terms.

PROGRESS OF THE METHODIST DRIVE

Subscriptions To Fund of M. E. Church, South, Past 25 Million

Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—Subscriptions to the Centenary Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, amounted to \$25,397,767 when headquarters closed at 10 o'clock tonight. Notable reports received during the day included the following: Oklahoma, \$970,000; Florida, \$544,832; Missouri, \$1,107,478; North Carolina, \$402,000; South Carolina, \$299,415; West Virginia, \$307,913; and Louisville, Ky., \$511,224.

C. E. TEAGUE HEADS SANFORD GRADED SCHOOL

Sanford, May 19.—C. E. Teague has been elected superintendent of the Sanford schools. Mr. Teague had charge of the Sanford schools three years ago, resigning to enter upon practice of law and become a partner with his brother, D. E. Teague, at this place.

Mr. Teague entered the radio service during the war and was used as an instructor at Clemson College instead of being sent to the front. Mr. Teague is an experienced school man and the people here are glad to welcome him back into the work.

Safety, increase and negotiability are all provided by War Savings Stamps. They can always be converted into cash, on ten days' notice at the nearest postoffice, if you positively have to have the money.

Barger to gain recognition from the Speaker perhaps accounted for a somewhat premature adjournment of the day. It was within a few minutes after he made his second attempt to make "a short statement" that the move for adjournment was carried.

Recital At Benson. Benson, May 20.—The Ladies Aid society gave a recital in the high school auditorium. The program consisted of recitations, songs and plays. Mrs. Frank D. Cantelary, of Raleigh, as reader, made a fine impression by her pleasing personality and highly cultivated talent. Her selections included the highly dramatic as well as lighter numbers. Mrs. Edgar M. Hall, of Benson, formerly of Raleigh, was heard with much pleasure in a number of solos. Mrs. Hall's soprano, of sweet and pure tone, was shown to fine advantage in all her numbers, but her rendering of "Verona's Cry" from the "Oration," elicited the highest praise. Mrs. Hall of Mrs. J. R. Barber, of Benson, sang two duets. Miss Myrtle Ashcraft, of Benson, rendered a piano solo and also played the accompaniment.

Time Originally Set Would Have Expired at Noon Today

Plan Advanced

A period of seven days of grace has been extended to Germany by the representatives of the allied and associated governments in which the German peace plenipotentiaries may conclude their study of the peace treaty and formulate such replies to the various clauses as they desire.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Virginia, 624 East Broad St., Richmond, Va. Headquarters Recruiting District of THE MARINE CORPS WANTS FORMER SOLDIERS AND MARINES FOR TEMPORARY DUTY IN FRANCE.

The United States marine corps wants honorably discharged marines and soldiers for special temporary service in France to relieve those marines who are now there. Those accepted will be returned to this country this fall and be discharged.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST BAGGAGE

Washington, May 15.—Soldiers who have lost their baggage while en route from the front in the United States were advised by the War Department today to send their names and present address and a description of the missing property to the lost baggage depot, Hoboken, N. J. About 2,500 pieces of baggage are being held at the depot because of lack of information as to ownership.

ANCIENT SCHOOL CLOSURE AFTER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Ancient, May 19.—The much anticipated closure of the high school gave a special to the school auditorium. Twenty-six pupils took part, being assisted by the chorus class and students of the various grades. Among the attractive features were the May Pole dance and several other entertainments. Closing exercises on Wednesday evening dedicatory exercises will be held for the new building which has been occupied during the past year when the temporary address will be made by Dr. J. Y. Brown. Members of the county board of education will also attend.

SHE RULES THE WORLD

Senator Carmack. It is not the throne and sceptered king; it is not the dark storm with lightning and thunder; it is not the warrior grimed with smoke and stained with blood—it is the queen of the world, under God, rules the destinies of this world. There is a center from which radiates the light that ever falls. For I saw you, the creator, the center of this world is a woman's center and the power after from which man prays ever want to borrow is a mother's love.

Eighty-First Division Will Sail During June

Assigned to Early Convoy and Third on List to Leave France Next Month

Washington, May 18.—The 81st division, in which are included many drafted men from North and South Carolina, is now scheduled for departure from France some time in June. The 81st has been assigned to early convoy, according to announcement today of the war department. No announcement is yet forthcoming regarding the part of which the troops will land.

The 81st division will be the third division to sail in June. Order of departure is given in the following statement by the war department, based on cables from Gen. Pershing: "The 81st and 80th divisions were released May 8 and the 82nd and 83rd divisions were released May 10 to be prepared for return to United States."

"Following is probable order of departure of divisions already released, but not yet ordered to leave: "May, 20th, 82nd and 83rd. "June, 9th, 81st, 80th, 84th and 7th.

"Schedules of departure, based upon length of service and time of release, have been necessarily modified due to increase in third army to necessity of avoiding delay in utilizing ship arriving at different ports and to necessity of utilizing rail facilities to reach port as these facilities become even more congested. These conditions may modify order of departure as announced above."

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