TOME OF CABLED MESSAGE OF THE RESIDENT TO AMERICAN CONGRESS

Congress Together at This Time Because He Did Not Consider it Wise to Longer Postpone Consideration of Matters Vital to the Government.

R IS STRESSED AS THE GREATEST OF ALL QUESTIONS

bilization of Our Military Forces Has Progressed to Such Point as to Make it Safe to Remove the Ban on the Manufacture and Sale of Beer and Wines.

hington.—The following is a re- of President Wilson's message Congress, cabled from Paris:

men of the Congress:

eply regret my inability to be t at the opening of the extraor- session of the congress. It ems to be my duty to take part counsels of the peace confer- nd contribute what I can to lution of the innumerable ques- o whose settlement it has had ress itself. For they are ques- which affect the peace of the world and from them, therefore, ited States can not stand apart. ed it my duty to call the con- together at this time because it ot wise to postpone longer the ons which must be made for pport of the government.

ll take the liberty of address- on my return on the subjects have most engrossed our atten- nd the attention of the world the last anxious months, since mistice of last November was I shall hope to lay them be- ou in their many aspects as s arrangements have been d.

itate to venture any opinion or any recommendation with re- domestic legislation while ab- om the United States and out touch with intimate sources of ation and counsel. I trust that very soon be possible for me to But there are several ques- pressing for consideration to I feel that I may, and indeed even now direct your attention, in general terms. In speaking n I shall, I dare say, be doing more than speaking your own ts. I hope that I shall speak wn judgment also.

question which at the front of ers, in every country amidst the great awakening is the ques- labor.

he question of labor I mean eat and vital question, how are n and women who do the daily f the world to obtain progress- provement in the conditions of abor, to be made happier, and erved better by the communi- d the industries which their ustains and advances How y to be given their right advan- citizens and human beings?

can not go any further in our direction. We have already oo far. We can not live our fe as a nation or achieve our success as an industrial com- if capital and labor are to con- be antagonistic instead of be- tners. That bad road has turn- a blind alley. It is no thor- e to real prosperity. We must other road leading in another n and to a very different des- . It must lead not merely to modation, but also to a genuine ation and partnership based up- eal community of interest and ation in control.

e is now in fact a real commun- nterest between capital and la- t it has never been made evi- action. It can be made opera- d manifest only in a new or- ion of industry. The genius of siness men and the sound prac- ense of our workers can cer- work such a partnership out once they realize exactly what at they seek and sincerely adopt mon purpose with regard to it. bject of all reform in this es- matter must be the genuine atization of industry, based full recognition of the right e men who work in whatever o participate in some organic every decision which directly their welfare or the part they play in industry. Some posi- gislation is practicable. The s has already shown the way reform which should be world- by establishing the eight-hour the standard day in every field r over which it can exercise

s sought to find the way to child labor, and will, I hope, lieve, presently find it. It has the whole country by leading y in developing the means of ing and safeguarding life and in dangerous industries.

sure that it is not necessary to remind you that there is mediate and very practical n of labor that we should meet most liberal spirit. We must it that our returinng soldiers isted in every practicable way the places for which they are the daily work of the country n be done by developing and ning upon an adequate scale mirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; 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 take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared and will readily prepare for cultivation.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industry and enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently 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. Many great 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.

Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be opened to the use of the world and 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.

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 with regard to taxation. I hope that the congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration 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 sufficient to support the government and meet all its obligations.

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax. All these can be so adjusted as to yield a constant and adequate return and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the tax payers.

Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of the retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries, which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance.

The close relation between manufacturers of dyestuffs on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will nevertheless be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants.

The United States should moreover have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries.

Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it and the immense advantage of it to the national life has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much before hand with the common conviction; and I for one covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the re-transfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the re-transfer of the telegraph and telephone lines I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these institutions instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and coordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government and at rates as uniform and intelligible.

The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation, I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I, therefore, recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled "An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes," be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made by presence at the peace table apparently imperative and to put myself at the service of the congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

WOODROW WILSON.

BILL INTRODUCED TO GIVE SOLDIERS ANOTHER BONUS

Washington.—Senator Park Trammell of Florida, the author of the bill which became law creating the bonus of $60 for men serving in the navy, military or marine forces of the United States in the war, introduced the following: "That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the German Empire who have since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or in the case of reservist), been placed on inactive duty, or who at any time hereafter (but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service) in the case of enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within six months after the termination of said war in the case of officers, may resign, or be discharged under honorable conditions, or in the case of reservists, be placed on inactive duty shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance law, a further sum of $140 each.

WEAVER ONLY IN FAVOR SUFFRAGE

NINE OF NORTH CAROLINA'S DELEGATION VOTE AGAINST SUBMITTING AMENDMENT.

SMALL AND KITCHIN PROTEST

Mr. Mann Chaffed and Congratulated on His Changed Attitude on the "Votes for Women" Question.

Raleigh.

Washington (Special).—North Carolina congressmen stood out against woman's suffrage. Representative Weaver, of the Asheville district, voted for the resolution to submit the constitutional amendment. Representatives Small, Kitchin, Brinson, Pou, Stedman, Godwin, Robinson, Dougherty and Webb voted against it.

Messrs. Small and Kitchin lifted their voices in protest. Mr. Weaver was the only member who voted for suffrage before.

"The Republican party," said Mr. Kitchin, "was in control of all branches of the government for 14 years, and yet they never allowed the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which has been before Congress for sixty years, a chance to get a hearing. The women found that they could not get the Republicans to submit the proposition even to a committee. It remained for a Democratic house and a Democratic rules committee to give it to them.

"I want to congratulate Mr. Mann on the change of attitude he has assumed," concluded Mr. Kitchin. He was referring to the good-natured gaffing that the opposition turned at the former Republican leader because in a house debate in 1913, following alleged insults to a young lady in a parade on Pennsylvania avenue, he had said she ought to have been at home.

Mr. Small said he was not altogether opposed to woman suffrage and had no objection to any citizen advocating it in any state. "I had the honor," he said, of writing to a member of the legislature of my state recently urging that a limited degree of suffrage be adopted there as an experiment."

Income Tax Returns.

Collector Watts said that the time for filing all income tax returns, except individual returns which has already expired, will expire on June 15. He requested all corporations, partnerships, fiduciaries and withholding agents to make immediate return in order to avoid the rush in the last few days. It would be well for those individuals, who under the law are required to file a return and who have not yet done so, to file their returns at once together with statements setting forth the reasons why the returns were not filed within the time prescribed in the law.

The collector further said that he had the forms for all these returns and would be glad to send them to individuals, corporations, partnerships, fiduciaries and withholding agents who wuold write him for them. He has not lists of partnerships, fiduciaries and withholding agents, and it will be necessary for these to write for the blanks.

Back to the Farm.

It is a source of much satisfaction on the part of the authorities of the North Carolina State College to learn that 90 per cent of the agricultural students express their intention of returning to the farm to make their home upon graduation.

Of the young men taking the different specialized courses of agriculture, according to Dean C. B. Williams, 82 per cent of the freshman; 100 per cent of the sophomore; 84 per cent of the junior; and 94 per cent of the senior classes expect to go back on farms in the state and put into practice the information they have secured. Some expect to be general farmers, some stockmen, some poultrymen, others truck growers and a limited number will be specialists.

Many Mad Dog Patients.

Forty-six patients have arrived from Asheboro in Raleigh to take the Pasteur treatment as a result of being bitten and scratched by two mad puppies. Most of the patients are children.

One of the puppies was owned by R. C. Lewellen and the other was the property of J. H. McKane. When they bit and scratched a number of children both were killed and heads sent to the state laboratory of hygiene. Dr. C. A. Shore pronounced both puppies mad.

Close of 103rd Convention.

The one hundred and third annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina adjourned to meet next February with St. Peter's church, Charlotte, the closing session being given over to hearing an ispiring address by Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D., bishop of the diocese reviewing the growth and development of the diocese for the past 25 years, the bishop having completed a quarter century service as bishop last October.

New State Health Official.

Dr. A. J. Warren, native of Hillsboro, with two years general practice and almost as long as county health officer in progressive Rowan county, comes to the State Department of Health as assistant secretary of the board and the newest executive in the department. His arrival on the job is preceded a few days by that of Mr. H. E. Miller, who becomes chief of the bureau of engineering and inspection, both announcements having been made at the department.

Dr. Warren steps into his new job with the reputation of having been one of the finest county health officers in the State for sixteen months, if not the finest. When he surrendered the general practice in his home town, Hillsboro, after finishing at Tulane University, he went to Salisbury.

North Carolina Casualties.

Washington (Special).—North Carolinians appearing in the latest casualties reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces are: James O. Jackson, Dunn, wounded, degree undetermined; Marvin V. Morton, Farmville, wounded slightly.

In the "current casualties," among those reported as dying from disease, is Owen Williams Middleton.

Private Charlie A. Pritchard, of Elizabeth City, is among the slightly wounded.

Private Alonzo G. Pack, of Winston-Salem, N. C., is reported among the missing in action in the marine corps casualties from overseas. Private James N. Roberson, of Saxapahaw, who is in the marine corps, previously reported missing in action, has returned to the United States.

Captain Frank A. Owens, of Charlotte, is among the wounded reported.

Private Robert L. Williams, of Durham, is reported as having been slightly wounded.

Lazy Wife Punished.

"Cap, I shot my wife this morning; thought I had better tell you."

With this statement, Elmore Powell, a negro, approached Constable Bob Conrad in East Raleigh and asked that he be arrested. Of course, the constable lost no time in taking the negro to jail. He had not heard of the shooting, however, and was in East Raleigh on another mission.

Powell shot his wife, Alice, through the left wrist because she refused to get out of bed and cook his breakfast, according to the wife's story.

Warehouse Law Gets Boost.

North Carolina's warehouse law, the vital feature of which is awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court affecting its constitutionality, elicited much favorable comment at the Southern Cotton convention just held in New Orleans, according to ex-Senator Marion Butler, of Elliott, who stopped over in Raleigh on his way back home.

Mr. O. J. McConnell, recently appointed State warehouse superintendent, was appointed chairman of the committee designated to make an inspection of the ware house systems of the several States with a view of bringing them in alignment with the purposes of the association and unifying county and State systems. As reported in press dispatches from New Orleans, Senator Joe Brown, of Columbus, was elected one of the two directors from North Carolina of the Cotton Exporting Corporation, the hundred million dollar concern created by the convention to handle surplus cotton not called for by domestic consumption and Mr. A. J. McKinnon, of Maxton, was selected as a second member from North Carolina. On the board of directors of the American Cotton Association were elected from North Carolina, ex-Senator Butler, L. S. Tomlinson, of Wilson, and C. D. Orrell, acting head of the North Carolina association.

$1,000 to Be Raised.

With committees in 300 of the largest cities and towns of the United States, the nation-wide campaign for $250,000 for the American Women's Hospitals is assured of success. The drive, which will continue till June 10, is designed to raise funds for the equipment of new units for Serbia and the Far East.

Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll, of Raleigh, is in charge of the work in this district and is assisting Dr. Margery J. Lord, of Asheville, the State chairman, in raising the $1,000 assigned to North Carolina as its quota in the drive.

Jim Crow Cases Again.

Washington.—Special.—The Republican sare after the South already. They did not lose any time in introducing bills to knock Dixie. Monday, the first day of congress, Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, offered a bill to do away with Jim Crow cars. He would so amend the "act to regulate commerce" as to eliminate separate cars for white and colored people. Mr. Madden has many negro voters in his district, and would curry favor with them. No doubt there is a good bit of politics in his proposition

Some New Corporations.

Charter was filed with the secretary of state by the High Point Baseball Association with $25,000 authorized capital and $900 subscribed.

Charter was filed by the Goldsboro Floral Company, of Goldsboro, with $10,000 authorized capital and $3,000 subscribed.

B. B. Bryan Co., of Wilmington grocery concern, with $50,000 authorized capital and $5,000 subscribed. Incorporators are B. B. Bryan, J. T. Newkirk, Jr., and David Lee Hobson, all of Wilmington.

THREE NEW DYES ARE DISCOVERED

OUR DYE PROBLEM IS PARTLY OVERCOME BY EXPERIMENTS OF PROF. A. S. WHEELER.

DISCOVERY TAKES HIGH RANK

In Addition to the Dyes Already Discovered, Others Are in Sight of Determination.

Chapel Hill.—Dr. A. S. Wheeler, professor of organic chemistry at the University of North Carolina, has discovered three important dyes, the first to be discovered at this institution and probably the first in the South. Although Dr. Wheeler has been conducting a series of experiments in his laboratory for some time with a view to the perfection of his tests, it was not known until recently, except by a few close friends, that he had made such a valuable contribution to science.

Government examiners have assured Dr. Wheeler that nothing stands in the way of patents being issued on the discovered dyes, pending which advice the learned scientists has kept the matter quiet. He also thinks that his claims for patents are broad enough to cover certain fields in which there is a certainty of discovering several other important dyes. His discovery takes rank with the most important of the recent discoveries of science.

In addition to the three dyes already discovered, Dr. Wheeler is responsible for the statement that three more are already in sight of determination.

Summer School Faculty.

Superintendent H. P. Harding, of the city schools, announced the composition of the faculty for the summer school, which will begin the first Monday in June and continue for eight weeks. The school is operated annually for pupils failing to make their grade during the regular term.

Prof. Wade H. Williams will be principal of the summer school and will also teach one of the grades. Teachers for the high school grades will be Misses Fannie Moore, Bertha Donnelly and Jessie Henderson. The grammar grade teachers will be Miss Majorie Washburn, grade six; Miss Ellen Bryce, grade five; Professor Williams, grade seven.

The classes will be held in the city high school. The average annual enrollment at the summer schools here has been about 300. A large majority of those entering the school are enabled to secure promotion at the beginning of the next term. The school officials declare the summer school saves the city much money and saves the pupil much time. The difference in cost the child for the term is far greater than the cost the child for the eight-week school.

To Build Many Houses.

Winston-Salem.—The Huntley Furniture Company has decided to aid in solving the housing problems in Winston-Salem. President Huntley announced that arrangements had been made for the erection of 40 six-room bungalows on Thirteenth and White streets. They will have all modern conveniences.

A Bootlegging Preacher.

Washington (Special).—Rev. Hezekiah W. Townsend, colored, a Methodist preacher, whose home and charge is at Hamlet, N. C., was arrested at the union station by Central Office Detective Sergeant Stringfellow on a charge of violating the bone-dry law. He carried, when arrested, 13 quarts and one-half pint of whiskey.

Held for Manslaughter.

Gastonia.—The grand jury returned a true bill of indictment for manslaughter against Chief of Police A. B. Hord, for the death of A. L. Rook, a young white man. Rook was fatally wounded west of Gastonia on April 30, while attempting to escape from Chief Hord and Policeman Carl Wright.

He was brought to the city hospital here and died five days later.

Robeson's Soldier Records.

Lumberton.—G. H. Marsh, of Parkton, Robeson county, is said to have been the first American soldier killed in the world war. Marsh ran away from the United States army soon after the war started, and enlisted in the Canadian army. He soon reached the front and was killed before the United States entered the war. Robeson county also has the distinction of being the home of Private George Galloway, the first North Carolinian killed in the war after the United States entered it.

Plaintiffs to Protect County.

Kinston.—An interesting development in the case of the restraining order against the expenditure of $2,000,000 in Lenoir county for road improvements is a statement by John G. Dawson, of counsel for the highway commission and county commissioners that should Judge Daniels continue the injunction until the final hearings the commissioners will ask a bond from the plaintiffs "commensurate with the probable loss" from advancing prices until the time the supreme court would pass upon the matter.