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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1916.

BRILLIANTS

He that is choice of his life will also be choice of his company.—Jeremy Taylor.

It is admirable to die the victim of one's faith; it is sad to die the dupe of one's ambition.—Lamarine.

There is no dispute managed without passion, and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.—Sherlock.

We view the world with our own eyes, each of us, and we make from within us the world we see. A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine; a selfish man is skeptical about friendship, as a man with no ear doesn't care for music.—Macaulay.

DEPENDS ON THE LEADER

On account of the fact that it is a weekly publication the Outlook is unfortunate this week. It was compelled to go to press before the Republican Convention had selected a candidate for President. The Outlook has been an ardent supporter of Roosevelt, and in the issue of Wednesday, June 14, the matter for which was prepared and printed before it was known that Justice Hughes had been nominated, it is still loyal to its hero.

Speaking of the Presidential candidates the Outlook declares "there can be little doubt as to the character of this campaign if Mr. Roosevelt has been chosen as the Republican standard-bearer." But it says that "if Mr. Hughes or a still more unknown man is selected, the issues of the campaign will have to shape themselves as time goes on." Continuing the Outlook says:

"The result of the campaign of the next four months will depend more upon the leader than upon the platform. For the people of the country in this Presidential election have practically made their own platform and have framed their own measures. Unless the Republican candidate who has been chosen at Chicago while these words are on the press embodies and represents the great principles of Americanism which Mr. Roosevelt has so clearly expounded during the past year, he will find his contest with Mr. Wilson during the summer a difficult one. For Mr. Wilson is an effective campaigner, has a large following, and can be successfully met only by an opponent who has definite convictions and can express them vigorously."

VETERANS TO WILMINGTON

We are glad that the Confederate Veterans of North Carolina are to meet again this year in annual reunion. They should continue to meet every year so long as enough of them are left for two or three to gather together. No year should pass that some city in North Carolina will not throw its doors wide open to the Veterans. The reunion in Wilmington will be held July 25-27. That Wilmington will give the Veterans a good time is assured. Regarding the reunion General James I. Metts writes his comrades of the State as follows:

"Five years ago you honored the members of the camp as well as the citizens of Wilmington with your presence at our State reunion. We want you again on July 26 and 27, 1916, and as before, we will make this our State Reunion of Confederate Veterans, one that you shall not forget. Our citizens, our comrades, our section of the Old North State will give you a hearty welcome and take care of you all. Those who wish free accommodations will be well taken care of. Reasonable rates will be secured at hotels and boarding houses for those who can come and we will endeavor to make you comfortable and happy."

The Baptists of New York City are reported to be delighted over the fact that one of their number was nominated for the Presidency on the Republican ticket. But the mere fact that they are Baptists prevents these New York citizens from supporting Mr. Hughes for the Presidency simply because he is a Baptist. The Baptist denomination has always stood for the separation of church and State.

One keen observer says that it is easier to become a candidate for office than to become a lawyer or get a liquor license because one does not have to prove his character.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Chicago last week and St. Louis this week present quite a contrast. In Chicago nobody knew what was going to happen. In St. Louis everybody knows what is bound to happen. Even the Republican leaders had no very clear idea of what the program would be when they journeyed to Chicago. The Democratic leaders knew their program by heart weeks and weeks ago. The Republican party was not only at sea regarding a nominee, but precious few of the delegates to the G. O. P. convention had any very definite idea concerning the platform that was to be adopted. They didn't know whether extreme preparedness or conservative preparedness was to be advocated in that platform or what attitude would be assumed on any other vital question except, possibly, the tariff. Such was the situation in Chicago a week ago.

What a contrast does St. Louis present! Everybody knows who will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, because his nomination was decreed months and months ago by the rank and file of the Democratic party. Everybody who has kept up with affairs in Washington during the last three years knows what the Democratic platform will contain. It will advocate a continuation of the program so well begun by the Wilson Administration. It will point with satisfaction and pride to the record made by that Administration during the more than three years it has had hold of the reins of government. Never in the history of this Republic has a political party been able to rely with such confidence and safety upon its record as the Democratic party is able to do in St. Louis today. Never has a party been blessed with a leader whose acts were quite so gratifying as have been the acts of President Wilson. Indeed, democracy need only call attention to those in order to possess itself of the people's confidence and the people's support.

President Wilson has more than justified the expectations of his party and the fears of the opposition. As a contemporary who has kept in close touch with the President's Administration of the affairs of the Nation declares—without brag or bluster, without a khaki makeup and without brandishing a "Big Stick" Woodrow Wilson has solved with gratifying success the problems that threatened the honor and security of the Nation. He has kept faith with his party and with the people. Indeed, the record of the Wilson Administration has been so notable that even a publication like Puck must needs sit up and take notice and pause and become serious long enough to say:

"The Hamiltonian system of finance—the bankers, by the bankers, for the bankers—has been stood upon its head and for the first time in the history of the country the United States has a scientific financial system with the government and not the banks in control. The tariff schedule has been revised until now it is a business document instead of a letter of marque and reprisal. 'Big Business' is still doing big business—but honestly—with more hours in the office and counting-room and fewer in the criminal courts. In moral and material and military strength America is greater than ever. If we are not feared abroad we are respected, which is more satisfactory."

With such a record of achievement as this the Democratic party in convention at St. Louis today may well face the future with confidence. The people have already named the candidate. The record writes the platform, and there would seem little left for the delegates to do except ratify the expressed popular will.

The Journal's readers of the counties west of the city will be glad to know that plans are well underway for paving their main approach to Winston-Salem. Shallowford street from Fourth to the bridge at the foot of the hill on the Shallowford road. This bill has been in such bad repair that most people have ceased to use it, but with the paving down it will once more take its place as the leading approach to the city from the west. Every other approach has been improved and though this improvement comes at a late day, it is well to keep in mind that something had to wait until the best. When the street is paved by the county up to the top of the hill all that will remain to be done to make this one of the best and most used thoroughfares leading into Winston-Salem will be for the citizens residing on it to have the street paved which leads across by a near cut from Fourth street near the West End school to the intersection of Shallowford and West Fourth streets.

June—And Dixie

June, beloved, and Dixie,
And the paths winding sweet
Through the meadows of the clover
And the fields of waving wheat!
June, dear, and Virginia,
And the Massanutten hills,
With the jasmine by the windows
And the roses on the sills.
The loved land and the leafy land,
The land of life's old tune—
The land of Dixie, darling,
When it's half-past one in June

June, beloved, and Dixie,
And the Shenandoah there,
With its silver waters flowing,
And the green hills everywhere;
The wings of morning glowing,
And the twilight's soft repose
On the bosoms of the valleys
In the land of song and rose,
The fair land, the rare land,
The land of rose and rime—
The green land of Virginia
When it's just begun to June!
—Fogler McKinsey, in the Baltimore Sun.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ENTHUSIASM IN RAPID SUCCESSION

(Continued from page one)

side linguistic war has placed an empty chair. It does satisfy the blusters and brags have sent the loving labor to the vacation of the grays. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for our flag and die for our flag when reason primes the rifle; when honor draws the sword and when justice breaths a blessing on the standard they uphold.

Repeat It. Repeat It. The last of the words were drowned out in a roar of applause that swept the coliseum. "Repeat it," cried the delegates, "repeat it!" "All right, be quiet and I'll repeat it," shouted Glynn, and he did, to applause and shouting.

No other President since the Civil War, Glynn told the convention, had faced such crucial problems, none had displayed a grasp of statesmanship more profound. "Whether the course the country has pursued during this crucial period and whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be endorsed or withdrawn," Glynn told the convention was the paramount question for the voters to decide.

No lesser issue must cloud it," he said. "No unrelated problems must confuse." Adjourning Until Today. After hearing the keynote speech, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Committees then went into session to prepare their work for the session.

Tar Heel on Committee. The committee on resolutions, in charge of the work of drawing up the platform, included Larry I. Moore of North Carolina, E. B. Smith of South Carolina and Thomas S. Martin of Virginia.

Coliseum Filled. Today the big coliseum, holding about 12,000 people, practically was filled and despite a constantly rising temperature it was fairly comfortable. On the way to the convention hall, the delegates passed between lines of suffragists spread along 12 blocks of Locust street, the most traveled route to the coliseum. The suffragists, seated on chairs ranged along the curbs, were arrayed in white and yellow and blue, and some were waving lines of yellow gags to the demonstration of the popular name "the golden lane."

National Committee. The Democratic national committee, with the exception of members from Texas and District of Columbia where there are contests, follows:

- Alabama, Edward D. Smith; Arizona, Fred T. Colton; Arkansas, Wallace Davis; California, L. Dockweiler; Colorado, John T. Barnett; Connecticut, Home S. Cummings; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury; Florida, J. T. G. Bryan; Georgia, Charles J. Howell; Idaho, P. H. Elder; Illinois, Charles Roebenstien; Indiana, E. E. Hoffman; Iowa, W. W. Marsh; Kansas, Wm. F. Sapp; Kentucky, W. B. Haldeman; Louisiana, Robert Ewing; Maine, Charles F. Johnson; Maryland, J. Lee "The North" Chesnut; Michigan, W. Coughlin; Minnesota, Edward O. Wood; Missouri, John M. McBeath; Mississippi, John F. Goltra; Montana, J. Bruce Kremer; Nebraska, Arthur E. Mullen; Nevada, Jas. L. McArthur; New Hampshire, Robert C. Hutchins; New Jersey, Robert A. Hudspeth; New Mexico, Norman E. Mack; North Carolina, H. W. McLean; North Dakota, H. H. Perry; Ohio, E. H. Moore; Oklahoma, Thomas Wade; Oregon, H. M. Easterley; Pennsylvania, A. Mitchell Palmer; Rhode Island, H. Quinn; South Carolina, John G. Evans; South Dakota, James Moe; Tennessee, Cordell Hull; Utah, James H. Moyle; Vermont, James E. Kennedy; Virginia, Carter Glass; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; West Virginia, John T. McGeary; Wisconsin, Joseph Martin; Wyoming, John E. Osborne; Alaska, T. J. Doughline; Hawaii, John H. Wilson; Philippines, Robert E. Matley; Porto Rico, Andres B. Croas; District of Columbia.

Button Design Adopted. The national committee has adopted a design for a campaign button, a circular emblem containing the motto of North Carolina. It bears a picture of President Wilson, with the motto, "America First," in bold, red letters.

Britain Urged for Secretary. The North Carolina delegates are urging the appointment of Edward K. Britton of that State for permanent secretary of the convention. He held the place four years ago.

WILSON'S PLANK OF AMERICANISM BEFORE LEADERS

(Continued from page one)

Attention is called to certain organizations which are attempting to influence the course of American lives and policies in the interest of foreign powers. Such organizations are condemned and any political party which seeks to take advantage of such influences is denounced. This would be followed by a declaration to make it clear that the plank is in no way to be taken as a reflection upon the great body of naturalized citizens, irrespective of their race or origin.

Raise to Draw Tariff Plank. Representative Rainey, of Illinois, who is leading the Administration fight in the House for the tariff commission bill, will draw the tariff plank. He is opposing the present tariff on the domestic industry for a period of probably five years. Some of the Democrats expected a contest in the committee over such a protective feature but it will be pointed out that no duty-free industry of proportions now exists in America and that duties are intended solely to protect a new industry from the dumping of European dyes which is expected to follow the war and the resumption of ocean transportation for the central empire.

Conferees among leaders which have followed the arrival of Secretary Baker with first hand words from President Wilson on many features of the declaration of principles brought the status of the Democratic platform tonight to a point where aside from the all-important issue of foreign affairs, it stood substantially as follows: "No specific mention would be made of Mexico and that subject would be covered by implication in general declarations outlining the relations of the United States with other governments. This portion of the platform would declare unequivocally for the right of every Nation to regulate its own internal affairs, would point out that this government would be satisfied with nothing less for itself. Rights for American citizens would be dealt with in a plank for their protection at home and abroad. One of

PREPAREDNESS BLANKS SENT OUT

N. C. Organization For Industrial Preparedness is Preparing the Manufacturers for War Orders.

To the Manufacturers of North Carolina. For the national defense, in case of serious war, practically every manufacturing establishment in the United States would be called upon to do something in supplying materials for the army and navy. Indeed, the demand and consumption of all other industrial output would be of necessity so greatly curtailed that war orders would probably be gladly accepted for business reasons, as well as from patriotic impulse.

The European war has so demonstrated the bearing that industrial operations have come to have in the matter of success or failure of the active forces in the field that it is doubtful if any concern can consider that its manufacturing and producing facilities would not be called on to play some part in the national defense in the emergency of war. It leaves little doubt that any concern engaged in lines other than of work essential to the government's needs would be stripped of its labor, either for the army or for manning other industrial plants essential for the supply of such needs.

To be prepared for a prompt and effective defense, the government must be able to allot orders for munitions and supplies quickly and in such a manner as to employ the industrial resources of the country in the most complete and efficient manner. And it would be manifestly desirable to have the least possible shock to economic conditions; to that end, it would naturally be advantageous to have all plants possible kept at work.

It is therefore apparent that it behooves the manufacturer, particularly in the United States to have determined, now in time of peace, just what part he can play in time of emergency. The information sought by the Organization for Industrial Preparedness is to provide the basis for the decision by the War and Navy Departments as to the line of work upon which each particular plant can probably best be kept busy in time of actual war. As to the possibility of converting concerns normally engaged in unrelated lines of work into lines which bear on army and navy requirements, the experience of England gives an unexpected range and variety of possibilities.

A study of our industries shows that in the event of national emergency the manufacturers of this State contribute largely to the national defense if they but know how and where and what to do. The purpose of the industrial inventory is to point the way. In the inquiry form used in securing this inventory of available national defense all questions of an intimate nature have been purposely avoided and the information, which will be kept strictly confidential, will not only not lead to embarrassment to the manufacturer, but to the mutual advantage of both the manufacturer and the government departments.

All manufacturers who have received the inventory blanks, either by our personal representatives or by mail, are earnestly urged to fill out and return them at an early date. Very Respectfully, J. L. Ludlow, Chairman, W. S. Lee, Chas. L. Foidenex, F. P. Venable.

The provisions would make an apparent, although not a specific reference to charges of partiality to the Entente Allies, and would point out that questions involving our life, but only property can be settled by indemnity and reparation when the passions of war have subsided.

Permanent Peace Tribunal. A permanent peace tribunal would be advocated in one of the platform planks as a court of arbitral justice to which all disputes between nations should be referred. How far the recent platform may reflect the President's declaration of willingness to have the United States join a world league to enforce peace by a common police force is not yet determined.

While the platform would deal with the successful settlement of disputes between Nations, it would be outspoken in its declarations that the navy should be of proportions and efficiency to the Monroe doctrine and that the standing army should be of sufficient strength to assure a country against unexpected aggression.

The platform in the same connection would declare for a sufficient reserve force to secure the Nation against invasion and aggression at all times. Coupled with this declaration for a strong army and navy would be a straight forward complaint against all wars of aggrandizement and against violations of territorial aggression. This would be intended as a declaration to the world that the United States as the foremost power for peace and judicial settlement of disputes, makes its military preparations not for aggression but for defense.

Labor Outlooks Touched Upon. Labor outlooks were touched upon, as were government pensions. One plank would deal with child labor and another would advocate legislation in the interest of labor in all government institutions. In several succeeding planks the legislative record of the administration would be pointed out with reference to the Federal Reserve Law, the trade commission act, the shipping bill, the trade commission tariff, and other measures passed by Congress or now being pressed by the administration. Then the platform would contain a definite pronouncement that when the program now under way is completed there will be no more legislation which the business world could regard as restraining in its nature, butness would be promised a rest from congressional interference. The draft, as Secretary Baker brought it from the White House, made no claim for general approval of the President's course of "peace and prosperity," but President Wilson's friends here are determined that the platform would not be complete without a strong presentation on that point, and Senator Husting of Wisconsin, was assigned to prepare a plank, with the suggestion that it be drafted in terms sufficiently strong to make it one of the keystones of the campaign. A plank of woman suffrage, which was suggested by the President himself, probably will be drafted. Some of the discussions committee members were of the opinion that it might be regarded as not sufficiently definite. Indications tonight are that the plank will be not unlike the Republican plank. Senator Stone said he did not know whether the prohibition people would present their petition to the committee.

SCREENS MADE TO ORDER AND MADE TO FIT CALL FOR ESTIMATE FOGLE BROTHERS PHONE 85

To City Water Consumers IMPORTANT! If your water bill is not paid by 15th inst., supply will be cut off. Failure to receive bill does not excuse any one. CITY WATER DEPT. CITY HALL

Mantles, Tiles and Grates Orinoco Supply Co. 362 — Phones — 803

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND WRITES SONNET TO KITCHENER (By The Associated Press) London, June 13.—The Times today prints a sonnet to the late Earl Kitchener, written by Dr. Robert Bridges, the British poet laureate. The sonnet follows: "Furlinging hero, watchful to foresee, And face thy country's peril where-so'er, Directing war and peace with equal care, Till, by long toil enabled, thou wert 'et Whom England called and bade 'set my farm free. To obey my will and save my honor fair, And she herself had trust in none but thee. Among Hercules' deeds the miracle That massed the labor of ten years in one, Shall be thy monument, Thy work is done. E'er we could think thee, and thy proud Surgeon unheeding where thy plodding ship fell, By the lone Orkney's ere the set of sun."

RUSSIANS MAKING STEADY ADVANCES NEAR CZERNOWITZ (Continued from page one) captured by the Germans and 793 Frenchmen made prisoners. The Canadians around Zillebeke, in Belgium, are holding to the 1,500 yards of ground recaptured from the Germans Tuesday although the Germans are heavily shelling them. No infantry attacks have been carried out by the Austrians and country against the Italian positions. German Cruiser Sunk. The German auxiliary cruiser Bismarck has been attacked and sunk in the Baltic southeast of Stockholm by four Russian torpedo boats, according to Berlin reports from Sweden and Denmark concerning the fighting say that it was between Russian torpedo craft and a German auxiliary cruiser, some torpedo boats and armed trawlers which were convoying German merchantmen. In addition to the auxiliary cruiser and a German destroyer, 12 of the merchantmen are reported to have been sunk.

PALM BEACHES LIGHT AND DARK COLORS BUT ALL COOL, COMFORTABLE, ECONOMICAL AND WELL APPEARING Mock-Bagby-Stokton Co. ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES