WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

VOL. 4. WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 8, 1913. No. 174

Weather: Fair and Cooler

SHORT MESSAGE STICKS TO TARIFF

President Wilson Advises the Extra Session.

URGENT NEED OF REFORMS

Chief Executive Says Recent Elections Laid a Duty Upon the Democratic Party, Which Must Lighten the Burden of the People—Says It Would Be Unwise to Move Forward Heedlessly or With Reckless Haste; That Business Must Be Encouraged, Not Destroyed, but That Everything That Has a Semblance of Privilege Must Be Abolished—Promises Special Message Dealing With Needed Banking and Currency Laws.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes

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PRESIDENT WILSON.

are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

How Tariff Has Grown.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day, very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the settled notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved firmly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time it has seemed as long as the most alert action in public policy hardly remember the circumstance that gave it, we have seemed in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a profitable exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Temperately or intemperately we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy to add the crudest forms of combination in organic monopoly, safe at last with the home market. Nothing is allowed to stand in the path of efficiency and economy in our world of big business, not everything thrives on commercial arrangement. Only new impulses of action will save us from a hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete sick of the industries that once made an enterprise and even independent energy alive.

Must Abolish Privileges.

It is plain what these obstructions must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and processes under the stimulation of a competition as free as we can make it, so far at least as our own markets are concerned. We must see to it that our laws do not put us at a disadvantage in the markets of the world by giving our competitors at home and abroad access to materials of manufacture or to the products of mines or forests or farms upon easier terms than we give our own people. We must see to it that our laws do not hamper our merchants with restrictions which do not hamper those with whom they must compete in the markets of the world. We must see to it that our business men and producers are not put at a disadvantage in their own markets by the artificial stimulation of competitors who have the benefit of cheaper raw materials or cheaper labor or more favorable conditions of any kind. We must see to it that our laws do not put our workmen at a disadvantage in the markets of the world by leaving the cost of living at home higher than it is in the countries with which our workmen must compete for employment. We must see to it that our laws do not put our farmers at a disadvantage by excluding the products of their farms from the markets of the world by artificial barriers which their competitors abroad do not have to meet. We must see to it that our manufacturers are not put at a disadvantage in the markets of the world by the artificial stimulation of competitors who have the benefit of cheaper raw materials or cheaper labor or more favorable conditions of any kind. We must see to it that our laws do not put our workmen at a disadvantage in the markets of the world by leaving the cost of living at home higher than it is in the countries with which our workmen must compete for employment. We must see to it that our laws do not put our farmers at a disadvantage by excluding the products of their farms from the markets of the world by artificial barriers which their competitors abroad do not have to meet.

Thorough, but Moderate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met, and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts it is best indeed, it is necessary—to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should follow close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws, but just now I refrain. For the present I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

INTEREST IN THE SESSION.

For the First Time in Many Years Democrats Control.

Elements in the extraordinary session of congress are unusual. President Wilson has called the great body together at a time when the party has absolute control of every branch of the government relating to legislation.

This has not been the case before in twenty years. During that period of long age when the Democrats were in power President Cleveland called an extra session, but the conditions were vastly different from now.

The extra session under President Wilson is remarkable because the lawmakers to a large extent are men of comparatively recent rise to prominence. Because of the fact that the Democratic party is prevailing a change from Republican rule for the first time in sixteen years great interest is centered upon the doings of congress.

Virtually a new generation of legislators has sprung up. With but a very few exceptions there are no men who figured in congressional doings of twenty years ago who are sharing the responsibilities of the body now.

Of only one thing has the public been absolutely certain and that is that the tariff would be first and foremost among the subjects for work by the legislators, and that revision downward would be the purpose. The legislators themselves have not known just how the revision is to be managed, and it has been [illegible] understood that they would not [illegible] pleased over all the details of the ultimate changes. The subject has been threshed over so often and [illegible] that its intricacies have become [illegible]

The ways and means committee, which has had back of drafting the tentative form of the new tariff measure has been so close to a complete completion of the work to advance of the extra session, but the probability is that the measure will be taken up [illegible] in a house.

The public has been led to expect that after the tariff is disposed of congress will consider currency, the income tax, Philippine independence and the Panama tolls questions.

Much guilt is has been given to the proposed national income tax. The tax will probably apply only to incomes of over $3,000 annually. Certain members of congress feel that this sort of levy would be constitutional, but a contrary view is held by others of the public and that the question could not be settled. This seems to be an important tax should be added to meet the loss of revenue.

BEAUFORT BOYS AT U. N. C. ORGANIZE

(Special Correspondence.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 7.—The Beaufort County Club of the University of North Carolina held its first banquet Saturday night April 5th, in the dining hall of the Y. M. C. A.

This organization has the distinction of being the first Beaufort County Club ever organized at the State University. Almost every county in the State has been represented at Chapel Hill for several generations, but Beaufort County, for some unknown reason, has never had a club.

The officers of the club are: Allen H. Moore, president; E. T. Campbell, vice-president, and William B. Campbell, secretary-treasurer. Several short speeches were made by the various members of the club at the banquet and plans were formulated whereby the club could be of service to Beaufort County in any way concerning the State's oldest institution of learning. Practically all of the High Schools and County schools of the county will be liberally supplied with the University publications—The Tar Heel, and the University Magazine.

The secretary will endeavor to get in communication with the High School principals and urge them to use their influence in sending the youths of Beaufort County to Chapel Hill. The club meets twice a month in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. and with the present enthusiasm among the members a great work will be realized.

VAUDEVILLE BILL PLEASES AT THE LYRIC.

A plenty of fun and comedy, good singing was the feature attraction in vaudeville at the Lyric last evening.

"Granberry & Lamon" in an excellent singing, talking and dancing act opened the bill at the Lyric for the first half of the week. Their act was very much enjoyed and furnished many laughs for the amusement seeker.

Today these artists offer a change in act that is fully as good as that of yesterday offering new songs and a new monologue.

For a real classy society coon act these artist have no equal, they are as good as the best and furnish plenty of amusement during their number.

MR. FLEMING NO BETTER.

The many friends of Mr. S. Fleming, who is lying dangerously ill at the Washington Hospital, will be saddened by the news that his condition remains unimproved. A change for the better is earnestly hoped for by those in attendance upon him at the hospital.

RIVERS-CROSS BOUT.

New York, April 8.—Joe Rivers, the Spanish boxer from Los Angeles, who recently lulled "Knockout Brown" to sleep in ten rounds meets Leach Cross here tonight before the St. Nicholas Athletic Club.

Cross made a great hit with the boxing "fans" of New Orleans by whipping Mandot, and according to his manager the Southerners want him back there. That Mandot had a little the better of the boxing up to the time Cross landed the sleep-producing punch is not denied, but it is the result that counts. Cross received offers to box in St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, New Haven and several other cities, but he was forced to decline in order to get ready for Rivers.

Rivers says he is very confident of beating Cross in ten rounds and is sure that Cross has nothing on him.

CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS.

Peking, April 8.—The new Chinese National Assembly opened today being the first Congress under Republican government. There are about eight hundred members in the lower house and three hundred in the upper chamber. For the first meeting the members will exercise a double function, being, in the first place, practically delegates to a constitutional convention, for the body is charged with drafting a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government. After the function is over the members will resolve themselves into legislators.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS UNDER WAY.

Convened at noon yesterday.

Called by President Wilson to revise downward the Republican protective tariff of 1909.

May revise currency laws and vote on Philippine Independence.

Session will last all spring and probably all summer.

Make-up of the House—Democrats, 290; Republicans, 125; Progressives, 20. Democratic majority, 145.

Make-up of the Senate—Democrats, 51; Republicans, 44; Progressives, 1. Democratic majority, 6.

BILL GIVES MEMBERS OF CABINET RIGHTS TO FLOOR OF HOUSE.

Washington, April 8.—A resolution extending the privileges of the floor of the House to members of the President's cabinet was introduced in the House shortly after the session began yesterday by Representative Montague, of Virginia.

The bill would make compulsory the attendance of cabinet members on the floor of the House at least twice a month, to submit to any questions members of the House may wish to ask.

BOWEN-CONGLETON.

The parlor of the Presbyterian manse was the scene of a quiet and pretty wedding last night. The contracting parties were Mr. William W. Bowen and Miss Lula G. Congleton, both of this city. Promptly at 9 the presence of a number of friends the presence of a number of friends and relatives were joined together in holy wedlock. The solemn and impressive words that made them one were spoken by their pastor, Rev. H. B. Searight, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen will reside in Washington. This happy young couple just entering upon the journey of life together, have the congratulations and best wishes of their many friends. May their days be crowned with loving kindness and tender mercies from on high; and when this pleasant pilgrimage is ended may they inherit eternal life and love in the golden city of God.

PITTSBURG PASTOR WOULD BE MODERATOR.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 8.—In response to appeals that have come to his friends from all parts of the country, the Pittsburg Presbytery which meets here today will elect the Rev. Maitland Alexander, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church meeting in Atlanta, Ga., next month. Dr. Alexander will be one of the leading candidates for moderator. The Pittsburg Presbytery is one of the largest in the church and it has been thirty-nine years since one of its ministers has filled the position.

The Dangers of Thoughtless Buying.

The dangers to you of thoughtless buying are many. "A man loses his time that comes early to a bad bargain," runs an old German proverb.

You lose more than your time, for heedless purchasing means wasted money, effort, and thought. Poor quality is high at any price.

"How can I avoid it?" you say, "I want the best my money will command, and I cannot know all qualities." Surely you cannot know everything about articles you buy, but you can trust safely to the honesty of merchants of known worth.

Buy the best your money will command in stores where you can rely on those selling the goods, with the help of The Daily News. Read daily the advertisements of the merchants advertising in The Daily News and profit by what you read.

INCOME TAX MAY MEAN FREE TRADE

Washington, April 8.—Free trade as a national policy of the United States is in sight as a result of the adoption of the constitutional amendment authorizing a direct income tax to produce Federal revenue.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, whether as to the merits of the question or as to the facts, this significance is irresistibly borne in upon the open-minded observer of developments in connection with the framing of the new tariff bill.

Now for the first time since the Constitution was ratified, the expenses of the government can be legally met by direct taxation. As they are now met entirely by the indirect method, so it is inevitable that the direct method, at last made possible, will be carried to the same extreme, and that, in due course, we shall find ourselves raising practically all the national revenue by a graduated income tax.

This country is simply duplicating the experience of England with regard to the tariff and the income-tax. Monopoly in England has taken the form of land-ownership, where, in this country, it has taken other forms. We have no vested nobility, and the vastness of our territory has saved us from the landlord-tenant problem as it has existed in the United Kingdom.

But just at the time when the monopoly of the public domain has begun to be a serious issue in the United States, we are switching to the revenue-raising system which Great Britain, adopted after centuries of suffering, as a means of making land-monopoly unprofitable. We are going to make aggregated wealth pay taxes in ascending proportion according to the extent of its aggregation. And while this is being done in the United States, the tariff pendulum will swing at least as far towards free trade with the rest of the world as it has swung in England.

There seems to be a sort of tacit agreement among the spokesmen of the protection and anti-protection schools as represented in Washington that the advent of the income-tax removes the "tariff for revenue" from the field as a necessity and a compromise, and that the time has come to begin the absolute test which is certain to be made, sooner or later, of the effect of free markets upon the country.

The theoretical free traders look forward confidently to a triumphant vindication of their views and to a revived national prosperity which shall be shared by a larger proportion of the population than any ever enjoyed under the protective system. On the other hand, the protectionists profess equal confidence that the test will prove the correctness of their own reasoning that national prosperity is dependent upon a tariff wall.

If we had in effect in the United States the same income tax which is now in effect in England, we could pay all of the present expenses of our government without raising a cent of revenue either from customs taxation or from what is known as the internal revenue field. We should not need anything from imports or from spirits or tobacco. But, of course, it is not proposed that we shall at one step go as far in our income taxation as England has gone. Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

TO DISCUSS NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PLANS.

New York, April 8.—The Board of Estimate of New York City meets today to discuss the terms of settlement with the New York Central Railroad for the organization of its rail terminal facilities upon the west side of Manhattan Island. The New York Central will have to buy over $7,000,000 worth of property from the city to carry out its plan of improvement.

THIS IS "EXHIBITORS' DAY."

New York, April 8.—On the strength of a resolution recently adopted by the national vice-presidents of the Moving Picture Exhibitors' League, exhibitors throughout the United States are observing today as "Exhibitors' Day."

Five per cent of the gross receipts of moving picture shows will be given to the proper State organization and 5 per cent to the national organization.

TOBACCO MEN CONFER; ENTHUSIASM MANIFEST

Subscriptions are pouring into the hands of the committee engaged in soliciting subscriptions for the new tobacco warehouse and drying plant. In order to make washington a successful tobacco market, it is necessary to raise about $14,000. Of this amount, $8,850 has already been secured, leaving only $4,150 lacking. At the enthusiastic tobacco meeting held last evening in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the original committee was instructed to continue the receiving of subscriptions.

After the meeting was called to order by President C. M. Brown of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. D. Grimes stated the purpose of the meeting: to get the people of the city behind the scheme for making Washington a leading tobacco market.

The main argument, stated Mr. Grimes, which has been urged against bringing tobacco to Washington is that we had here only one warehouse and no drying plant. "The city now, tonight," he declared, in respect to the amount yet needed to complete the $11,000, "is facing the greatest crisis within my knowledge." The town could not, he said, afford to go backwards by letting the movement drop at this stage. Such a course would simply mean that Washington would never have a market.

Mr. A. M. Dumay asserted at this point that the very center of the tobacco belt was all the time moving nearer and nearer Washington, in its continual progress eastward. In proof of this, tobacco is now being grown on land east of Washington which a few years ago produced no tobacco at all.

Capt. George T. Leach exhibited a diagram of the property, and took occasion to pay a warm tribute to the tireless diligence of the men constituting the exceedingly live tobacco committee.

Before adjournment, Capt. Leach was instructed to place an order for the machinery soon to be needed.

The original subscription committee, which was requested to continue its work is composed of the following: Messrs. J. K. Hoyt, chairman, J. F. Buckman, B. F. Bowers, George T. Leach, F. J. Berry, J. D. Grimes, A. M. Dumay, and George Hackney.

MINISTERS EXPRESS REGRET AT LOSING MR. DALTON

The following resolution of appreciation and regret were passed by the Ministers' Union in respect to loss of Rev. H. P. Dalton from the community, owing to his acceptance of a call to Williamsburg, Va., the seat of historic William and Mary College:

Whereas in the Providence of God, Rev. H. P. Dalton, the secretary of our Ministers' Union, has seen fit to resign his work here, and accept a call to Williamsburg, Va., be it resolved:

1. That we record our sincere appreciation of our earnest Christian character, his faithfulness as pastor of the Baptist church, and his broad spirit of fellowship and cooperation in the work of our One Lord and Master.

2. That we sincerely regret his departure from our midst, and feel that our Union sustains a serious loss, our community loses an excellent citizen and, the cause of Christ a loyal and devoted friend and fellow-worker.

3. That we heartily commend him to the confidence and affection of his new charge and humbly pray that the richest blessings of heaven may follow him and his family in all their future life and work.

R. H. BROOM, President.
R. V. HOPE,
H. B. SEARIGHT.

TODAY'S BIRTH HONORS.

Congressman John W. Davis of West Virginia is forty. He was born in West Virginia and is a graduate of Washington and Lee University. After his graduation he taught school and re-entered the law department of Washington and Lee University; was graduated with degree of B. L. in 1895 and admitted to practice in September of that year; acted as assistant professor of law at Washington and Lee University, session of 1896-97, but resigned to resume practice; was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, session 1899; and made chairman of the judiciary committee of that body; was candidate on the Democratic ticket for elector at large in 1900; and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904; was president of the West Virginia Bar Association in 1906, and appointed in 1909 a member of the West Virginia Commission on Uniform State Laws; was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, and was re-elected to the Sixty-third Congress.

WOODMEN'S CONVENTION GREAT AFFAIR.

Butler, Pa., April 8.—One of the largest conventions of its kind began a three-day session here today with the meeting of the Jurisdiction camp of the Woodmen of the World. The jurisdiction is composed of the camps of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Delegates of the 350 camps represent 15,000 members.

FIRE ALARM YESTERDAY.

Late yesterday, the local firemen were called out to extinguish a blazing chimney in a negro house on the corner of Fourth and Bladden streets

KILLING FROST IN VICINITY OF AURORA

There was a heavy and killing frost Sunday night in the vicinity of Aurora, which inflicted fearful damage to crops, and means the loss of many dollars to the farmers of that section.

Reliable information received this morning shows that peas, potatoes, tomatoes, and all other similar spring crops which are above ground at this time of year were completely destroyed.

Accurate statistics as to the actual money loss are of course impossible to be compiled, but it may be safely stated that this killing April frost has hit the farmers hard.

The frost was felt around the immediate vicinity of Washington. Around Pantego, for instance, it has been estimated that the loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

EPISCOPAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—The annual national meeting of the General Board of Religious Education of the Episcopal church began here today in St. George's Chapel.

W. E. Gardner, general secretary of the board, and Rev. Charles H. Young of Christ Church, Chicago, will be among the speakers.

A striking feature of this meeting will be the conferences for Sunday-school teachers. Experts will take charge of these conferences.

BENEFIT FOR DOYLE'S WIDOW.

Chicago, April 8.—The Cubs and White Sox play an exhibition game here today for the benefit of the widow and son of Jimmy Doyle, who played third base for the Cubs and died last year, after an operation for appendicitis. In case of rain the game will be played tomorrow instead.

The many young friends of Miss Ella Mae Leonard, who has been confined to her bed with measles since Friday, will rejoice to learn that she is now well on the road to recovery.

APRIL 8 IN HISTORY.

1812—Louisiana became a member of the Confederacy.
1818—King Christian IX., of Denmark born.
1654—The George canal, one of the first great public works of India was opened.
1895—Income tax declared unconstitutional.
1904—Anglo-French Colonial treaty covering all disputed questions was signed in London.
1908—Henry H. Asquith became Premier of Great Britain.
1912—Police of Paris discover plot of auto bandits to attempt the rescue of their imprisoned chief Carony.