## President Annual Message to Congrees

SUBJECTS CHIEFLY TOUCHED taining whether expenditures have UPON ARE COST OF LIVING AND LABOR UNREST.

## MESSAGE LATER CH TREATY

Readjustment of Tariff System If Necessary; Recognition and Relief of Soldiers of World War.

Washington.-Ceneral recommendacost of living, labor unrest, radical- to the secretary of the treasury. ism and readjustment of nation to peace time basis were the features of President Wilson's annual message to congress.

The peace treaty, the President told congress, will be discussed in a separate message later, as will the rail-

For the second time only, since of addressing congress in person, his certain and definite. message was read by the clerks.

regarding labor, inid down in the cov- treasury and the commissioner of inenant of the league of nations" said ternal revenue will lay before you for the message, "off its us the way to in- your consideration certain amenddustrial peace and conciliation. No ments necessary or desirable in conother road lies open to us. . . Gov- nection with the administration of the ernments must recognize the right of law-recommendations which have my men to bargain collectively for hu- approval and support. It is of the utmane objects. . . Labor must no longer be treated as a commodity."

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolable," continued the message, "and ought not to be interferred with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class."

The President was referring to the government's recent injunction against

reference to radicalism and red doctrines, and referred to "Russia today ful object lesson of the power of mi-

"There are those in this country," sain the message, "who threaten direct action to force their will upon a maiority. \* \* \* It makes little difference what minority it is; whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted dominate this country."

Orderly processes, the message declared, were the only ones by which relief and reform should be obtained.

Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country," the message said. · · · "Let them beware who take the shorter road of disorder and revolu-

The text of the President's message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily, I have had the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments, who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

in the matter of the railroads and the readjustment of their affairs growing out of federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later date of address-

I hope that congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt. I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated instead of divided, rest upon the executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of congress and no single appropriation should be made by the congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of congress charged with the budget legislation.

Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascer-

been lawfully made under the appropriations. No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically and effectively. The auditors should be highly trained officlass with permanent tenure in the treasury department, free from obligations to or motives of consideration for this or subsequent administration and out orized and empowered to ex amine into and make report upon the meth ds employed and the results ob

trined by the executive departments of the government. Their reports tions on legislation to combat the should be made to the congress and

I trust that the congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the tax payer inconvenience and expense, but the President established the practice in order that his liability may be made

With reference to the details of the "The establishment of the principles | revenue, law, the secretary of the most importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency. There is a point at which in peace times. high rates of income and profit taxes discourage energy, remove the incen-The message closed with a pointed .. tive to new enterprises, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent with it. blood and terror" as a "pain- unemployment and other attenda t

> The problem is not an easy ace. A fundamental change has token placwith reference to the nosition of America in the world's of that. The prejudice and passions engota red docades of controv my between two achoo's of palacid and echor-

> A THE STATE OF STREET must be so a find to the sole to non-deration of the public interest the light of utterly changed con-

Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign constrict of American over, has given the industry on exsecurities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad. and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her pre-war favorable balance of trade. During the war America ca's exports have been greatly stimulated, and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, loaned some \$9,000,000,000 to foreign governments, and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased. Europe has been deprived of the means for meeting it, heretofore existing. Europe can only have three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times: By imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us, nor could we contemplate large further imports of gold into this country without concern. The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans, and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports from being made. The productivity of the country greatly stimulated by the war must find an outlet by experts to foreign countries, and any measure taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of our country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment. If we want to sell we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of Amerlean business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own

economic lives to a changed condition

growing out of the fact that Ameri-

No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of medical facilities in these localities. America. The provincial standards and policies of the past, which have held American business as if in a by a fresh comprehensive survey lowing cases have been disposed of: straight jacket, must yield and give made of rural conditions by a conferway to the needs and exigencies of ence composed of representatives of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American agencies responsible for leadership. business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking. The recent war has ended our great isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world market. The United States desires for itself only const opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly co-operation and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of congress which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question resulting from the war which we should meet'r he most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to ousoldlers. I can do no better than to

quote from my last message arging this very action:

"We must see to it that cur re turning 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 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 or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the the erty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the

In the matter of tariff legislation, I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chamical

and dyestaffs industry in America. "Among the industries to which app that of the manufacture of dye stuffs ation. The attorney general has suband related chemicals. Our chief to mitted a bill providing for an extendependence upon German supplies he. ston of this act for a period of six fore the war made the intermedian of months. As it now stands it is limtrade a cause of exception in a said disturbance. The clase riliter be war and beam so operative upon the tween the manufacture of divestor, on format is vitally of pages. It is the one hand, and of exp! v a and importives or a should be extended poisonous gases, on the off r. moreceptions of the contract of the state of the and under the transfer of the nevert ear the a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful manufacture of many strong The Cerman chemical industry, with liarly insidious and dangerous kind." During the war the farmer perform-

nation. By materially increasing the production of his land, he supplied America and the allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their immense armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessaries of life. I ask the congress to consider means of encouraging efforts along these lines. The importance of doing everything possible to promote the production along economical lines, to improve marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful, is obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the congress by the secretary of agriculture to secure the essential facts required for the proper study of this question, through the proposed enlarged programs for farm management studies and crop estimates. I would urge also the continuance of federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing laws and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action on the part of the states and the federal government to preserve and develop our forest resources, especially through the prac tice of better forestry methods on private holdings and the extension of the publicly owned forests; better support for country schools and the more definite direction of their courses of

can business is full grown and that study along lines related to rural America is the greatest capitalist in problems; and fuller provision for sanitation in rural districts and the Perhaps the way might be cleared the farmers and of the agricultural

> I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep-seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and per- 10 manent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such Continued. delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living and lastly, from the machina- laying been with drawn and ordered tions of pass chate and malevolent agitators. With the return to no mal conditions, the unrest will rapidly lisappear. In the meantime it does much evil. It seems to me that in dealing with this situation congress should not be imported or drustic. but should seek rather to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace hasis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restric- o tions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the federal government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who, by violent methods would With the free expression of opinion Leach. and with the advocacy of orderly policical change, however fundamental, Ste ed. wards r ssion and malevolence tend- court. ing to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution

there should be no leniency. Legislation to this end has been recommended by the attorney general and should be enacted. In this direct connection, I would call your attention to my recommendations on August \$ pointing out legislative measures havior. which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present per. Alias Carias. cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest. On only one of these recommendations has the congress acted. If the government's campaign is to be effective it is necessary that the other steps suggested

should be acted on at once.

cessity of the extension of the present food control act as to the period of State vs Rankin Affect, Ellis Alfred, time in which it shall remain in op ited in operation to the period of the has built up extracte machiney for the part end of results its provi-tions. Here we must be an about State vs. 121 King, December upon the conclusion of peace unless plended pully. Judgment contained the par one of this act are exterment

Dance this period the congress will ued. have ... opportunity to make similar, and well-quipped chemical plants, because and provisions and regulations to all goods destined for interstate bill. connected and to exclude them from tition, was and may well be again, a linterstate shipment, if the require conied weapon. At we bill, thion, was and may well be again, at the law are not compiled. State vs. Lester fork and Cech thoroughly knit monopoly capable of mants of the law are not compiled. Turner. The defendant called and exercising a competition of a proud with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of bert Cox. Cruelty to animals. Not a ed vital and willing service to the prices by the withholding of foodstuffs true bill. and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented, ufacturing of liquor. Fined \$75 and There can be no doubt of either the under bond to appear at each term of necssity or the legitimacy of such the criminal court for the next two

As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great true bill. deal in this campaign. The aims of the government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organizations and turing of liquor. A true bill. Capias state officials who are in a position to to be issued for Tom McNeil. James lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the government. Specific recommendation has been made by the attorney generay in this regard. I would, strongly manufacturing liquor. urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the prelimi-

nary steps to this campaign. I also renew my recommendation that the congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the state of New Jersey, which limit the time dur-

Randonsh superior court convened in building up of needed hospital and the Court house Dec. 1, 1919 with Hon. w. J. Adams presiding Judge for the for many of these desirable peforms of Sambury houng Sometor. The fol- rector of North Carolina, has written state vs. Frank York et al. Alias North Carolina, appealing to them to

> with leave. state vs. Cletus Poole, Alias Capias, eration of all taw abiding citizens. in

and failed. Wilson, Continued for former order. State and Federal Government. It s to Clyde Martin.

State vs. Len Wheeler. Not pros of the constitution and the Kepublic. with leave.

L'tate vs. Geo. Cabicut. Alias Capias. have vs. Geo. Gatheut. Continued

a Conver State vii. Will Miller, Nol pros.

and is al. tate v. tiengy Lomb. Continued. ate vs. Lawton Hancock, Continufor the defendant. Enters. W. Λ. Dost. Continued.

te vs. Strickland, Alias Capias, State vs. Dell Hudson, Continued. State vs. David Nixson and A. L.

Johnson, Continued. State vs. Lester Yow, Eli King, Jesser Ashworth and Carson Leach. Alias lieves in the supremacy of the law. abrogate our time-tested institutions. Capias as to Yow, Ashworth and

fined \$10, and cost. State vs. J. P. Smith, Alias J. P.

Ladd. Defendant to pay a fine of \$50.00

Judgement as to the defendant to pay a fine of \$200 and to appear at the of the law shall fully perform his daty next term of the court for good be- We must catch the distillers rather havior.

We shall tolerate no State vs. C. A. Tise and Lewis Har-

concelaed weapons. Put in the county jail for six months. Sent to the county roads in Royan; but not to car the felon's stripes,

State vs. Clyde Villiams, housebreaking and far eny. A true bill. De-I renew and strongly urge the ne- fendant pleaded guilty of breaking in eod & Mo ing's store.

continued. there as further McDenal, baying of the costs. Stale vs. F ed Lismess, Von. Cheese, did gring, ellat meder six grae-

State vs. Ceggie Alfred Plended

aid next court. Upon the payment State vs. Schadag Lindsay, contin-

sente vs. Caller and Lee Freeman.

Verdict not guiley. er i an Davis, carrying con-State vs. Lester York and Cecil

failed. Bonded for \$1,000. State vs. Guiney Woodell and Al-

State vs. Rankin Allred. For man-

years to prove his good behavior. State vs. Will Allen and Albert Parson. Assault attempted to kiil. A

State vs. Enos Ward, A. W. D. W. State vs. Claud Chrisco, Henry Mc-Niel and James Brown. For manufac-Brown bond for \$500, and Tom Mc-

State vs. Enos Ward, carrying concealed weapons. A true bill. State vs. Lester Yow. Carrying cons

cealed weapons. A true bill. State vs Dennis Chrisco, Manufacturing liquor. A true bill. State . Peter R. Hardin, Pleaded

guilty. Verdict gui'ty of attempt or

Deer Hunt Near Ramscur

A number of our friends had a rather unusaul surprise lest Toursday morning when they met at the splendid country home of Mr. E. H. Bray two miles east of Ramseur for a great rabbit unt. The surprise came when their dogs, about twenty in number ing which goods may be kept in stor- struck some kind of a track that led age, prescribe the method of disposing off and out of the neighborhood at the of them if kept beyond the period per-mitted, and require that goods releas- or so and kept on leading until finally ed for storage shall in all cases bear over toward night the hunters found the date of their receipt. It would ma- about twenty-five in number, found the date of their receipt. It would man part of the dogs near Julian, N. C. terially add to the serviceability of where they were still going and prob-(Continued on page 4.) where they were still going and prob-ably would have gone on to "Old Ver-

APPEAL TO ALL TO AID IN ENFORCING FEDERAL PRO-HIBITION LAWS

Former Revenue Agent T. H. Vana letter addressed to the people of and in the encocement of pro. ibition tate vs. Gaston Davis. Nol pros under the Act of congress. He asks for the sympathy, support and co-op-State vs., ima king. Not proc with the great task he is undertaking to accompash, it is necessary to have the State vs. Jessie Lawrence. Called co-operation of all. To fail to enforce these laws means the triumph of lawstate vs. Tom Moollum and Claud lessness over the supreme law of the state vs. Wade York and Frank means a supremacy of the manority ork, Clyde Martin. Alias Capins as over the majority. Therefore, there Wade and Frank York, continued must be no failure, and all should help in every way to maintain supremacy

Col. Vanderford says that the Fedestate vs. Dennis and Frank York, ral officers cannot, alone, enforce this law, but will do all they can, and are State vs. C. V. Lamb. Discharged, ready to co-operate with the State and state vs. Admson Barnes. Appeal local officers and all good citizens.

One of the first efforts of Col. Vanderiord will be to co-operate with the general public, the State, county and Federal officers. There will be about fort, Federal office holders in the State under the supervision of Col. S. R. State vs D. Comer. A true Bill, and B. .. e, Supervising Federal Probibition Agent, Richmond, Va. b.5 much State v.. will Saunders, Called and will depend upon the aid and essistance policemen, showns, constables, ted to inpear. \$1,000, appearence of deputy sher is and other State anthorities.

Col. Vander's d also asks the cooperation of the good, patriotic rien and we en of the State to aid lecal officers. In fact, the co-one stion of all organized in opposition to the hiquor bundless is unged, and last but not least, the ministers, churches members,

Col. Vanderford says: "I am encouraged to believe that by State vs. Walter Brown and Frank means of active public sentiment, a Refered to the defendant to wholesome regard for the law, and the there must be no interference, but to find facts and report next term of carnest co-operation of the great body State vs. Charlie Lewis. True Bill. war against the distiller and the liquor Defendant pleaded guilty, and was seller within two years. All will depend upon the carnestness with which the rank and file of our people throw themselves into the cause. I ask the people 50.00. to demand that any officer, whether State vs. J. P. Smith Alias J. P. Ladd Federal, State or local, charged with the maintainance and the enforcement half-dealings, no slack conduct, no questionable causes by the Federal State vs. Walt McDonill, continued. officers: They are appointed on the State vs. Israel Luther, carrying the it system. They must make good

to of the pay-rell. Their records ich they will stand or fall. I ask the in to judge them by their records. Infolantion as to the sale of aquor e a stars of distillers may be "t to me at the main rest given below. ey maybe sent to Mr. S. R. . . . . . . . for this District,

a. Asheville. The state of the s

olice, consheriffs: is a second assistince : . Fr. I smill request the Judges

the trick justice up on any offender i) pus die heaviest penconsisted, and our in acres of resteral Con is. Henry next has are required For house b calling and largeny. True by the conditions the rapid spread of dollarers and their increase throught the State have shown us that penalties heretofore imposed are not surficient. I have great cound ace in the people of North Carolina. The great majority

of them believe in uphoiding the law and the Constitution. I shall rely upon them to give unreserved support to the object of this announceent. I shall look upon them to give unreserved support to the object of this announcement. I shall respect their confidences, divulging no names without permission. Ishall expect to demand of the Federal Deputies and of the County, State, and local officers the strictest account of their resonsibilites. I have labored many years in the practical work of enfocing Revenue and Prohibition laws. I am entering upon my new relation in the earnest that I shall live to see this State free of the blight and the stigma, the dis grace and demolition of the distilling and the selling of intoxicating liquors. And if I can have man's part in the Achievement of this end, I shall ask no more. I shall be satisfied that my life has been justified by its fruits.

Respectfully, T. H. VANDERFORD, Federal Prohibition Director.

ginny" if they hadn't called them of and brought them back for futhe service in running down "Ber'r Rabbitt". The secret of the excitable hund was that a deer had somehow straye into the neighborhood from we di know where, and showed these me dogs how to run a little. The story g dogs how to run a little. The story that the deer was about "gone up" last time he was seen, but was able to make time. The deer was by a number of folks along the and "nearly run ever one man". I the best part of it was for Mr. I that most of the folks was not at house for dinner, which they no de would have been if it hadn't been this accommodation deer.