

GROUND HOG DAY---Saw His Shadow, Forty More Days of Winter.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1915.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK FIVE BRITISH STEAMERS & CHASE BACK HOME UNHARMED

The U-21 Goes Right Into The Irish Sea and Sends Three to the Bottom and Chases Five Others—Another Under-Water-Emden Torpedoes Two British Merchant Vessels Off Havre.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTEMPT.

Thousand Teutons Slain in Bayonet and Fist and Skull Battle—Lines Are Penetrated—The French Are Called Upon and Germans Are Shaken Loose From the Small Bit of Ground They Took From "Tommy Atkins"—Fighting Desperate.

RUSSIA ENGAGED IN DEATH GRAPPLE IN FOUR REGIONS

Prussia, Poland, Galicia, and Caucasus Are Still all Battle-Grounds for Her—Apparent Success in Every Quarter—The Biggest Battle of All These Is in the Carpathians, Where Slav is Fighting Austrian, Hungarian, and German Armies and More Than Holding Their Own; If He Succeeds, Fate of the Dual Empire May Be Sealed—Struggle of Desperation in Frozen Marshes Near Bumbiennen—Turks Suffer Defeat on Both Land and Sea.

NINE DEMOCRATS DESERT AND JOIN REPUBLICANS AGAINST SHIPPING BILL

Not For Years Has Such Scenes Been Witnessed in the Senate—Reed, the Lion of Missouri, Jumps to the Defense of Wilson and Scores Those Who Broke Faith With the President and Action of Every Caucus Held—These Must Answer to the Country Says Williams—Seven of the Nine Are From the South—Only Hope For Bill is in Progressive Support.

SENATE STRUGGLE IS RESUMED TODAY.

Democrats Say No Recess Until the Ship Bill Has Been Passed—Republicans Are Lashed South, Will Fight and Then Jones Will Try for Long Distance Championship, While Reserves Come Up—"It's No Use, We Will Stand Pat," Says Members of Majority.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK.

Whatever may be the opinion of the views of Mr. George W. Perkins in regard to unnecessary political third parties, he is certainly sound upon the subject of the tariff. It is likely, too, that the opinion of the Progressives is returning to his old political home is the way in which the Democrats treat this vital issue. He is well informed upon the matter of how the present tariff law is affecting business, and he, therefore, can speak with much authority.

Mr. Perkins was called as a witness before the Commission on Industrial Relations at their self-advertising investigation that is now going on at New York. In the course of his questioning he was asked whether in his opinion the effects of the present tariff would have been so depressing had it not been for the European war. His reply was both prompt and vigorous: "Under the present tariff law," he said, "brutal as that statement may seem, I believe that conditions here would have been a great deal worse had it not been for the war in Europe. And, if we have to continue under the present duties, I believe that after the European war is over our conditions are going to be much worse than they now are."

We welcome Mr. Perkins to the ranks of those who can look ahead and see the dangers that will confront industrial America at the conclusion of hostilities abroad. This is the position that "The Press" has taken both constantly and consistently. To our mind there is no question as to the facts in the case. The one thing that is today saving the life of many an industry in the United States is the European war. Because of that conflict we are having a natural protection from the flood of foreign imports that otherwise would pour into the country.

The nations that are today waging war across the ocean are the big manufacturing countries of Europe. It is impossible for a people to carry on war and foreign trade at the same time. Therefore, for the moment, the American market has ceased to be the prize for which these countries are contending. They are crippled industrially, and we are reaping the direct advantage of this condition. The American manufacturer is today receiving protection that a Democratic Administration refused to give. That is the reason why American industry is not now on its back.

The conditions of the present will end with the close of the war. Then will return the tariff handicap that existed before the war began. What this was is a matter that is only too well known to the American producer. It meant an increased importation into the United States of foreign goods to the value of one million dollars each working day of the month. The Democratic cry was that the new law would increase American exports to other countries. The one export that it did increase was that of gold. It

PEACE.

J. Thomas Wright.

Lord God of Love who with eagle eye
Hath watched the combat of the hosts,
And from Thy golden throne on high
Hath reek'd the passing of their
ghosts;
God of Pity Thy mercy give—
Let them live—O, let them live!

Thy children who in anger—hate,
Hath trod upon each other's rights
For things their mighty statesmen
rate
High, according to their lights;
To these, Thy wisdom—mercy—give,
O, let them live—let them live!

trebled gold exports during the past year, in comparison with the year that went before. This was the gold that was taken away to pay for the balance of trade against this country under the Democratic tariff.

The more the present tariff is considered and experienced the more desire there is on the part of the nation to return to the days when a Republican protective tariff was the law of the land. There was no talk of increased taxation in those days. But now we have a law imposing a hundred million alleged "war" tax, and an income tax from which another hundred millions was expected, and there is threatened a bond issue to meet current expenses. The Republicans paid the current expenses of the Panama Canal largely from the Treasury surplus. The canal is now completed and is earning money, but the Democrats propose to issue bonds to keep it open. The great difference between the Democratic present and the Republican past is plain, indeed, to see.

CITY UNION.

The Baraca-Philathea City Union will hold its regular monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock at the Reformed Church. An interesting program has been arranged—one of the numbers being an address by Mr. Walter E. Sharpe, a solo by Miss Ailene Amick will be one of the numbers of interest. Attention is called to the fact that the Baraca and Philathea Class having the largest percentage of their members present at this meeting each will be awarded a pennant to keep until the next regular meeting. Please be able to give the exact number of member on your class roll in order that the percentage may be determined. Other important business is to be attended to.

FIVE TAR HEELS WILL VOTE TO OVERRIDE VETO.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A poll of the House today revealed that the President's veto of the immigration bill will be sustained next Thursday.

The following North Carolinians will vote to override the President: Kitchin, Stedman, Page, Webb and Godwin. Representatives Small, Faison and Doughton were absent today when the poll was taken.

Representative Fou will vote to sustain the President, Representative Gudger would not commit himself.

N. Y. FAMILY FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Wealthy Father Kills Wife and Two Daughters and Then Takes Own Life—Uses Rifle and Silencer—The Work Done So Quietly No One Was Awakened; Son War Spared to Break News to Relatives—Deed Had Been Carefully Planned by Auerbach after Losing Money.

UNION SERVICE AT BAPTIST CHURCH.

A union service was held at the Baptist Church last Sunday night in which four of the local pastors participated. The meeting was attended by members of the different churches of the city, and the auditorium was almost completely filled. The object of the meeting was to discuss prohibition issues, of a local, state and national nature. Two addresses were made by Revs. D. H. Tuttle and A. B. Kendall. Special music was rendered by the choir, which was composed of members of the different choirs of the city.

SNOTHERLY-WEATHERSPOON.

Mr. John Snotherly and Miss Edna Weatherspoon, both of this place, were quietly married at the Methodist Protestant parsonage last Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Geo. L. Curry. The marriage was a very quiet one, there being only a few persons present, and was a surprise to the many friends of the contracting parties. We extend congratulations, and wish them a long and happy wedded life.

Hungry Democrats who are scrambling for federal pie don't even stop for Sunday. They actually hold conference on the Lord's day in Washington trying to satisfy the hungry horde of federal office seekers from North Carolina.—The candidates for the Raleigh Post office are pitifully begging for the "pone."

Colonel Bryan's experience as Secretary of State ought to be worth something to him, as it certainly has not been worth anything to the country.

A DEMAND FOR A SQUARE DEAL.

David Clark, Editor of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., Before National Child Labor Conference, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1915.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I come before you today to make a plea for a square deal for the cotton manufacturers of the South.

I do not come at the instance of the cotton manufacturers, in fact, up to the time of accepting your invitation no one of them knew that I contemplated addressing you and even now, only four or five of them are aware I am here.

I am editor and sole owner of the Southern Textile Bulletin, a journal that covers the textile industry of the South, and goes not only to the cotton mill officials but to the superintendents, overseers, and other practical men in the mills.

Prior to entering journalism, I was for eight years in the cotton manufacturing business beginning as an operative, and at one time or another filled practically every position in the mill. For a considerable portion of the time, I lived with mill people, ate with them and I therefore know how they work and how they live.

The cotton manufacturers have no financial interest in my publication, either directly or indirectly, and I have never hesitated to take issue with them upon any matter where I consider them to be in the wrong.

I stand very close to the men in the mills, including the operatives, and I have my hand on the pulse of the industry. I know what they are thinking and what they are saying, and I am endeavoring through my journal to aid them, not only in their practical but in their moral development and to put into their minds, thoughts and ideas that will do much towards causing them to live clean and moral lives. Probably my greatest field of endeavor has been to promote good feeling and square dealing between the mill officials and the operatives, and I do not believe that any other industry in this country can today boast of as much good feeling, confidence and co-operation between these two classes as exist in the textile industry of the South.

I have explained to you at length the position which I occupy and the work in which I am engaged, in order that you may know that I have more than a theoretical knowledge of my subject, and I now wish to tell you where I stand upon the subject of child labor. I wish you to remember that I speak from practical knowledge and contact with the subject.

I have never advocated child labor and I have never believed that any child of less than 12 years of age should be allowed to work.

I do not believe that a girl under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work, but I have never seen any evidence that a boy above twelve years of age was injured by cotton mill work, except in so far as it prevented him from attending school, and wherever and whenever it is possible for a boy under fourteen years of age to attend school, I believe that it should be illegal to employ him in a mill during the school term.

I do not believe that any woman under eighteen years of age should be employed on night work, and in taking this position I take issue with many of our manufacturers.

This is briefly my position upon the so-called child labor question, but at the same time I wish to say that I can show you strong, healthy, men, many of them filling high positions in the mills whose appearance will compare favorably with any of the gentlemen before me, who began work as cotton mill doffer boys at eight or nine years of age when there were no age restrictions.

I can show you strong healthy women in the cotton mill villages, mothers of large healthy families who began work as spinners at the early age of eight or nine years.

On the other hand, in spite of all the pictures that your organization has printed and all the statements that have been made, I have failed to note where you have shown one man or one woman whose health has been wrecked by early work.

There is a misunderstanding on the part of the public relative to the work that is being performed in the cotton mills by young boys and girls.

I have seen your statements about the "child at the loom" but it is an impossibility for a child to reach from the front of the loom to the place where the broken threads must be tied. Your representatives have seen small children playing around the looms operated by their parents or assisting those parents, but it was a misrepresentation to picture those children as running looms.

The young girls in the mills are employed almost exclusively at the spinning frames where it is their duty to watch the threads that break and "piece-up" or replace them. When there are no broken threads they sit on the boxes at the ends of the frames and make occasional trips down the alleys. Their work is not continuous and requires very little physical energy. It cannot be compared to the endless, unceasing strain upon a girl at a sewing machine in one of your New York sweat shops.

When the bobbins on the spinning frames become full the young boys remove them from the spindles and put on empty bobbins. This is called doffing and the boys are called doffers. Between doffs, that is while the bobbins are filling up, the boys are at leisure and play, usually outside but near the mill door so that they can be called when needed.

Those of us who have had experience with doffer boys with their infinite capacity for using their surplus energy for all manner of mischief, can hardly recognize them as the weaklings as

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