

FIRST MESSAGE IN

WILSON WASTES FEW WORDS IN TELLING CONGRESS WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

TARIFF REVISION HIS TOPIC

President Says the Schedules Must Be Radically Changed to Square With Present Conditions, but Work Requires Careful Consideration.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson's first message to the Sixty-third congress, assembled in extraordinary session, was read in the senate and house today. It was surprisingly short, being in full as follows: 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 too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes 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.

Business Not Normal.

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 modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain that those principles 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 producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We

Woman in New Sphere.

Oporto is the only city in Portugal that can boast of having a feminine health inspector, a woman having been appointed by the government to a sub-inspectorship in the department of public health. Another striking appointment by the government comes with the selection of a well-known woman scholar to a professorship in ordinary at the Universities of Coimbra and Lisbon. The lady professor in question has been appointed to fill the chair in Germanic philosophy.

must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item.

To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

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 press 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.

FAMILY NAMES OF ROYALTY

Royal Personages Descended Mostly From Counts, Existing Long Before Surnames Came Into Use.

The royal families of Europe have not generally a surname because mostly (unlike the English houses of Stuart and Tudor, which were the respective surnames of the first king of each house before he ascended the throne) they are descended in the male line from some territorial counts existing long previous to the period in which the somewhat modern custom of surnames prevailed. King George V derives in the male line from the ancient counts of Welfen (flourishing in the tenth century), afterwards electors of Saxony, dukes of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, etc. His ancestors in the male line were of the house of Este, one of whom, Azo of Este, married early in the tenth century the daughter and heiress of Guelph, duke of Bavaria, from which dukedom sprang in the male line the dukes of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, afterwards electors of Hanover, and kings of Great Britain. The members of the royal family are described by their princely titles in proceedings in the house of lords, and no allusion is made to any surname—for instance, they sign the test roll merely by their personal or Christian name, and we know nothing of any surname which appertained by right or by usage, to her late majesty, Queen Victoria, or to his majesty King George V.

Bermuda Fish.

At the market during a recent week many handsome fish were to be seen, several of them taken by American tourists, and afterward presented to the fisherman who "took them out." Large amber-jacks and bonitos, splendid game fish and chubs, as plucky and "fighty" a fish as ever took bait, were well represented.

Among the others seen on the market hooks and elsewhere were bluefish, yellowtails, red snappers, gray snappers, butterfish, gags, hamiets, "hines," salmon and black rockfish, porgies and red rockfish. "Nigger fish," the long ago despised *Amny midget*, has been metamorphosed to the now much sought after "choicest of the choice" of sea delicacies, the "butter fish."—Bermuda Colonists.

"Soft" Job for Constable.

Pension are not the only things commanded and forgotten. An inquisitive member of the British house of commons was struck one day by the presence of a policeman in one of the lobbies. He wondered why this particular lobby should always have a guardian strolling up and down, and made inquiries. The records of the house were searched and it was found that 50 years previously, when the lobby was being decorated, a policeman had been stationed there to keep members from soiling their clothes. The order never having been countermanded, the constable had kept his beat for half a century.

Keeping Mind in Condition.

No mind is first class that is not continually reading books and conversing with men that require an effort to be understood. The novel-soaked intellect, gormandizing upon easy reading, grows flabby.

Of the "Bacchae" of Euripides.

A thing never to be done again, scarcely to be understood, recognized as the last witness to a beauty of which the secret was lost and the ancient mold broken.—Gilbert Murray.

DESIGN CHOSEN FOR MONUMENT

COLONEL HORNE'S GIFT TO THE CONFEDERATE WOMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO COST MORE THAN \$10,000

The Committee and the Donor Agree on Design Which is Something New in Art.—Is the Work of a Great Artist.

Raleigh.—The design for the monument to the Confederate women, given by Colonel Ashley Horne, at a cost of more than \$10,000 has been accepted.

This was done recently when the monument committee met with Colonel Horne, the designer. A story of this meeting was written that night but an accident befell it in the tube transit.

The design is known as the one-third size and is the work of Augustus Lukeman, the famous New York sculptor. It represents a woman of the Confederacy, whom Colonel Horne regards the bravest of all who were touched by war, sitting with a book in her lap and reading to her grandson the heroic story of that tragic four years. Its story will be complete, as reliefs will show the soldiers leaving for battle and their return in starved condition, garments torn, government gone and hope almost dead.

It is to be the work of a great artist. Mr. Lukeman is one of the most noted of sculptors. And the story of the heroism of Confederate women appeals greatly to his artistic mind. He will write in stone the inspiration that the children will find in the retelling of the history of Confederate days.

Colonel Horne's personal gift is the first monument to the women of the Confederacy. If everything goes well it will be placed on the capital lawn within another year. It will be situated near the main entrance of the new state house, and will adorn the southwest section of the square. On the committee attending the meeting here were Maj. H. A. London, Pittsboro, Senator J. A. Long, of Roxboro, chairman of the committee; Col. J. Bryan Grimes and R. D. W. Connor, of Raleigh. Mrs. F. M. Williams, of Newton, president of the U. D. C., of North Carolina, is on the committee but could not be here.

Durham To Coast Railroad Project.

Traversing the state, entering at a point north of Durham and using the Norfolk and Western branch line between Lynchburg and Durham, it is expected that within the coming eighteen months North Carolina will see the greatest activity in railroad building in many years, when that company will build from Durham through to a coast terminal, probably at Cape Lookout or Swansboro, though it is thought from the direction that the company is purchasing right of way that the road will probably terminate at Swansboro.

Stopped Sale of Lawn Seed.

The state department of agriculture sent an inspector to the Five and Ten Cent Store at Raleigh to stop the sale of "Standard Lawn Seed" on sale. Not only had the seed company not paid its annual license tax for the sale of seeds in the state, but the quality of the seed, according to the department botanist, Miss I. O. Tillman, is very much below the standard fixed by the North Carolina pure seed law.

John C. Stanard Convicted.

The state department of insurance has procured the conviction of John C. Stanard for soliciting business for the Empire Security Co., of Birming-ham and Richmond without a North Carolina license and after the commissioner of insurance in this state had refused to license the company. He was arrested and convicted at High Point, sentence of six months in jail being imposed.

Small Damage Done By Frost.

Reports received by The Carolina Fruit & Truckers' Journal of Wilmington from a large number of truck-shipping points in this section of the state indicate that the frost and cold wave several days ago did not do more than five per cent damage at any point to strawberries. As a matter of fact the damage was so slight as to practically amount to nothing. A few beans were nipped, and such other vegetables as were up were hurt more or less, but upon the whole the damage was insignificant.

Charged With Box Car Breaking.

Charged with breaking into a box car of the Southern Railway at Spencer Easter Monday night, John M. Freeman was given a hearing before Justices C. E. Pesperman and W. L. Ray of Spencer. He was bound over to court, and in default of bond was held by Sheriff McKenzie. Four barrels of whiskey taken from the car were recovered near the home of Freeman. John Kerns, colored, in whose barn two of the barrels were found, was bound over on a charge of concealing the goods.

THE HOOKWORM CAMPAIGN

Makes Much Progress—For Three Months Ending March 31, 25,472 Persons Were Treated.

Raleigh.—The quarterly report for the state campaign against hookworm diseases shows that for the three months ending March 31, state and county dispensaries for the free examination and free treatment of hookworm disease were conducted in 12 counties; that 35,472 persons were microscopically examined for hookworm disease; and that 10,784 persons received free treatment for the disease. Counting the work previously reported there have been examined to date, in the state 216,616 persons, and 122,856 persons treated. Work was conducted during the past three months in the following counties: Pamlico, Tyrrell, Washington, Union, Montgomery, Hoke, Moore, Henderson, Camden and Currituck.

Sixty-five counties have now had the dispensary work, and six additional counties have provided for it, making a total of 71 counties. Five counties have provided for a second round of dispensary work. Campaigns are now opening in Beaufort (second round), Mecklenburg, Perquimans and Forsyth counties.

Dr. H. L. Sloan, a native of Sampson County, an A. B. graduate of the University of North Carolina and a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has entered the services of the State Board of Health as assistant director of the hookworm campaign to succeed Dr. C. F. Strossler, resigned.

Says Commission is O. K.

The Corporation Commission received from Hon. Judson C. Clements of the Interstate Commerce Commission a letter in which he insists that he in no way reflected on the Corporation Commission in any conversation with Secretary Forester of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, as he was reported to have done in a Washington special, giving a statement by Mr. Forester about his appearance before the Interstate Commission. Judge Clements reviews the incidents and his conversations with Mr. Forester, saying that he did tell him, in disparaging the need of further argument by Forester, that the North Carolina Commission had attended the arguments three days and concluded not to participate therein, saying this not in any criticism of the commission, but as affording an inference that they, representing the interest of Carolina communities and shippers, had not, under all the circumstances, deemed it necessary at the time to participate in these arguments.

Plans Catawba County Caravan.

The farm demonstration commission for Catawba has an idea in mind that, if put into practice, as he is planning to do this fall, will mean much for the farmers of the county. His idea now is to start a farm caravan through the county conducted on the same manner as agricultural cars carried over the country on the railroad. A number of prominent speakers will accompany the outfit, which consists of all the different farm products grown in the county, several of the best breeds of live stock, the different kinds of soils and anything that can be used as an illustration towards better farming. The best ways of breeding and caring for stock, selecting of seeds and preparing land for their reception, and studying the different soils will all be discussed in meetings held at the public school houses. Catawba farmers have never been awakened as they have been during the past year. The institution of this new office has done wonders.

North Carolina New Enterprises.

The A. & B. Moving Picture Supply Company, Raleigh, was chartered with \$25,000 capital authorized and \$300 subscribed by B. S. Aronson, O. R. Browne and others for originating moving picture films, handling supplies and conducting "movie" theaters, parks and other amusement places. Other charters are to Jones & Gentry Co., Winston-Salem, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$5,000 subscribed by J. A. Jones, J. J. Gentry and others, for a shoe business; the B. E. Carpenter Sons' Company, Stanley, Gaston County, capital \$50,000 authorized and \$5,600 subscribed.

Road Building in Lenoir.

The road-building campaign in Lenoir county will be started about April 20th, and in twelve months this county promises to have the best system of sand-clay highways in the east. About 125 miles of the nearly 800 miles of roadways in Lenoir will be improved during the first year, at a cost of about \$50,000. The \$37,250 recently realized from the sales of the county's holdings in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to E. C. Duncan will be utilized for this purpose.

Governor Issues Commission.

Governor Craig issued a commission to Lieut. Gov. E. L. Daughtridge as a member on the part of North Carolina of the American commission for the investigation of the co-operative system of agricultural production and distribution in European countries, the rural credits system of Europe. Mr. Daughtridge will sail with the other members of the American commission. The governor commissioned John Sprunt Hill of Durham as a member of this commission. Both will bear their own expenses.

CIRCUIT ARRANGED

STATE SECRETARIES MEET AND PLAN FOR HOLDING EXPOSITIONS THIS FALL.

OTHER STATES REPRESENTED

The Meeting Was Held in Greensboro Several Days Ago.—Mr. T. M. Arrowsmith is Re-elected Secretary of the Carolina-Virginia Circuit.

Raleigh.—The secretaries of the various fair associations of North Carolina met in Greensboro, and arranged the dates and the circuit for this state during the fall of 1913.

South Carolina sent a representative, but Georgia did not make her dates. There is a sort of tentative schedule by which the dates in some of the cities farther South may be kept in mind.

Secretaries G. E. Webb, of Winston-Salem; Garland Daniels, of Greensboro; Joseph E. Pogue, of Raleigh; Edgar B. Moore, of Charlotte, and Paul V. Moore, of Spartanburg, S. C., were present. They set September 30 to October 3 for Winston-Salem; October 14 to 18 for Greensboro; October 20 to 25 for Raleigh; October 28 to 31 for Charlotte, and November 2 to 5 for Spartanburg, Richmond having the advantage in supplying the missing link between Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Macon, Ga., may follow Spartanburg.

T. M. Arrowsmith, who has been the efficient secretary for the Virginia-Carolina circuit of fairs for several years, was re-elected. He was chosen again for his universally acceptable service.

Locally, Col. Pogue declares the outlook most promising. Large purses are soon to be announced. No prospect has been so good at this distance from the fair. And Fayetteville is to follow Raleigh, as she did last year, with a big exhibition.

Two Banks Closed By State.

Raleigh.—The Bank of Angier, Harnett county, and the Bank of Macclesfield, Edgecombe county, were ordered closed by the corporation commission. The bank examiner, S. A. Hubbard, and his assistant, H. D. Bateman, went over the affairs of the two institutions and issued statements to the commission upon which it gave the order for the closing. The order had hardly been made before Ecto H. Smith and C. H. Boulds, president and secretary-treasurer of the State's Trust company appeared before the commission personally and asked to be allowed to rehabilitate the banks and open them again.

To Entertain Governor Craig.

Charlotte.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Greater Charlotte Club details of the plans for the entertainment of Governor Locke Craig and the members of the special Freight Rate Commission appointed by the Governor under the special act of the past General Assembly were approved. The board was met by a special committee composed of Mr. W. R. Foreman, Mr. E. R. Preston and Mr. C. O. Kuester representing the Charlotte Shippers and Manufacturers' Association.

Body of Man Found in Creek.

Matthews.—Willis Ennis was found dead in Four Mile Creek, near here, by L. M. Martin. Mr. Ennis sometimes had attacks of epilepsy, and it is supposed that he was sitting on the creek bank fishing when seized with one of these attacks and fell into the creek. Mr. Ennis left home several days ago and had not been seen until found by Mr. Martin. He was a young man about 25 years of age and lived with his father, Mr. Joe Ennis.

Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

Washington.—At a meeting of the Board of School Trustees, held in the school building in this city recently, Supt. N. C. Newbold tendered his resignation to the board, the same to take effect at the end of his term of office, June 30. Mr. Newbold has accepted the office of State Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

Thieves in Newland and Vicinity.

Newland.—From indications it would seem that a band of postoffice robbers are operating in Avery and Mitchell counties. The postoffice at this place was broken open and robbed of \$116 in stamps and about \$3 in cash. A small store in the village was also entered but nothing was missed but about 30 pennies, taken from the cash drawer. Just a few nights previous the store of W. S. Daniels at Vale, in which is located the postoffice was entered, stamps and money being taken.

Declaimers' Contest a Tie.

Oxford.—The fourth competitive declaimers' contest between Co. A and Co. B, of Horner School, took place in the barracks. Co. A was represented by Cadet C. A. Holding, of Wake county, and Edward B. Ballou, of Oxford. Co. B was represented by Arch Cottingham, of Charlotte, and G. C. Dixon, of Aurora. There were four judges and the vote was a tie between Cottingham and Holding. Col. J. C. Horner decided to have the two speak again before other judges, as the declaimations were very fine.

CAR AND DEPOT THIEVES

Will Find Operations More Difficult as Result of Bill of Virginia Representative.

Washington, D. C.—Car and depot thieves will find their operations in the future more difficult than in the past and will have to face prosecution in the Federal courts as well as before state tribunals as the result of the bill introduced by Representative C. C. Carlin, of Alexandria, Va., passed by both houses of congress, and approved by the president. This act imposes a maximum fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years for any person convicted of unlawfully breaking into any railway car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or of stealing or obtaining by fraud or deception from any car, depot, platform, vessel, or wharf any freight, express or baggage which constitutes or is a part of any interstate or foreign shipment.

While the Carlin Act in no way infringes on the jurisdiction of the state courts, it puts the whole power of the Federal Department of Justice behind the detection and prosecution of persons guilty of stealing from cars or depots, since it will be practically impossible for thieves to distinguish between intrastate and interstate shipments. It is confidentially expected that this law will have a powerful effect in breaking up thefts of this character which not only involves a serious loss to the railways and causes great inconvenience to shippers and travelers but are a constant menace to railway employees and the traveling public since it is notorious that car thieves do not hesitate to interfere with trains or resort to other expedients to serve their own purposes, regardless of the consequences.

Train Plunged Through Open Switch.

Rheumatism Caused by Germ.

Chicago.—That rheumatism is caused by a germ was announced recently by Dr. Edward C. Rosenow, of Rush Medical College, who also asserted he has discovered the identity of the hitherto unknown bacteria. Dr. Rosenow made known his discovery for the first time to the staff of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, to whom he described his research work. He said it had been carried on by experiments with rabbits into which he injected rheumatic germs taken from human beings. Dr. Rosenow found the tonsils of several patients were inflamed. He injected bacteria from tonsils into rabbits and the identical symptoms developed. There is nothing to indicate the disease may be transmitted through air, said Dr. Rosenow, and it is believed the germs lurk in food and first lodge in the tonsils. Dr. Rosenow's discoveries will be the basis for experimental work in search for a cure for rheumatism.

Poincare Shows Democracy Too.

Paris.—Not to be outdone by President Wilson, President Poincare of France has issued instructions which mark him as the most democratic president France has ever had. When he is making his way through the streets of Paris, he commands his automobile must take its chances with other vehicles, stopping when the others stop at crossings, going on when they go. The only time when he will permit traffic to be interrupted for his benefit will be upon state occasions, formal parade and the like. During the regime of former presidents, an armed guard, with balled cartridges in his belt, slept just outside the chief executive's bedroom door. Poincare has done away with this custom.

Toledo, O.—Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 6 crashed through an open switch at Hoyville, demolished the station and turned turtle. Fireman Jackson of Garrett was killed, Grant Mason, of Hoyville, who was in the station was fatally injured, and a score of passengers were seriously injured. Five others may die. The train was traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Six of the seven coaches were overturned. According to Engineer Cost there was no switch light to give warning. The switch was left open by the crew of a local freight train, it is alleged.

"Dinner Pail" Necessitates Duty Free.

Washington.—Raw wool and sugar must be free of duty because they are "dinner necessities." This is the dictum of President Wilson. He outlined his views to three senators—Thompson of Kansas, Walsh of Colorado and Myers of Montana, who are against this administration tariff view. The president told the trio that he will insist that the congress place raw wool on the free list immediately and sugar within three years. He will veto any tariff bill not in accordance with this idea.

Reluctant to Recognize China.

Washington.—At least one great power has declined to join with the United States in recognizing the new Chinese republic at this stage and there is no reason to expect some of the other powers to take a similar attitude. No protest has been lodged against the course taken but there exists so much doubt as to the success that will follow the attempt of the constituent assembly to organize a complete and stable government that some of the powers deem it prudent to withhold formal recognition for the present.