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ABSTRACT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Read by Mr. Wilson Today Before a Joint Session of the Two Houses. In the Chamber of the House—National Defense Paramount—Pan-Americanism and Merchant Marine Aply Promoted—Internal Taxation Is Advocated.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A doctrine of Pan-Americanism—of full partnership between the nations of the Western Hemisphere in world affairs—was proclaimed by President Wilson today in his third annual address to Congress, the theme of which was preparedness by the United States to defend not only its own independence but the rights of those with whom it has made common cause. The message was read by the President to the Senate and House assembled in joint session in the chamber of the House.

Every recommendation embodied in the document had to do with comprehensive plans for strengthening the national defenses. The programme included the army and navy plans already made public by Secretary Garrison and Daniels; legislation for government owned merchant ships; a rural credit law; the Philippines and Porto Rico bills which failed of final passage at the last session; conservation legislation; a law giving federal aid to industrial and vocational education; and the creation of a commission to inquire into the transportation problem.

Naturalized and native born Americans who, sympathizing with belligerents abroad, have plotted and conspired to violate their own country's neutrality were scathingly denounced by the President, and Congress was urged to provide adequate federal laws to deal with such offenders.

Internal taxation was proposed as the means of providing the money necessary to add to the naval and military establishments. Sources of taxation suggested were income, gasoline, automobiles and internal explosives, fabricated iron and steel and a stamp tax on revenue bills and continuance of the present tariff on sugar were recommended, and the sale of bonds opposed.

This message was the longest Mr. Wilson has ever delivered to Congress. He began with a statement that since he last addressed Congress: "The European war has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept into its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before."

"The United States has remained neutral, he said, because it had no interest in the causes and because it was the duty of the nations of the western hemisphere to prevent collective economic ruin.

The President pointed to the attitude of the United States towards Mexico as proving that this country has no selfish motives in its interest in countries in Central and South America. There was a time, he said, when the United States looked upon itself as a sort of guardian of the republics to the south as against the encroachment or efforts of political control from Europe.

"But," he added, "it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and every man of thoughtful affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but, instead, a full and honorable association of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South.

"Our concern for the independence and the prosperity of the States of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test," declared the President.

He added that it remained to be seen whether Mexico had been benefited by the course taken by the Administration, but that "we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

"The moral is," continued the President, "that the States of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community interest, alike in matters of political and in matters economic is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny."

"I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now, because it is a prospect which you will permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense."

The passion of the American people, the President declared, was for peace; that conquest and dominion were not in their reckoning nor agreeable to their principles. "But just because we demand unimpeded development and the unhindered upon our own principles of right and liberty," he said, "we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others."

With the President declared, "We are as fiercely jealous of our own nation as from aggression from without." He said the nation would not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, but that the country did believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the government.

"But war has never been a mere matter of men and arms," he continued. "It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy."

The President presented the War Department plans for strengthening the army as "the essential first step" and "for the present sufficient." The plans include the increasing of the standing army of a force of 141,843 men of all services, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would undergo training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment.

"It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call of service or not," said the President. "It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those of whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence."

Outlining the details of the Navy plan presented by Secretary Daniels the President said that "it involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a programme which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted."

"It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the nation to have the President's message read by Mr. Wilson today before a joint session of the two houses. In the Chamber of the House—National Defense Paramount—Pan-Americanism and Merchant Marine Aply Promoted—Internal Taxation Is Advocated."

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test," declared the President.

A STATEMENT

Postmaster Lee Issues Statement Relative to Handling Christmas Mail.

By co-operating with the Post Office Department the public can accomplish much towards relieving the congestion caused by the heavy Christmas mail. The following statement is issued by Postmaster Eugene T. Lee:

While Christmas is a holiday for most of the world yet it is the hardest season of the year for those employed in the postal service. Last year the Department successfully handled the largest volume of package mail ever known and the continued growth of the parcel post makes it certain that a still greater number of pieces will be mailed during the coming holidays. Measures have been devised at the local postoffice to promptly handle all package mail during the holiday season.

As patrons are vitally interested in having parcels delivered on or before Christmas day—every effort will be made to accomplish this. However a little thoughtfulness on the part of the public will save an overworked force much worry and trouble. The timeliness of gifts depends upon their being received on or before Christmas day; early mailing will insure this, whereas the practice of mailing packages late in the hope that they will reach their destination on Christmas is likely to defeat its own object through unavoidable delay due to the consequent congestion of mails.

Attention is called to the fact that parcels may bear the inscription, "Not to be opened until Christmas," or some other similar inscription without rendering the subject to first class rates. As most people already do their Christmas shopping early—they could wisely add to the custom of mailing their packages early.

Attention is also called to the fact that for three cents a parcel may be insured for its value up to five dollars. This new feature adds to the security of the parcel in transit and

facilitates the patrons. When a parcel is presented for acceptance it must be securely wrapped and plainly addressed. The insurance tag must be filled out and attached to the parcel by the sender. The employee accepting parcel must in each instance ascertain what articles the parcel contains. This is not curious on the part of the employee for he is simply following the specific instructions of the Postoffice Department.

This year the volume of mail will greatly exceed anything heretofore known and only a thoughtful consideration on the part of the public will prevent congestion and consequent delay which is equally annoying to both the patrons and employees.

"September Morn." Seats for the engagement of the whirlwind musical success "September Morn" will go on sale at Souders Pharmacy, Friday, December 10th. There is a widespread desire to see this most talked of musical which at the LaSalle Opera House, Chicago, where thousands flocked for months to witness this splendid success. An exceptional cast of principals and the famous LaSalle chorus will be engaged in presenting "September Morn" when it is seen at the LaFayette Theatre, Fayetteville.

WRECK ON COAST LINE

Derailment of Freight Cars Blocks Main Line Three Hours.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Dec. 6.—Again this morning the through travel on the Atlantic Coast Line was blocked for three hours when four cars of a southbound extra train left the track at a point near Four Oaks and blocked both north and southbound tracks of the double tracking. No one was injured in the crash. The wrecking crew of the company at this point was summoned and at 8:30 a. m. the wreckage was cleared. The cause of the wreck has not yet been ascertained, though it is thought to have been caused by a broken journal.

Woman's Club to Meet.

The Woman's Club of Dunn will meet Friday afternoon at 3:30 in the graded School Auditorium. The program will be in charge of the Educational and Health Department of the Club and it is most earnestly requested that every woman in town be present.

Miss Sue Smith left Monday for Washington. She has accepted a position with Congressman Godwin as stenographer and will spend the winter in the National Capital.

MEMBERS ALL WERE PLEASED

Representative Hood, Member, Faras Well as House Chairman Kitchin, Godwin in Behind De-Licious Program.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Democrats of North Carolina received their committee assignments today and are well pleased with them. The line-up follows:

Representative Senate, J. P. Means; Hood, the Census, Post Office and Naturalization; P. M. C. Stedman, Foreign Affairs and Indian Affairs; J. P. Godwin, Appropriations; Godwin, chairman of the City Service, and a member of Alcohol, War Traffic and Expenditures in the War Department; Doughton, chairman of Agriculture and membership in Education and Roads; Webb, chairman of the Judiciary.

These are practically the assignments predicted in the News and Observer several days ago.

Mr. Hood, the new member, was well cared for by Mr. Kitchin and the other members of the Ways and Means Committee who made the appointments.

Representative Godwin came today. He is in favor of the President's national defense program.

"I am in favor of reasonable preparedness," said Godwin, "and I think that is what the President desires. I do not understand the details of the program, but I believe now that I will support it. I believe my people will support the administration."

"My constituents are rural credits, cotton warehouses and good roads."

"I think that we should maintain the duty on sugar."

Miss Sue Smith, prominent Harnett County farmer, is coming next week to be Mr. Godwin's stenographer.

The News and Observer of Raleigh will rebuild. Meanwhile the paper will be printed in a neighboring office. There will be no interruption in the publication of the paper, and there has been no doubt that a new and better office of its own would be constructed for Mr. Daniels's newspaper.

Here is a situation which naturally suggests reflection and comment. Never a man of wealth and having suffered a similar loss by fire within the past three years, there has yet been no thought that Josephus Daniels would fall to build another plant, bigger and better than the ones destroyed. Herein is a miracle that character has wrought. Many people on many occasions have found themselves squarely used to political and other views expressed by Mr. Daniels in his newspaper. There never has been, however, a question in anybody's mind as to the integrity of his character. Here is an illustration of the sentiment so clearly and somewhat startlingly stated by the late J. Pierpont Morgan Morgan when he declared to a Congressional committee in Washington: "Character is the foundation of all credit. There are some men I would loan a \$1,000,000 to on their mere note while others could not get a \$1,000,000 from me with Government bonds as a security." Manufacturers Record.

Why We Need the Stock Law.

The stock law, or the law of enactment or custom which controls the live stock of any state or community is the outgrowth of education which leads to better farming and better living.

The control of live stock does not necessarily mean the loss of the feed grown on the ranges, but it does of necessity protect the livestock from disease and the crops of the industrious and intelligent farmer from destruction by worthless scrub stock which the owner allows to run at large to consume feed which does not belong to him.

The so-called stock law should not mean less fences, but it should and does mean more and better livestock. It also means forest preservation and reforestation of our cut-over ranges which produce only enough grass to support miserably a few scrubs, but might if protected grow a profitable crop of timber.—The Progressive Farmer.

Some think tears are more sacred than smiles. But laughter is as divine as crying, and joy will remain after tears have been swept out of the universe.—R.

GERMANY DEMANDS WHY REQUEST WAS MADE

Von Bernstorff Today Sought From the State Department the Reason for the Desire to Have Boy-Ed and Von Papen Recalled.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Count Von Bernstorff today presented to the State Department a communication asking for the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Captain Loy-Ed and Captain Von Papen. It was stated authoritatively, though not in the communication, that the Ambassador would under no consideration ask the United States to get safe conduct for the attaches. The German Government was represented as considering it incumbent on the United States to return the attaches in safety to German territory and bring their successors here.

Should it develop from the State Department's answer that other incidents in the Archibald case and the testimony in the Hamburg-American trial were considered in asking withdrawal, Germany will contest the withdrawal. Should the Department reply that these two incidents were responsible, the withdrawal will take place at once.

The Embassy was represented as considering that it and the attaches stand before the bar of public opinion. The understanding is that the Embassy will deny that the attaches have been connected with anything under the attack other than the Archibald incident and the testimony in the Federal court in New York. All this action is considered by American officials to be contrary to the precedents of diplomatic procedure.

While the conferences in progress the two attaches will remain within the United States. They were both in Washington today. The German Ambassador's action today was a distinct surprise to officials here.

The Great Quest.

There must be a golden mean somewhere and we must find it.

war have healed, all the world will be seeking this golden mean. The social democrat of Germany, who is silent now in his splendid personal devotion, will be seeking it, the Russian peasant, inarticulate, uneducated; the Frenchman with his clear brain and forward-looking soul the Englishman wrapped in his seat tradition. Perhaps in our untouching and undreamed vigor, we shall become the champions of the great quest.

There would be fitness in such a result. Here continental democracy was born; here it has grown great upon an unconquerable soil and with enormous waste. Let us prepare for our colossal moral and practical responsibilities in the world-life, there fore, not alone by preparing common sense establishments of force on land and sea until such time as human reason shall deem them not needed, but by the greater preparedness of self-restraint, self-analysis, and self-discipline. Let us not surrender our age-long dream of good, just self-government to any mechanical ideal of quickly obtaining material results created into a crude dogma of efficiency. Democracy must know how to get material results economically and quickly. Democracy must and can be organized to that end, and this organization will undoubtedly involve certain surrenders, certain social and political self-abnegations in the interest of collectivism. But I hold the faith that all this can be done, yet retaining in the family of freedom that shining jewel of individual liberty which has glowed in our life since the beginning.—Edwin A. Alderman.

Henry Ward Beecher went into a Bowery restaurant and heard the waiter give such orders to the cook as "sinkers and cow" etc.

"Watch me give that waiter an order which he won't abbreviate, remarked Beecher at length, as the waiter approached. There," he said, "Give me two poached eggs on toast for two, with the yolks broken."

But the waiter, equal to the occasion, walked to the end of the room and yelled:

"Adam and Eve on a raft. Wreck 'em."

It is related that Dr. Beecher nearly fainted.

President To Wed on December 18th

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt will be married on Saturday, December 18th, at Mrs. Galt's home here, according to a formal announcement made today at the White House.

THE CONTROVERSY HAS BEEN SETTLED

Senator W. B. Cooper and C. C. Covington Have Settled Their Differences.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 6.—The controversy that has existed between Senator W. B. Cooper and Mr. C. C. Covington for some time, reaching a more acute stage in recent months, has been adjusted through the efforts of Bishop Kilgo and others and it would appear that their personal and business relations will be more pleasant. The adjustment of the differences was brought about Saturday afternoon, both signing an agreement, which is given below:

"We, the undersigned, W. B. Cooper and C. C. Covington, hereby state and agree as follows:

"That I, W. B. Cooper, publicly regret and retract any charge made; that C. C. Covington had been misled. This charge should never have been made.

"That I, C. C. Covington, regret the unpleasantness existing between W. B. Cooper and myself, and in view of his public retraction, I hereby agree to withdraw and non-suit any and all actions taken at law respecting this charge of buncoing.

"That copies of this statement be sent to Rev. J. D. Bundy, of each local of the official board of Grace Church, and to the leading newspapers of the State.

"As witness our hands and seals, this 4th day of December 1915.

"This agreement is made in duplicate, one for Mr. Cooper and one for Mr. Covington.

"W. B. Cooper, (Seal)
C. C. Covington, (Seal)

"Witness: C. R. Pugh,
Witness: W. P. Stacy."

The latest controversy between the two men developed in regard to the fight concerning the appointment of a member of the Board of Education of this county, Senator Cooper being a member of the last Legislature. At the hearing on the matter before the State Board of Education Mr. Covington referred to Senator Cooper as being an "infamous liar." This proposal must agree with the Democratic platform, and with this detail properly adjusted it will be found that the North Carolina member will measure up to all the requirements of a splendid, not to say spectacular, leadership. When measures are proposed which he does not approve, Mr. Kitchin will be found standing aside in detached dignity. As singular as this may seem, Mr. Kitchin must first understand a measure before leading a fight for it, and it must harmonize with his intellectual and conscientious conclusions. The President Mr. Kitchin understand one another because Mr. Kitchin has never at any time left room for any understanding of his mental habits.

ON "KETCHIN" COLD

Essential Facts About Avoiding the Most Common Infection.

We've all got bad colds at our house" is the common expression. The reason for the "we're all" and "at our house" is because colds are infections. It is generally conceded that colds are of bacterial origin but we don't know enough about cold bacteria as yet to make a serum treatment for colds or enough to make a very satisfactory vaccine to prevent them.

We do however, certain other definite facts of considerable practical value in preventing colds. Here are the essentials: Colds frequently result where there is a deformed or diseased nose or tonsils or where there are adenoids. Frequently the bacteria get a better or easier hold there than in the case of people with good noses and throats. Living and sleeping in the fresh air increases one's resistance against colds. Taking a cold sponge bath about the neck, arm and shoulders each morning also helps immensely. Constipation is very frequently an indirect cause of colds and should be strenuously guarded against. Over eating, over heating, especially dry steam or stove heat in winter, and under exercising are potent causes of colds.

Last of all, one should avoid close association with other people having colds, coughs, or "grippe," or those who cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief before their face. Keep a good bunch of fresh air between yourself and the cold victim and you will be much safer.—State Board of Health.

COUNTRY JUSTICE

"I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff.
Jeff.—"I'll have to borrow it of ye Judge.
Country Justice—"Great Snakes! It was only to git a dollar I was fining ye. Git out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway."

INCREASE FOR OCTOBER

Southern Railway Shows Gross Revenue Increase of \$496,000.
New York, Nov. 29.—The Southern Railway today reported a gross revenue increase for October of \$496,000 with a gain in operating income of \$280,000. The report is in keeping with the favorable returns recently reported by other leading systems for that period.

CONGRESS FACES ISSUES OF VAST IMPORTANCE

Congress Convened in Sixty-Fourth Session Quietly and Very Orderly; Majority Leader Kitchin Favored With Great Oratory; Southern Council Will Predominate in Deciding the Issues.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Congress assembled today at noon. It is the 64th session of that body. The Democrats only have a working majority of 24 in the house, but the party is more pleasantly situated in the senate, with a majority increased to 14. With any sort of teamwork at all it will require rare dexterity, and uncommon genius for mischief to make trouble for the party in power on the senate side. A few days since there were those who who entertained the fear that Congress would break up in a row soon after the chaplain offered prayer. Such an unhappy denouement hardly seems in prospect today. There are wars and rumors of parliamentary wars, but it is too early to prophesy what is to come of these enterprises. More may be known about this as soon as the President message shall have been received.

It was remarked by some members as they began to arrive at the capitol that the country today faced no crisis. Questions of vast import must be dealt with, however, and there is on the part of majority members the resolution that issues are to arise which will go far toward shaping and determining the future of the democracy.

Some feel that not since 1912 has the Congress faced problems so important and issues so vital. It is noteworthy that as these issues of world import are to be brought forward, southern councils will predominate. As to the personnel of the house, the fact of interest to North Carolinians is that the popular body will be led by Mr. Kitchin, sometimes called the "Ruler of the Democratic Party." The Kitchin-ordinance is certain to fill the eye of the democracy, if, perchance, the President should happen to propose something

proposal must agree with the Democratic platform, and with this detail properly adjusted it will be found that the North Carolina member will measure up to all the requirements of a splendid, not to say spectacular, leadership. When measures are proposed which he does not approve, Mr. Kitchin will be found standing aside in detached dignity. As singular as this may seem, Mr. Kitchin must first understand a measure before leading a fight for it, and it must harmonize with his intellectual and conscientious conclusions. The President Mr. Kitchin understand one another because Mr. Kitchin has never at any time left room for any understanding of his mental habits.

If there is, or ever has been, any opposition to Mr. Kitchin as majority leader of the house because of his failure to support the President's national defense program, or because of some of Mr. Kitchin's statements with reference to members of the lower branch of Congress who are supporting the President, there was no evidence of it today.

When Mr. Kitchin arose in his seat to offer a resolution notifying the senate that the house had been organized, he received an ovation equal to that of the President himself the last time he appeared in that body to deliver an address to Congress assembled in joint session.

Under the enthusiastic and acrobatic leadership of Representative Hojin, of Alabama, Mr. Kitchin's colleagues favored him with something closely resembling the "rebell yell;" Indian war whoop, and other demonstrations of explosive affection.

Spectacular and feral contributions were not much in evidence as members gathered in the house and senate chambers. It was much the same as other sessions. All the members were in their seats, because it was necessary for them to respond to the first roll call. In the small army of new members were two North Carolinians.—Messrs. Britt and Hood.

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