

# THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPRUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915

## BARACA-PHILATHEA UNION MEETING.

The City Baraca-Philathea Union met at the Webb Avenue M. E. Church last night in regular business session. The feature of the business session was the election of officers for the ensuing term, which resulted in the following: Mr. R. O. Browning, President; Dr. J. P. Spoon, Vice-President; Miss Bertha Cates, Secretary; Miss Gertrude Isley, Assistant Secretary; Mr. Minter Coble, Treasurer; Mr. C. B. Way, Press Reporter; Mrs. Allie Burroughs, Pianist; Miss Allene Amick, Assistant Pianist.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. J. G. Rogers. The classes winning the attendance banners were: Star Philathea of Webb Avenue M. E. Church and Senior Baraca of the M. P. Church. After the business had been disposed of a social hour was enjoyed. The attendance was not as large as the previous meeting, due in part, to the cold weather and the remoteness of the church in which the meeting was held.

The January meeting will be held in the Reformed Church on the first Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Graham, Dec. 6th.—The Board of County Commissioners of Alamance County met in the Court House on the above date at ten o'clock A. M., W. H. Turrentine, Chr. Protom; Chas. H. Roney; Chas. F. Cates, and M. C. McBane.

Ordered: That D. K. Elder and the other petitioners be ordered to finish the road from E. M. Holt's place to Patterson's Mill as per agreement by the first Monday in February and file report with this Board so the matter can be settled.

Ordered: That H. F. Bass be authorized to furnish Mrs. Bank Bass in provisions to the amount of \$5.00 per month for three months and present an itemized account with this order attached. One notice issued.

Ordered: That Mrs. S. M. Hornaday be refunded tax on \$550.00, same being for tax on lot which she did not own and erroneously listed in 1914.

Ordered: That the matter of the road at Miss Mary Foust be laid over until the first Monday in January, 1916.

Ordered: That G. F. Murray be relieved of road duty on account of disabilities.

Ordered: That G. Ab Fogleman be ordered to repair the road from Trolingwood to Mebane—fill up holes and open ditches according to his best judgment. Also ditches to be opened from Graham to Trolingwood.

Ordered: That R. N. Cook, Sheriff and George T. Williamson, chairman, be appointed a committee to draw the money for January term of Superior court.

Ordered: That E. L. Morrow be relieved of tax on \$475.00 personal property—same being erroneously listed. The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January, 1916.

CAHS. D. JOHNSTON,  
Clerk to The Board.

## A PIE SUPPER.

A pie supper will be given at Highland School House, Saturday evening, December 18th, beginning at 8:00 P. M.

Everybody invited. We invite the girls to come and bring pies. Other amusements will be provided for the evening.

The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the school.

## Educational Column

CONDUCTED BY  
J. M. Robertson.

### TEACHERS' MEETING.

The regular monthly teachers' meeting on Saturday of last week as well attended by the teachers of the county, and showed to a marked degree the interest the teachers are taking in their work. After a short time spent in general session the Primary Teachers met with Miss Jeffcoat, County Supervisor, in the Woman's Club room in the rear of the Citizen's Bank while all the other teachers remained in the court room with the County Superintendent for a study of assigned lesson in Teaching the Common Branches. Union dinner and hot coffee was served in the court room, on a long table which had been prepared for the purpose.

In January a regular meeting of the teachers is not scheduled, however, when the primary teachers came to the realization of the fact that two months would pass before they would again meet for a continuation of the work they have begun they made inquiry, "Why can't we meet in January?" Such interest and enthusiasm being demonstrated the President, Miss Stockard, appointed a meeting of the primary teachers the second Saturday in January, 1916, from 10:30 to 11. Every primary teacher in the county is asked to show her loyalty to the cause by being present at this special meeting.

### Moonlight Schools.

We are pleased to report at this time seven Moonlight Schools in the county in operation. Graham has made the largest enrollment, makes eight. The largest enrollment at present is at Midway. Total enrollment of all the schools is 270. Ages range from 13 to 65, enrollment by schools, Midway 65; Glenwood 25; Glencoe 25; Altamahaw 21; Ossipee 20; Elmire 15; Maandale 8. Thirty eight teachers are now engaged in this campaign to wipe out illiteracy in Alamance. The pupils of these schools are manifesting keen interest in their work. We hope by next week other schools may be added to this list.

### Meeting of Woodlawn, Country Life Club.

On Saturday evening of this week Miss Jeffcoat, Mrs. Morris and Supt. Robertson meets with the Woodlawn County Life Club and lectures on the following subjects: Miss Jeffcoat, Home Sanitation; Mrs. Morris, Home Labor Saving Devices; Mr. Robertson, Home Water Works. The public is cordially invited.

### ENTRE NOUS CLUB.

Miss Margaret Freeman delightfully entertained the members of the Entre Nous Club Tuesday evening from eight to ten o'clock.

Christmas embroidery occupied most of the time after which delicious refreshments were served by Miss Mary Freeman.

The visitors present were Misses Reed, Cutchens and McAdams.

### KILL KARE KLUB.

Miss Nonie Moore delightfully entertained the members of the Kill Kare Klub Wednesday afternoon.

Embroidery seemed to be the chief feature followed by refreshments served by Miss Moore.

## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA ALUMNI BANQUET.

Piedmont Hotel, Burlington, N. C., Monday Evening, December 27th, 1915.

The alumni of the University of North Carolina now residing in Alamance county, together with the present student body from Alamance, are most cordially invited to attend the annual banquet of the Alamance County Alumni Association to be given at the Piedmont Hotel, Burlington, N. C., beginning sharply at 8 o'clock, P. M., Monday evening, December 27th, 1915. Mr. Young, proprietor of the hotel has agreed to furnish this banquet at one dollar per plate. Bring your wives, daughters and sweethearts and let us make this the occasion of our Christmas Holidays. In order that there may be no hitch, or misunderstanding, you and each of you can attend, will please send your dollar and your name to Mr. I. C. Moser, on or before noon of Christmas day. "Your name will be placed in the pot," and a proper ticket furnished you upon your arrival.

A delightful programme will be carried out and a royal good time for each and every one is promised. Every one who ever attended the University, whether he graduated or not, is an alumne for the purposes this banquet and you are most cordially invited to be present. Should you not receive any further notice, this is our gift of invitation and is intended for you. Hoping each and all a Merry Christmas, and a most "Happy and prosperous New Year, we are yours in heart and soul for the welfare of our dear old University,

W. H. CARROL, President,  
E. S. W. DAMERON, Sec'y.  
I. C. MOSER, Banquet Manager.

## RESOLUTION URGES RENOMINATION OF WOODROW WILSON

Administration and Policies Also Endorsed by Democratic National Committee; 1916 Convention to Convene June 14—St. Louis Selected as Convention City; Details Complete For Gathering.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Democratic national convention of 1916 will be held at St. Louis beginning Wednesday, June 14, at noon. The Democratic national committee tonight named the convention city and adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and re-election of Woodrow Wilson as "the trusted leader of national Democracy."

Chicago and Dallas contested with St. Louis for the honor of the convention, but St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous, Dallas held second place on the first ballot, but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

## WAKE FOREST GLEE CLUB ENTERTAINED.

On Saturday afternoon, from three thirty to four thirty, at the home of Miss Sadie Steele, the Entre Nous Club entertained the Wake Forest Glee Club.

There were about fifty people present and the time was enjoyably spent in chatting. Different musical selections were rendered by the Glee Club. Sandwiches, coffee and mints were served by Misses Verna Cates, Margaret Freeman, Ruth Thurston and Sadie Steele.

## POWDER MILL BLAST CAST FEAR'S SHADOW ACROSS ALL AMERICA.

Whisper Goes Through Wilmington That DuPont Disaster is But Fore-runner of Nation-Wide Eruption—German Warnings Are Pencil on Streets; Every Stranger in City is Shadowed in Fear of Spies, and Clutch of Horror Holds Every Heart

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5.—Is the awful explosion at the DuPont Powder works, which blew thirty-one men to atoms and threw the 100,000 people of this city into a state of abject terror, only the first eruption of a volcano which threatens to scatter death and destruction throughout all America?

This question is on the lips of every one here.

And the suspicion is given strength by the sudden appearance on fences and trees all about the town of posters warning workmen of Teutonic blood to quit the powder mills or pain of death.

British secret service men have warned the local authorities that there are at least six spies at work in the mills which every Teuton sympathizer in the world would gladly see destroyed.

Although every German or known German sympathizer was discharged the moment work was begun on the enormous powder orders of the allies, deadly blasts have occurred at the ammunition shops with startling regularity—at least once a month.

Never have the hundreds of secret agents of the DuPonts and the United States Government, who mingle in every grade of local society, been able to trap the intriguing spies from Europe who, every one here is sure, are at work day and night trying to hamper the output of the powder mills.

There are 6,000 Germans in Wilmington, most of them naturalized. Every man, woman and child among them is watched constantly.

For that matter every stranger who enters the city is dogged by secret service men and is conscious of being followed from the train.

Your correspondent was talking with a man when a dull "boom" broke in upon the conversation. A breathless second elapsed, and then the whole building shook as if a giant had cuffed it.

Everybody dashed into the street and off in the direction of the historic Brandywine river. A great black "mush-room" of smoke, like the discharge of a volcano, was rolling skyward. Many others, bareheaded and wild-eyed, had run from stores and offices. Street cars stopped while motormen and conductors stared up at the sign of death.

"It's in the upper Hagley yard," some one shouted and all joined the procession.

Three miles from the city all that was left of a big, black powder storehouse, nothing but a huge gaping crater in the ground, a few splintered timbers and the horrible remnants of what had been men.

All were stopped at the outer barrier of the works—a ten-foot barbed wire fence. The guard was one of the 1,200 ex-soldiers under the command of Major Richard Sylvester, former chief of the Washington police, who have placed the whole munitions manufacturing section in a state of siege.

"But I'm on a public road," your correspondent protested.

"There isn't such a thing in these parts," one of the guards replied. A squad of others was springing from everywhere in an instant upon reinforced this sentry and stopped

everyone—even the weeping disheveled women whose husbands and sons were behind that ten-foot fence, perhaps dead or terribly burned.

At the site of the road was a group of silent men who smelled overpoweringly of ether. They were workers in the lyddite mills, where the air is always so heavy with the drug they are partially under its influence all the time.

"Well, they got to us this time, all right," said one of them, who looked more like a gnome than a human being, his face yellowed and his hair actually green from the picric acid fumes in which he labors.

He was asked what he meant by "they."

"I guess you know who I mean, all right," he muttered, and followed the remark with a string of oaths.

Another worker, was not so reticent.

"We all have expected something like this for months," he declared.

"There isn't a man among the 20,000 employed here who doesn't believe European agents are planning day and night to destroy these mills—and all the others in America."

## BEQUEST OF \$18,000 TO RALEIGH CHURCH.

Will of Mrs. Andrews Wipes Out Debt of Good Shepherd Congregation—Money Was Loaned Parish by Husband.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7.—Through the will of Mrs. Julia M. Andrews, widow of Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice-president of the Southern Railway company, the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) of this city, gets a bequest of \$18,000 that completely wipes out the bonded indebtedness.

It was when the finances of the church were readjusted three years ago for the completion of the \$75,000 granite building, that Col. Andrews assumed the \$18,000 bonded debt so that the funds would be assured for the completion of the church.

There was a confidential announcement of the bequest to the members of the parish at the annual meeting that marked the close of the every member canvass of the congregation for parish support and missions. Col. and Mrs. Andrews were among the founders of the parish and Colonel Andrews was for a long while a vestryman and he and Mrs. Andrews were always intensely interested in the welfare of the parish.

## PEACE ADVOCATES.

The statesman who's demanding peace—a lasting peace that will not cease, until we're ages older—seems always in delirious mood; he struts around the neighborhood, a chip upon his shoulder. His every action seems to say, "I'm bound that peace shall come our way; if any man opposes, if any men would block my schemes, or sidetrack my pacific dreams, I'll surely pull their noses. Why breed the blood lust in our sons? Why purchase endless ships and guns, and make our taxes stiffer? Peace is the only righteous plan, and I can larrup any man who has the nerve to differ. The Jingoos have a gory creed, for which they argue, threaten, plead, but every sane man flouts it; our bulwark and our shield is Peace, and I can man the axle grease from any man who doubts it. Peace is the balm for every sore, Peace is the welcome at the door, the greeting and the blessing; if any man says 'No' to that, I'll knock his jawbone through his hat, and leave his backers guessing."

The President faced a united committee. Leaders declared tonight rumors of threatened breaks between friends of red E. Lynch, Minnesota committeeman, and Chairman William F. McCombs, having been promptly disposed of.

Mr. McCombs and most of the other committeemen left for their homes tonight. The chairman will name the convention committee on arrangements this week, and within a month it will hold its first meeting in St. Louis.

## DEMOCRATS SURE TO WIN, WILSON ASSURES LEADERS; REPUBLICAN ISSUE IS LOST.

Their Only Argument is Tariff and We Will Carry That, He Declares; Host to Committee at White House Dinner—"Our Constructive Work Has Started An Irresistible Movement Which Cannot be Stopped," Says President, "Anyone Who Tells You Otherwise Talks Through His Hat."

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson told members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon in the State dining room of the White House today that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that Democracy was certain to win.

"Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Anyone who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat."

Mr. Wilson said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Throughout his entire talk, which dealt with subjects ranging from Democratic chances of victory to features of the isolated life of a chief executive the President was informal. Taking his place at the head of the table, he thrust his hands into his trouser pockets, cast aside what he termed his "dress parade" language, and talked freely and confidentially.

Democrats of all factions greeted his remarks enthusiastically. They left the White House in buoyant spirits, declaring that his optimism had inspired them with new confidence. It was the first time, committeemen said, that their body had been received as a whole in the White House. They expressed regret that the text of the President's speech would not be given out, as they regarded it as a vigorous campaign argument.

At the outset the President said he wanted the members to feel that they were a part of a big family of which he was a member. He asked whether anyone present could suggest any campaign argument other than the tariff which the Democratic opposition could advance, and they shook their heads. Nobody knew at this time, he added, what sort of a tariff measure must be framed to meet changing conditions resulting from the war.

Discussing parties and policies generally, the President insisted that the Democratic view was that the majority should rule, while that of their opponents was that a "board of trustees" should act for the people.

Teaching upon the Mexican problem, he said that same majority rule should apply in Mexico as well as this country, without regard to the wishes of persons residing in other countries who hold Mexican property. He expressed the belief that in due time peace would come in Mexico, when the people were thoroughly tired of rising disturbances.

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The Sixty-fourth Congress is now proceeding to hold forth.

## --- 140 Acre Farm For Sale ---

We are offering the McPherson Farm near Snow Camp, N. C. with six room dwelling, log barn, granary, good apple orchard, practically all fenced in. Well watered. One Hundred acres open for cultivation, balance in wood. This is known as the Thomas M. McPherson tract and adjoins Grey McPherson and others. Soil Red and Grey, adapted to cotton and small grain. Price \$3,750.00.

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#### AWAITING AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. R. J. Reynolds sized up the situation pretty well when he told those Washington newspaper correspondents that the people of North Carolina,

since reading Claude Kitchin's statement, are waiting to hear the side of the administration presented more fully before making up their minds on the national defense proposition. It is the Journal's opinion that a great majority of the people of the state want to see Mr. Kitchin's statement answered before they say how far they are willing to go in spending money on battleships.—Winston-Salem Journal.

#### BABY LEFT ON PORCH.

A girl baby, neatly wrapped up in a bundle and apparently about two weeks of age, was found at the front door of the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Eagles, on Swann street, between Fourth and Fifth, by members of the household, last night, and was taken in and tenderly cared for.

The child evidently had been left there only a few minutes as it had been only a short time since someone had entered the house.

Mr. Eagles stated to the police, to whom report was made, that he and his wife would keep and care for the unfortunate youngster.—Wilmington Dispatch.

The way that Henry Ford is going at it shows that he has no worry about the high price of peace.

#### LETTER WRITER ANNOYS MRS. GALT.

Young Man Arrested Seems Dazed When Detective Appears Against Him in Court.

New York, Nov. 29.—Charged with sending annoying letters to Mrs. Galt, fiancée of President Wilson, and also to her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, a man who said he was Samuel White, twenty-seven years old, an inventor, was arrested at Thirty-first Street today by secret service men and Detective Donahoe.

Mrs. Galt did not appear in court, a detective making the complaint. The prisoner was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation.

In one of the letters the writer says he had fallen deeply in love with Mrs. Galt.

The prisoner said his father had a large farm in Peekskill.

"I am an inventor," he said in a dazed way. "I invented a patent egg-carrier and I invented a musical instrument."

"Do I know Mrs. Galt and her mother? No, but I saw them once at a poultry show in New York in 1913. I don't know anything about any insulting letters."

The Secret Service men say White says he heard Mrs. Bolling was much interested in music and so he wrote first to her regarding a musical instrument—what kind he did not state—in the interest of a friend of his in Chicago.

To this he received no answer, so another letter was written. This, the man said, was meant for Mrs. Bolling, but by a mistake he addressed it to Mrs. Galt.

Now is the time for the Spugs to get busy, the Spugs being the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving.

#### AS WRITTEN IN THE LAW.

The decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the opinion handed down this week in which the State anti-liquor law in relation to the quantity of liquor which can be shipped into the State was sustained comes as no surprise. It has been the general opinion that the law enacted at the last session of the General Assembly would be sustained.

The attack on the law was as to the illegality of the prohibition of the shipment into the State of a greater quantity of whiskey than one quart in two weeks, the suit having been brought in two phases; first, to force the express agent in the State to deliver quarts of whiskey without reference to the fifteen day limitation; and second; to force the express company to accept for shipment a greater quantity than one quart at a time. The lower court sustained the State law.

In both these cases the law as to the limitation in quantity and time was upheld by the Supreme Court. When the bill was introduced in the General Assembly it was carefully drawn, and was scrutinized by some of the ablest lawyers in the State. In the form in which it was enacted into law it was the opinion of eminent lawyers that it would successfully run the gauntlet of the courts. In the Supreme Court it was contended in connection with the Webb-Kenyon law affecting interstate shipments of liquor and the opinion of the court, written by Justice William R. Allen, presented the matter clearly and strongly. It there was also set out that the State policy of prohibition was given authority under the police power. In the opinion Justice Allen wrote:

"If considered without regard to the policy of the State in favor of

prohibition, we would hold it an arbitrary and unwarranted interference with the right of the carrier to transport, with the right of the consignee to receive, and when it is understood that the statute is but a means of enforcing the State policy of prohibition there seems to be such a reason-

able relation between the two justities upholding the statute as a reasonable regulation."

Justice Hughes will have to keep going and not look back, or that terrifying Presidential nomination may yet overtake him.



**"That Girl looks like an Oasis in the Desert"**

And never was Oasis more welcome to sun-baked mortal. The cooling air of the mountains, the vigor of the ocean's wave, the contentment of the valley—all these are brought to work-wearied, heat-bothered in street, home and office by

## PEPSI-COLA

Bracing, invigorating, refreshing—and a "come-back" that makes you feel like WORK. It gives you what you want when you want it.

Drop in at the fountain—then you'll know what we mean. Put up in bottles, too, at your grocer's.

**For All Thirsts—Pepsi-Cola**

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# AUCTION SALE

Monday, December 13th, 1915, 10:30 A. M. At Mebane, N. C.

We have bought the M. B. Stroud farm, south of Mebane lying on the macadam road from Mebane to Hawfield Church. We have sub-divided this farm into small tracts of two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty acre tracts, and there is a nice 6-room dwelling on one of these lots, also large feed barn and all necessary out houses. Sale rain or shine. Be sure to attend this sale.

Farming was never more than it is today. Land will never be cheaper. These farms offer you a golden opportunity to secure a home a tract of land you can make a good living on and competence for the future. Think now, and ask yourself, "Can I afford not to investigate this sale and buy a farm?" Mother earth is the best banker and pays the largest dividends.

Sale will be conducted by the American Realty & Auction Co. of Greensboro, N. C. Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, one-fourth six months one-fourth twelve months and one-fourth in eighteen months. Free prizes will be given away and you do not have to buy to get a chance at the prizes. Remember the date, Monday December 13th, 1915 at 10:30.

## Mebane Real Estate & Trust Company

Mebane, N. C.

POOR



### The Twice-A-Week Dispatch

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 Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

At Indianapolis, last January, Pres-  
 ident Wilson assured a partisan meet-  
 ing which he there addressed, that  
 "this country is not going to use any  
 party that cannot do continuous and  
 consistent team work." The Demo-  
 cratic party is showing that it cannot  
 do this. Bryan, Kitchin, Bailey, Fitz-  
 gerald and others, on one subject or  
 another, are at odds with the Pres-  
 ident. Though commanding a majority  
 in both House and Senate, the Pres-  
 ident cannot bring his party to work  
 and vote with him on the vital ques-  
 tion of national defense. "Continu-  
 ous and consistent team work" is no  
 longer a Democratic characteristic;  
 and this country is not going to use  
 that party any more.

The announcement of the Pres-  
 ident's purpose to consult with Repub-  
 licans regarding his plan for national  
 defense indicates a change in his at-  
 titude almost as great as that shown  
 by his shift on the question of military  
 preparedness. It is only ten months  
 ago that Mr. Wilson went to Indian-  
 apolis and made his Jackson Day  
 speech. His utterances then demon-  
 strated his opinion that the Republi-  
 can party merited no consideration  
 whatever in national affairs. He de-  
 clared the party to be a "covert and  
 a refuge for those who are afraid."  
 Is that why he is now turning to the  
 Republican party? Is he afraid that  
 his belated conversion to preparedness  
 cannot be imposed upon his party in  
 Congress and is he therefore turning  
 to the Republican party as "a covert  
 and a refuge?"

#### A NOTED PRISONER BREAKS JAIL.

Mr. Editor:—The fellows up my  
 way are laughing at your apparent  
 surprise that contraband liquor  
 cannot be kept in the county jail.  
 They say the joke is on you be-  
 cause you are just now finding it  
 out. It does look like a brand new  
 jail that cost the county ten thousand  
 dollars ought to hold any kind of pris-  
 oner, but John Barledor has been ar-  
 rested, seized and taken prisoner by  
 the strong arm of the law and placed  
 in the county jail for safe keeping  
 where it would be supposed he could  
 lie quiet and unmolested for many  
 years until he became old, ripe and  
 ready to render valuable aid to any  
 good citizen in case of a spider bite  
 or briar scratch but they do say he  
 breaks jail every time without leav-  
 ing any trace as to how he gets away.  
 It does look like one of those iron  
 cells would hold a keg of good liquor  
 but it will not, they say.

Mr. Editor, you say it is reported  
 that it is first poured out and then  
 poured in and disappears. Of course,  
 it disappears. Nothing mysterious  
 about that, but where is the jailer  
 when the pouring is done? He should  
 be responsible for his prisoners,  
 especially one of this character (which  
 doubtless he is) but we never hear  
 tell of his being brought to account  
 and made to tell how his prisoner  
 got out of jail. He certainly ought  
 to be made to tell how it is possible  
 for a keg of corn liquor to get out  
 of jail without his knowledge or con-  
 sent and at the same time leave no  
 sign or trace as to how it got away.  
 What sinners are nice and men!  
 These do be troublesome times! Not  
 a "wee drop" for Christmas can be

found,—not even in the county jail.

#### THIRSTY JACK.

#### NEW YORK LETTER.

#### TAILORED SUITS AND EVENING FROCKS.

Worn at Opening Events of the Season;  
 on; Emerald Green a Favored Col-  
 or.

New York's social season is in full  
 swing; it opened in a blaze of glory  
 with the swinging back of the Metro-  
 politan's doors late in November.  
 This first night, as always, drew the  
 usual brilliant, opera-going audience,  
 wonderfully gowned in the soft shades  
 so much favored for formal evening  
 wear this winter. The white throats,  
 beautifully dressed hair, and gleaming  
 jewels distracted the attention more  
 than once of even the "dyed-in-the-  
 wool" music lovers, who are usually  
 immune to clothes when Caruso is to  
 be heard.

#### The Favored Pale Tints.

Among the prevailing shades worn  
 by the gorgeous "firstnighters" were  
 pink, blue, and white, with here and  
 there a stunning black frock, or one  
 of vivid emerald green. This shade of  
 green is an exception to the rule of  
 white, or pastel shades, now so mod-  
 ish; there were several entire gowns  
 in this shade at the opera and the  
 most striking and artistic costume no-  
 ticed at the Horse Show, some weeks  
 earlier, was also of this green. It is  
 wonderfully becoming to a woman  
 with white hair and a youthful face.  
 Black is favored for evening, too, and  
 served as an attractive touch of con-  
 trast among the pale tones in the  
 "golden horseshoe."

#### The Matter of Fans and Gloves.

Among the most fascinating acces-  
 sories accompanying these attractive  
 costumes were the fans; these were  
 not the small, useless fancies of sev-  
 eral seasons past, but large, graceful  
 fans of ostrich, curled and uncurled.  
 Many were in white, or the pastel  
 shades; one especially attractive fan  
 was of midnight blue, uncurled ostr-  
 ick.



Dark Green Duvety Suit

The matter of gloves with the  
 sleeveless frocks, and all were sleeve-  
 less with one or two exceptions, has  
 probably been a problem with many;  
 white gloves, coming just above the  
 elbow, were generally worn; now and  
 then one noticed a pair in pale pink  
 or deep cream to match the frock;  
 one or two pairs of black, too, were  
 worn. The universal use of tulle,  
 malines, or the fine-meshed net was  
 the very noticeable; it was used to veil  
 the neck and arms, as a scarf, in the  
 hair, or billowing, panther-fashion,  
 over the hips. The men with their  
 black suits and white fronts made an  
 excellent background for these pretty  
 women and their delicately colored  
 frocks.

#### Daytime Suits at the Horse Show.

The daytime costumes at the Horse  
 Show were quite as interesting as  
 those worn in the evening. While  
 there were many attractive one-piece  
 dresses worn under smart separate  
 coats of cloth or fur, the tailored suits,  
 as in days gone-by, was most in evi-  
 dence. Not the straight mannish suit  
 entirely, although there were many

of these, too, but the easy-lined, em-  
 tailored suit of broadcloth, gabardine,  
 duvety, whipcord, and novelty checks  
 and stripes. Many dull-colored mix-  
 tures were worn, trimmed, of course,  
 with fur or braid.

An exceptionally effective suit of  
 dark green duvety, was made with  
 a flounced skirt and flaring peplum  
 on the coat. A wide soft collar of  
 dark fox and a barrel muff of fox  
 accompanied the suit. Other effective  
 details were the matching spats, the  
 wide velvet hat, and the fifty stick.  
 Another tailored suit, worn the same  
 afternoon, equally simple and effec-  
 tive, was of dark blue gabardine, made with  
 a Russian blouse coat, and a long  
 skirt, trimmed with narrow bands of  
 seal; a small ball muff of beaver and  
 seal was carried, and spats of white  
 corresponded with the white faille rib-  
 bon on the stiff-brimmed hat.

#### THE COLONEL HAS WAR IN HIS HEART.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—"I cannot speak  
 in Toronto until the war is over. I  
 cannot trust myself for I would cer-  
 tainly say what would be unwise to  
 do. I cannot speak except on what  
 is in my heart and the thing that is  
 in my heart now is war. I am criti-  
 cizing my own country and I can-  
 not do so elsewhere."

Thus Colonel Roosevelt gave his  
 refusal when asked to address the  
 Toronto club tonight.

Henry Ford's proposed peace ex-  
 pedition to Europe will at least add  
 to the gaiety of the nations.

#### IS NOT JUSTIFIED SAYS MR. BRYAN.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 8.—President Wil-  
 son's Pan-American policy does not  
 justify his preparedness program in  
 the eyes of William Jennings Bryan.  
 Bryan commented favorably today on  
 these portions of the president's mes-  
 sage bearing on the Philippines, Porto  
 Rico, a government ship line and rural  
 credits.  
 "But when the president touches on  
 the scheme of preparedness he en-  
 ters a new field," said Bryan, "and  
 his revolutionary recommendations  
 are increasing opposition in both  
 parties. The reasons which he gives  
 do not support the appropriations for  
 which he asks," said Mr. Bryan.

#### BRAZILIAN JEWELS FOR WILSON WEDDING.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A bracelet of  
 Brazilian jewels and a corsage of rare  
 tropical feathers came today to Mrs.  
 Norman Galt, the President's fiancée  
 as wedding gifts. They were brought  
 by Dr. A. J. De Oliveira Botelho, of  
 Brazil, first to arrive of the delegates  
 to the Pan-American Scientific Con-  
 gress, which meets here December  
 the 27th.

#### WOMAN FIGURES IN NOTED CASE.

New York, Dec. 8.—A New York  
 society woman whose identity was  
 shielded was brought into the gov-  
 ernment investigation into the activi-  
 ties of Franz von Linteln, German

agent, today.  
 Federal officers said the state de-  
 partment had received from the Brit-  
 ish government copies of the woman's  
 letter to von Linteln denouncing the  
 government's action in this matter.

#### ENTENTE WILLING TO DISCUSS PEACE.

Would Consider Serious Terms of  
 Friendly Governments, Says As-  
 quith.

London, Dec. 8.—"If proposals of a  
 serious character of a general peace  
 are put forward by the enemy govern-  
 ments they will first be discussed by  
 the allied governments. Until this  
 contingency arises I cannot give any  
 further pledge."

The foregoing was Premier As-  
 quith's reply made in the House of  
 Commons today to the request of  
 Philip Snowden, Socialist member for  
 Blackburn, for a pledge that no propo-  
 sals for negotiations based on the  
 evacuation of conquered territory  
 shall be rejected by the British gov-  
 ernment without the knowledge of  
 Parliament. Premier Asquith added:  
 "As soon as proposals for peace are  
 put forward it will be the desire of  
 the government to take Parliament in-  
 to its confidence at the earliest pos-  
 sible moment."

At least before Villa gets ready to  
 carry out his threat of licking the  
 whole United States he will be com-  
 pelled to give General Carranza that  
 shave. It's a bad scrape his in in,  
 anyway.

#### CHAMBER COMMITTEE WONT HARMEN'S PLAN.

Durham, Dec. 7.—Interurban plans  
 presented recently to the county com-  
 missioners and chamber of commerce  
 commissioners were not approved by  
 the interurban committee of the cham-  
 ber in session Thursday at 11:30  
 a. m.

In drafting resolutions concerning  
 the proposed line under the plan of  
 Junius H. Harden, the committee  
 said it would be glad to consider  
 other plans by Harden or other par-  
 ties.—Durham Sun.

#### DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity is Here, Backed By  
 Burlington Testimony.

Don't take our word for it.  
 Don't depend on a stranger's state-  
 ment.

Read Burlington endorsement.  
 Read the statements of Burlington  
 citizens.

And decide for yourself.  
 Here is one case of it.

W. A. Loy, prop., of livery stable,  
 Davis St., Burlington, says: "As  
 soon as my kidneys are not acting  
 as they should, I take a few doses  
 of Doan's Kidney Pills and they al-  
 ways fix me up in good shape. Doan's  
 Kidney Pills can't be beat for a lame  
 back."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't  
 simply ask for a Kidney Remedy—get  
 Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that  
 Mr. Loy had. FOSTER-MILBURN  
 Co., Prop., Buffalo, N. Y.

## CHOOSE Your Gifts With Care

The gift is ever a constant reminder of the giver. How important it is then that your remembrance be a suitable selection. Here you may find dainty pieces for personal adornment.

**CLOTH BRUSHES.**  
Sterling Silver and Plated.

**CAMEOS**  
The Cameo is posset of real character and distinction, being carved by hand. The white head on a pink back ground and a high brown head on a dark brown back ground are the most favored and we have assembled a choice collection of these Cameos.  
Cameo Brooches, \$5.00 and up  
Cameo Lavalieres, \$3.50 and up  
Cameo Rings \$4.50 and up

**VANITY CASES.**  
Sterling Silver \$10.00  
German Silver \$2.75 and up  
Gold Filled \$12.00  
Mesh Bags \$1.50 and up

**Lavalieres.** Solid Gold \$2.00 and up. Diamond Lavalieres \$5.00 and up.  
Everything guaranteed as represented, backed by reputation of 40 years.

**Waldemar Knives.** To be worn on the Waldemar Chains. A very nice present for a gentleman.

**BRACELETS.** Gold Filled and Solid Gold \$4.00 and up.

**TIE CLASP.** Solid Gold, \$1.00 and up. No charge for engraving.

We carry a complete line of Watches in nickel, gold and gold filled cases; Ingersoll, Elgin, Waltham, Rockford, South Bend and Illinois, from \$1.00 up. Also a nice line of Bracelet Watches.

For 45 years we have recommended and sold the most reliable makes of American Watches at moderate prices, and our reputation for satisfying our customers is an asset of which we are justly proud.

We carry a complete line of Silver Ware in Sterling plated, everything for the table, Cut Glass and Hand Painted China. Also a complete line of plain and fancy Stationary.

# C. F. NEESE

The Jeweler  
 Corner Main and Davis Sts.  
 Burlington, N. C.

A Set Ring \$1.25 and up.  
A Signet Ring \$1.00 and up.  
Rings, Rings, Rings, Diamond Set and Signet.

**CUFF PINS.** Solid Gold and Gold Filled, 25c and up; No charge for engraving.

POOR

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. J. E. Pritchard was a business visitor at Elon College yesterday.

FOR SALE—Dry Stove Wood, \$1.00 or \$2.00 Loads. Phone 488.

Mrs. J. Elmer Long of Graham spent yesterday with Mrs. W. L. Dick in Durham.

Fine coconuts at Ralph's Place, and some nice bananas. Come and pay us a call.

The seventh installment of the serial story, "The Broken Coin," appears in this issue. Read it.

Tailoring that fits your form, purse and personality—T. N. Boone, the tailor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Faucette have returned from a visit with Mrs. Faucette's father, Mr. J. J. Cheek, and other relatives in Durham.

White Kid Gloves, no charge if not cleaned; a new pair if ruined—Sanitary Pressing Club, T. N. Boone, Proprietor.

There will be a box party at Glennwood School at Alamance Mills tomorrow (Saturday) night at 7 o'clock and the public is cordially invited.

Order your holiday suit now and be glad, it isn't a uniform—T. N. Boone, the tailor that satisfies.

Imitations of butter are alright when you cannot do any better, but nothing gives those cakes flavor like butter. Ralph's Place has some fresh country butter that will flavor your cake "fit for a king."

Mrs. G. J. Raper of Winston-Salem is the guest of her father, Mr. J. R. Mebane. After spending some time in the city she will go to Greensboro, and High Point to visit relatives before returning to her home in Winston-Salem.

Columbus sailed to America in 1492. Any child can tell you that, but listen to what the farmers and grown folks are saying, "I am going to Ralph's Place to buy apples and candy for Christmas—saw some fine ones there the other day. Wine Saps, Pippins and Ben Davis."

Miss Beta Elkins very charmingly entertained the Home Crocheting Club at the home of Miss Lena Lineberry on Ireland Street last Tuesday night. The time was spent in crocheting and social chat. Several musical selections were rendered by Miss Thelma Fowler, and a vocal solo by Mr. Ross Stevens. Refreshments were served. Before leaving all voted Miss Elkins a most charming hostess.

Full Dress Suits for the Holidays \$22.00 to \$60.00. Made to your measure—T. N. Boone, The Tailor.

Something Doing—In the butter and eggs, candies, fruits and grocery lines for a few days at Ralph's Place, the place you will eventually trade. Why not begin now?

We clean for you; We press for you; We dye for you—Sanitary Pressing Club, T. N. Boone, Proprietor.

Apples, oranges, Tangerines and grape fruit at Merchants Supply Co.

High Class made to order clothes, T. N. Boone, The Tailor That Satisfies.

If you want the best fruit, the Merchants Supply Co., have it.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

At the regular meeting of the board of aldermen for the city of Burlington, held December 8th, 1915, said board passed a resolution requiring me to advertise for sale the property of all persons whose taxes for 1914 remain unpaid January 10th, 1916.

All taxpayers whose 1914 taxes are unpaid will please take notice and pay up promptly, as I shall be required to advertise if these taxes are not paid by January 10th, 1916. This December 8th, 1915. A. W. COLE, City Tax Collector.

B. H. Payne

Will pay you more money for your

FURS Also Chickens and Eggs.

LOCATED AT S. Allen's Meat Market

INDIGESTION AND NERVOUSNESS

are overcome by Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy, which purifies the blood and tones up the system. Mrs. Mary Amanda Nash, Lumberton, N. C., was a severe sufferer from acute indigestion, which brought on extreme nervousness, suffering daily with catarrhal headache. Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy relieved all these ills and she endorses it as the best medicine in the world.

Give Nature a Chance.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy purifies the blood and permits nature to repair the damage of the ills brought on by impure blood—indigestion, rheumatism, scrofula, eczema. Get the blood right and most ills are cured.

Your druggist should have Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy. If he hasn't, send us his name and one dollar for large bottle.

REMEDY SALES CORPORATION, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Joe Person's Wash should be used in connection with the Remedy for the cure of sores and the relief of inflamed and congested surfaces. It is especially valuable for women, and should always be used for ulcerations.

Are you in on this early Christmas shopping business? There's only fourteen shopping days left before Christmas.

Still Henry Ford has the same right as anybody to spend his own money in his own way.

If Bryan doesn't watch out Henry Ford will yet snatch that Nobel peace prize from him.

No, Pauline, the short ballot has nothing to do with the prevailing style of skirts.

When Greek meets French these days the talk is evidently germane to

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS

The gift season is now at hand as most every one prefers giving useful presents we want to suggest the following items for your consideration which will aid you in making your Christmas selections:

Ladies and Men's House Slippers, Silk and Lisle Hosiery, Men's beautiful Neckwear up to \$2.00, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Shirts, (cotton and silk) from 50c to \$5.00, Hats and Caps, Collars, Night Shirts, Umbrellas, Gloves, (Kid Work and Knit) Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Overshoes, Men's and Women's heavy buck's artics Overshoes, Over-Gaiters, Wool Soles for Crochet Slippers, Every conceivable style in Men, Women and Children's Shoes.

Make our Store headquarters for Your Christmas Shopping.

Foster Shoe Co. Leading Shoe Store Burlington, N. C.

CHICHESTER PILLS

Advertisement for Chichester Pills featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments.

PRICES ARE ADVANCING

BUT THIS WILL NOT EFFECT YOU, IF YOU TRADE WITH US. WE HAVE ON HAND ABOUT

200 BARRELS OF FLOUR

Bought before the advance, and can save you money. We carry the following brands in patent flour:

Melrose, Dan Valley, Hico Best, Dixie Patent and Pride of Alamance.

ALSO SEVERAL BRANDS OF GOOD STRAIGHT FLOUR. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT ON OATS, SHIPSTUFF, SWEET FEED, MEAT, LAD, AND EVERYTHING IN THE GROCERY LINE.

We are selling fruits, nuts, candies, raisins, oranges, and grape fruit at very low prices, quality considered.

WE ASK A TRIAL ORDER AND WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

We handle Hunts Supreme Brand of Canned Peaches, Pine Apples, Apricots, and Pears, NOTHING BETTER UPON THE MARKET.

Yours for quick service,

Long and Brooks Front Street.

PHONE 200. NEW ISLEY BUILDING.

Forty Acres Land

Located Along the Street Car Line Between the Park and Haw River

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION Saturday Dec. 11

1:30 P. M.

THE PROPERTY

This land is a part of the lands of W. F. Jones, and lays along both sides of the street car line, between the Park and Haw River. It has been opened up with beautiful streets and will be offered in large lots, of from one-fourth to one acre in each.

THE OPPORTUNITY

THIS IS THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY EVER PRESENTED, AND POSSIBLY THE LAST, TO BUY MODERATE PRICE LAND ALONG THE CAR LINE AND IN LARGE LOTS. IT IS NOT HIGH PRICE LAND, BUT BEAUTIFUL, WELL LOCATED LAND THAT SHOULD SELL FOR A MODERATE PRICE. WE GIVE AS OUR OPINION THAT IT WILL ENHANCE IN VALUE, AND

If You Buy Right You Can't Go Wrong THE TERMS OF SALE

THE TERMS ARE EASY. ONE-THIRD CASH, ONE-THIRD IN SIX MONTHS AND ONE-THIRD IN TWELVE MONTHS, WITH SIX PER CENT INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS, OR A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT FOR ALL CASH ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS. EVERY BUYER CAN TAKE A NUMBER OF LOTS AT THE SAME PRICE HE BUYS ONE AT.

THE PRIZES WE GIVE AWAY

\$75.00

WORTH OF CHINA AND GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, GUNS, ETC., WILL BE GIVEN TO THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO ATTEND THE SALE. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING REQUIRED BUT THAT YOU BE ON THE GROUND AND PUT IN YOUR FEE CARD. WE DO THIS TO BRING YOU OUT AND DO NOT REQUIRE YOU TO BUY. THERE WILL BE FIFTY PRESENTS TO GIVE AWAY. BE AMONG THE WINNERS BY BEING ON THE GROUND.

FREE STREET CAR

WE HAVE ARRANGED FOR FREE STREET CARS FOR EVERYBODY—NO EXCEPTIONS—AND THE CARS WILL LEAVE GRAHAM, BURLINGTON AND HAW RIVER ABOUT 12:45 P. M.

Good Band of Music and a Great Big Jolly Time for all

Graham Loan & Trust Co.

Graham, North Carolina

**BRITAIN SEIZES VESSELS FLYING AMERICAN FLAG.**

Takes American Transatlantic Co. Ships Without Prize Court Proceedings; United States Make Protest—Amazement Felt at Washington Over Move; Line Foreign Owned, British Say.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Official announcement that the American steamship Hocking had been requisitioned by the British Government without the formality of prize court proceedings was received by the State Department today in a despatch from Consul General Young at Halifax, where the ship has been detained since she was seized by a British warship while on the way from New York to Norfolk.

This procedure will be vigorously contested by the United States Government as being illegal and in violation of the recognized rights under international law. Officials of the department had been more or less skeptical regarding official reports of the intentions of Great Britain, expressed frank amazement when they learned that the Hocking actually had been requisitioned. The United States, it was said, will demand that the ship be retained in prize court, on the charge that she is partly German owned, and that the prize court will act promptly in the case.

Directed to Seize Other Vessels. Information of official reports concerning the action in the Hocking case led officials here to believe that Great Britain intends to take over for its own use other vessels of the fleet owned by the American Transatlantic Company, if it has not done so already. The company has informed the State Department that its ship Genesee, at St. Lucie, West Indies, has been requisitioned and that the Kankakee, now at sea, bound for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in charge of a prize crew from the British cruiser Macedonian, will be requisitioned upon her arrival at port. Representations regarding the Hocking probably will include also the cases of the Genesee and the Kankakee.

**DID YOU KNOW THIS.**

The amount paid in pensions by the United States government to persons in this state is larger than the amount paid by our state government to our confederate pensioners. A recent report of the pension bureau at Washington shows that there were last year 3,315 federal pensioners in this state and the amount paid them was \$732,711. There are nearly 15,000 confederate pensioners (veterans and widows in this state who are paid not quite half a million dollars.—Chatham Record.

We have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Ford could have plenty more aboard if he had just invited them.



**A Few Hours Real Pleasure in the Evening**

The bright light of the Rayo lamp makes reading and sewing real pleasures these evenings.

**Rayo Lamps**

The Rayo gives a steady light that can't hurt the eyes. It requires almost no attention. Its simplicity of design makes it easy to keep clean. You don't have to remove the shade to light it—just lift the gallery and touch a match. Most convenient—most efficient—most economical.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain best results in Oil Stoves, Lamps and Heaters.

The Rayo is only one of our many products especially suitable for use on the farm.

- Standard Household Lubricant
  - Standard Hand Separator Oil
  - Parowax
  - Mica Axle Grease
  - Eureka Harness Oil
  - Matchless Liquid Gloss
- If your dealer does not carry them, write to our nearest station.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
 (New Jersey)  
 147 N. 5th St., Baltimore, Md.  
 Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.  
 Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.  
 Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**

There will be a called communication of Bula Lodge No. 409 A. F. and A. M. in their hall on Friday evening, December 10th, 1915, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in "Third Degree." There will be a regular communication of Bula Lodge No. 409 A. F. and

A. M. in their hall on Monday evening, December 13th, 1915, at 7:30 o'clock. Let all Master Masons take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

GEO. W. HATCH, W. M.  
 CHAS. V. SHARPE, Sec'y.

Secretary McAdoo might propose a tax on hot air and collect it from Congress.

**Professional Cards**

**Dr. J. P. Spear**

GRADUATE DENTIST  
 112 E. M. 7th St.  
 BURLINGTON, N. C.

**C. A. Anderson, M. D.**

OFFICE HOURS:  
 11:20 A. M. TO 5 P. M.  
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
 BURLINGTON DRUG STORE

**John H. Vernon**

Attorney and Counselor at Law  
 BURLINGTON, N. C.  
 Office Rooms 7 & 8, Second Floor  
 of First National Bank Building  
 Office Phone, 337-J.  
 Resident Phone, 337-L.

**Dr. J. H. Brooks**

SURGEON DENTIST  
 Foster Building  
 BURLINGTON, N. C.

**L. C. MOSER**

Attorney At Law  
 First National Bank Building  
 BURLINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

**Dr. G. Eugene Holt**

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN  
 27-28 First National Bank Building  
 Office Phone 305, Res. 362-J.  
 Burlington, N. C.

**Dr. L. H. Allen**

OPTOMETRIST  
 Fitting Glasses—A SPECIALTY  
 Office over C. F. NEESE'S Store.  
 Burlington, N. C.

**William I. Ward**

Attorney at Law.  
 Practice in State and Federal Courts.  
 Graham, N. C.

# NOW IS THE TIME!

## --To Feed Your Cattle--

When the cold winds blow, and the snow sleet and rain descend, put the feed to your cattle. Feed them the best feed to be had. Be good to your dumb brutes. The cow that feeds the family, and the horse pulls the plow, are the best friends. The Automobile won't go without gasoline. The horse cannot go without food. It's an old say, that money makes the mare go, but this is not true unless you invest that money in feed.

### --WE ARE HEADQUARTERS--

## For All Kinds of Feed.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Shipstuffs, Meal, C. S. Hulls and Meal, Flour, Meal, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Apples, Cabbage, Potatoes, Canned, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Molasses, Vinegar, Rock Salt, and all kinds of chicken feed.

Sweet feed for Cows. **--BEET PULP--** Sweet feed for Horses and Mules.

When you cannot get it from your Merchant, See us.

# MERCHANTS SUPPLY CO.

Burlington and Graham, N. C.  
 Distributors and Millers Agents, Melrose and Dan Valley Flour and Feed.

**OPINIONS REFLECTED IN CARTOONS.**

It is always particularly interesting to learn the opinions of various countries on matters of national interest. There is nothing more expressive of sentiment than the cartoons appearing from day to day. It is well, therefore, to remember that each Sunday an opportunity is given you to see the best foreign and American car-

toons—a page of each being printed in the Magazine Section of The Philadelphia Press.

There are many other splendid features in this magazine including fiction articles on Science, Art, Music, a page of Poetry and Fun. The Philadelphia Press is proud of its Sunday Magazine which is splendidly illustrated and printed in color. Look it over next Sunday.

It is rumored that the White House has picked the Democratic candidates for New Jersey next year. A Mr. Katzenback is to run for Senator and a certain Judge Haight for Governor. This is certainly kind of Mr. Wilson to relieve his party of all trouble in the matter of nominations—but suppose his party should insist on making the nomination for itself.

# Telephones on Farms

50c per Month and Up

If there is no telephone on your farm write for our free booklet telling how you may get service at small cost.

Address

FARMERS' LINE DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



# PROMPT PAY

## Fair Pay Slow Pay Or "X"

### How Will You be Rated?

As every man's credit record is of the utmost importance to him, we wish to give every citizen ample notice that they are being rated—prompt pay, fair pay, slow pay and no pay, according to the way they pay their doctor, dentists, grocer, butcher, baker, coal man, rent man, milk man and every one who extends them credit. As this book is used by all business and professional men of Burlington and vicinity as their guide in extending credit we trust you will find it to your interest to call on anyone to whom you may owe money and pay up. If you can't pay all, pay as much as you can, so they can give you as good a rating as possible.

POOR

CHURCH DIRECTORY

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church of The Holy Comforter. The Reverend John Benners Gibble, Rector. Services Every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 A. M., Third Sunday, 7:30 A. M., Holy and Saints' Days, 10:00 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. The public is cordially invited. All Pews Free. Vestied Choir.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

East Davis Street. Rev. George L. Curry, Pastor. Preaching Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 8:00 P. M. Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after First Sunday in each month. Christian Endeavor Society meets at 7:00 Every Sunday Evening. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. M. A. Coble, Superintendent. Good Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all these services.

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Front Street. Rev. I. S. Brown, Pastor. Morning Service 11:00 A. M. Vespers 8:00 P. M. Services every Sunday except the morning of Third Sunday. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Prof. J. J. Robertson, Supt. Teachers' Meeting Wednesday 8:00 P. M. (Pastor's Study). Woman's Missionary Society, First Thursday, Monthly, 3:30 P. M. L. C. B. Society, Second Thursday, Monthly, 3:00 P. M. Young People's Meeting, Second Sunday at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Corner Church and Davis Streets. Rev. A. B. Kendall, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. John R. Foster, Superintendent. Senior, Intermediate and Junior Endeavor Societies meet for worship every Sunday evening at 7:00 P. M. Mid-Week Prayer and Social Service, every Wednesday at 8:00 P. M. Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society meets on Monday after the first Sunday in each month. Mrs. Ada A. Teague, Pres. Ladies' Aid Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month, at 8:00 P. M. Mrs. W. R. Sellers, Pres. A cordial invitation extended to all. A Church Home for Visitors and to Strangers.

WEBB AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Rev. E. C. Durham, Pastor. Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Second Sunday at 8:00 P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 A. M. A. M. H. F. Moore, Superintendent. Everybody Welcomes.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Donald Melver, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. B. R. Sellers, Superintendent. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 8:00 P. M. The Public is cordially invited to all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. M. W. Buck, Pastor. Sunday Worship, 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. J. H. Vernon, Superintendent. Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday at 8:00 P. M. Christian Culture Class, Saturday 8:00 P. M. Church Conference, Wednesday before First Sunday of each month 7:30 P. M. Observance of Lord's Supper, First Sunday in each month. Woman's Union, First Monday of each month, 8:30 P. M.

FRONT STREET M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle Pastor. Welcome to those who enter. Blessings to those who go. Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with offering for Church charities, First Sunday in each month. Sunday School, every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:00 P. M. Board of Stewards meet on Monday, 8:00 P. M., after Fourth Sunday of each month. Woman's Missionary Society meets 4:00 P. M., on Monday, after 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Parsonage, next door to Church, Front Street. Pastor's Telephone, No. 168. Ring—Talk—Hang Up—"Busy."

HOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST BURLINGTON, N. C.

Preaching Second and Fourth Sunday, Morning and Night. Prayer Meeting Every Thursday Night at 7:30. Aid Society Tuesday Night After Fourth Sunday, Mrs. G. D. Smith, President. Sunday School Every Sunday at 9:30 A. M., W. M. Williams, Supt. A most cordial welcome is extended to you to attend all our meetings. We want you to feel at home in our services. JAS. W. ROSE, Pastor, Graham, N. C.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner Front and Anderson Streets. Rev. D. C. Cox. Sunday School every Sabbath at 9:45 A. M. Preaching every First and Third Sabbath at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Mid-Week Service every Wednesday, 8:00 P. M. Everyone Welcome. Parsonage Corner Front and Traylor Streets.

N & W Norfolk & Western Ry.

OCTOBER 31, 1915. Leave Winston-Salem. 6:30 A. M. daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations, Connect with Memphis Special for South west, also main line trains North, East and West with Pullman Sleepers, Dining Cars. 2:10 P. M. daily for Martinsville, Roanoke, the North and East. Pullman Steel Electric Lighted Sleeper Winston-Salem to Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Dining Cars North of Roanoke. 4:15 P. M. daily for Roanoke and local stations, Pullman Sleepers. Trains arrive Winston-Salem 11:10 A. M., 1:10 P. M., 9:35 P. M. Trains leave Durham for Roxboro, South Boston and Lynchburg, 7:00 A. M., daily and 5:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. W. B. Beville, Pass. Traff. Mgr. W. C. Saunders, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed to Coble-Bradshaw Co., on the 8th day of March, 1915, by James Leath and wife, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, Book No. 67, Pages 92-95, of Mortgage Deeds, to secure the payment of a certain note, and default having been made in the payment of said note, the undersigned mortgagee will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door of Alamance County on Friday, December 17, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following land conveyed by said mortgage deed.

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Alamance County, State aforesaid, in Boon Station Township, and described and defined as follows, to wit:

Adjoining the lands of Ava and C. A. Tickle, John Williams, Peter Michael and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a crooked white oak tree on S. side of Travis Creek corner with said Ava Tickle, running thence with the meander of said creek courses and distances as follows: S. 61 1/2 degrees, E. 4.15 chains, N. 85 1/2 degrees, E. 60 lks., N. 13 degrees, E. 2 chains, S. 52 degrees, E. 1.80 chains, S. 75 degrees, E. 1.15 chains, S. 1 1/2 degrees, N. 1.06 chains, S. 4.7 2-3 degrees, E. 2.27 chains, S. 57 1/2 degrees, E. 54 lks., S. 69 1/2 degrees, E. 1.35 chains, S. 77 1/2 degrees, E. 1.144 chains, to an ash tree on North bank of said creek; as follows to exclude C. D. Gerringer's still lot S. 76 1/2 degrees, W. 2.79 chains, to a rock, the N. E. corner of said still lot; thence S. 88 degrees, W. (B. S. E.) 1.25 chains to a rock corner with said still lot; thence S. (B. S. S. 1 degree 12' E.) 4 chains to a rock corner with said lot; thence a right angle from S. 1 1/2 degrees, E. N. 88 1/2 degrees, E. 1.25 chains; thence a right angle N. 2 degrees, W. 4 chains, to the beginning, containing in still lot .5 of an acre, more or less; thence N. 76 1/2 degrees, E. 2.79 chains, to the above mentioned ash tree on creek; thence S. 39 1/2 degrees, E. 70 lks., N. 74 degrees, E. 2.06 chains, to an iron bar on rock on N. bank of said creek corner with Sidney Pettigrew; thence S. 7 degrees 32' W. (B. S. 10 deg. 22') 34.37 chs. to a rock corner with said C. A. Tickle and Pettigrew; thence S. 4 1/2 degrees, W. 5 chains to a rock corner with said Williams in public road to Gibsonville, N. C.; thence N. 87 degrees, W. 12.75 chains, to a rock corner with said Michael; thence N. 6 de-

grees, E. 42.32 chains, to the beginning, containing 56 38-100 acres, less the .5 acre in still lot, to wit, 55 85-100 acres, more or less.

COBLE-BRADSHAW COMPANY, Mortgagee. This the 16th day of November, 1915.

KING OFFERS TO TRADE 8 WOMEN FOR UMBRELLA.

Chief Officer of Ship Just in From Africa Tells of Monarch's Business Proposal Which He Declined.

Fresh from a voyage to Darkest Africa, S. Walter Hickey, of the four-master Judge Boyce, which arrived here yesterday, maintained that the least current market rates in Opho made one umbrella "swappable" for eight women. Also the brunnette King that territory declared in his choicest lingo, according to Hickey, that the man who accepted the umbrella would get all the better of the bargain, as you can shut up an umbrella.

The Judge Boyce brought 703 casks of palm oil, and this is the first cargo of that kind that ever came direct from Africa to this city. The voyage required sixty-four days.

Captain William M. Maritime and a crew of nine brought the ship to this city. They stopped at several ports on the way out and got hold of a cargo that would appeal to the inhabitants of the African continent. At Opho they found 20,000 natives, all of whom were willing to swap their palm oil for knick-knacks and trinkets.

The second day after the ship's arrival it rained "cats and dogs," and Chief Officer Hickey put up his silk umbrella, and this bit of fashionable and epochal furniture attracted King Garumbagula's attention. He wanted to see how the umbrella worked and when it was shown to him he wanted to trade something for it, but Hickey, a natural diplomat, gave it to the King.

Later when Hickey visited the royal hut, the King clapped his hands and out stepped eight of the most prized women of the King's household. King Garry offered the eight in return for the umbrella and intimated that he was ready to do business for all the white men's stock on the same basis. The chief officer says he is going to return to Africa with a lot of silk umbrellas, which he will trade with the king for a lot of palm oil. He offers to bet one of these same umbrellas that his story is true in every detail.

SOUTHERN PLANS USING MOTOR CARS IN WAR-ON JITNEY

Probably Two Trips Each Way Daily Between Raleigh and Durham.

The installation of a motor-car service between Durham and Raleigh as additional traffic facilities between these two cities was the contemplated move that took shape here yesterday between Southern Railway officials. The suggestion originated with W. H. Tayloe, of Washington City, general passenger traffic manager of the Southern Railway system and his collaborators on this division voted the innovation as full of promise. The details of the motor car will be worked out later. The cars operated between Raleigh and Durham will be supplementary to the regular traffic service. The increasing business of the jitneys between the two cities and complaints of inadequate accommodations for passengers wishing to travel between the two points in mid-day are responsible for the proposed move. The cars will operate over the railway tracks now in use and probably two trips each day will be the schedule. O. F. York of Raleigh, traveling passenger agent, and Magruder Dent, of Richmond, district passenger agent, conferred with Mr. Tayloe on the proposition. The practical realization of the plans will signify an innovation in the State—no other points are accommodated by semi-street-car routes. Passengers and baggage will constitute the luggage. An additional Pullman section was ordered for Durham to New York by the railway officials. The feasibility of a Pullman train was discussed.



Buster Brown Shoes

Your children's feet need shoes that give them freedom of action—free from hurt or pain. Buster Brown Shaping Lasts are so fashioned that their tender feet will remain free from blemish. When you get these features combined with good style and long wearing qualities, you have a perfect children's shoe, or in other words, a Buster Brown Shoe.

A beautiful piece of Rogers silverware to all making a purchase of \$3.50 or over.

Raiff's

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Save Money - Get the Habit. Cash Talks. Nothing Charged. Nothing Delivered. -Thats Why we sell cheaper. While hunting bargains in dry goods. Why not Hunt bargains in Groceries We have them-- You want them-- Come to See us-- Ralph's Place JAMES WORKMAN, Manager. Spring Street Near Post Office.

BUNGALOWS REMODELING ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? Let Me Estimate Right Away Help you save money and build better homes Get in Touch With The Most Up-To-Date Improvements MAKE YOURSELF BETTER IN BURLINGTON. L. D. MEBANE DESIGNER and BUILDER RESIDENCES

THE PROTECTIONIST To everyone who believes in Protection and Prosperity a sample copy for the asking. GILLIAM GRISSOM, Editor Greensboro, N. C.

Remington Standard Typewriter 1916 MODEL The most up-to-date Typewriter manufactured. Six labor lifting advances on this improved model. Carbon papers and ribbons for all makes of machines. Write For A Demonstration. REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 203 Shepherd Bldg. Raleigh, N. C.

Good Times Coming! Plenty to eat and wear in these good old UNITED STATES!! Let's all have plenty GOOD MUSIC and feel and live better. Right now our store is so full of nice Pianos, — Organs and Sewing Machines that we can hardly put any more in. Prices are going higher We bought 25 Organs at old prices and the prices went up from \$4.00 to \$12.50 each this month, while there last; we will sell at the old prices. Parlor Organs \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00 up to \$125.00. Church Organs \$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00 up to \$200.00. Nice Pianos, \$175.00, \$200.00, \$225.00, \$250 to \$300.00. Sewing Machines \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00 to \$60.00. Easy terms, 10 years guarantee and delivered in your home free. Ellis Mch. & Music Co., BURLINGTON, N. C. 25 years in Same business. in Same town.

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PRESIDENT'S WORD IS TO PREPARE

Annual Message Phases of Coordinated and Efficient Action.

FOR GREATER REGULAR ARMY

Citizen Soldiers Part of His Plan—Problem of Commercial Mobilization Stated—Disloyalty Among Certain Elements in Our National Life Serious Menace to Peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson today delivered the following message to congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within 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.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe were to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war.

Some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

American Nations Partners.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unimpeded self-government of her independent peoples. But 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 without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of 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 as of equals between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and 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.

Attitude Toward Mexico.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But 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. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters 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.

Drawing the Americas Together.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advan-

tage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and 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.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty, and of the free labor that supports life and the unencumbered thought that quickens it. Conquest and domination are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unimpeded development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, 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.

Question of Preparedness. Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. 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 be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

Larger Army Plan.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,623 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,126 officers and 134,787 enlisted men, or 141,913, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purpose of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

At least so much by the way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The Naval Program.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within

STRIKING POINTS IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

The department of war contemplates an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,623 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to 7,126 officers and 134,787 enlisted men, or 141,913, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the two 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 country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one regular repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, and one fuel oil ship; the third year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines, and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year, two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship, and one fuel oil ship; and the fifth year, two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, and one repair ship.

More Men for the Navy.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 1,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least three hundred.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, 6 battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 105 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 gunboats, 20 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transport, 3 tenders to torpedo vessels, 5 vessels of special types, and 2 ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine.

Need of Merchant Marine.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is precarious, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships

of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water.

Must Provide Ships.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency.

State of the Finances.

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1918, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1918, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1918, will be \$478,348,580. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues combined, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,488,695.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for probable emergency appropriations, and \$8,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,695.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about \$1,000,000. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about \$15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to \$16,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,695.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated,

be for the fiscal year 1917, \$86,800,000. These figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$20,644,695.78, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about twenty-five millions, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on the thirtieth of June, 1917, will be nearly two hundred and thirty-five millions. To this sum at least fifty millions should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury, and twelve millions to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some two hundred and ninety-seven millions. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some seventy-six and a half millions at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some fifty millions, or, reckoning in sixty-two millions for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some one hundred and twelve millions. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing \$112,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$297,000,000.

New Sources of Revenue.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, to undertake, we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern government if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

Are Disgrace to the Nation.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corrupsions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law.

What is more important is, that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

Regulation of Railroads.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not whether should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.