

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANNUAL MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Independence of Philippines and Loan to Armenia Among Recommendations—Wants Budget System and Income and Profit Tax Laws Simplified—Has Faith in Democracy.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson's annual message to Congress today follows:

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found myself dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln.

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

A sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of the present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

### Mission of Democracy

This is the mission upon which Democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when Democracy is being put upon its final test. The Old World is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name, but without authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration, laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling toward its right and toward its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the fact of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as for example, against the orders in council of Great Britain and arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the

War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

### Serviceable Acts of Legislation

Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as business-like a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step toward proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation; in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the Congress and also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the government and with the treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the need of the government and the resources from which it must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a constitutional objection. The House of Representatives subsequently modified the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill could with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnish the foundations for an effective budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the budget bill.

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000 while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,000,000 to \$6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, when it was \$26,596,000,000 had dropped on November 30, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities by the banking institutions of the country as well as in the amount of bills held by the federal reserve banks secured by government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the government's borrowings, except through short-term certificates of indebtedness, has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control. The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

### Billions of Dollars Needed

The fundamental fact which at present dominates the governments financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years.

(Continued on page seven)

## "NUB" SENDS NEWS FROM SUMMERTON

Mr. Editor:

For some time I have been thinking I would write a letter for the columns of your valuable paper; but just about the time I reached a decision as to what my subject would be conditions financially would be so changed that my subject would be inappropriate, so I have decided to scrawl up my subjects together and write something any way.

In the outset we want to picture a man with a long face, a downward look, really looks like he was born in crab-apple time and pickled in vinegar; and, allied with this man, is a great bunch of followers romping up and down the country crying out: "Hard times. Abusing high officials in our government and declaring that our country is going to the dogs if something isn't done quickly to relieve the financial situation, all of which may be true.

But if the above is true let us look around and see what brought about such a condition of affairs:

After making a survey of the situation, say, for the past three years we find that many of our people imagined themselves rich and well to do and didn't give a doggone whether they worked any more or not, money was plentiful and the majority were on a high horse and preaching to ourselves and others that what we had to sell would always be high, and at the same time, appealing to the authorities in Washington as well as filling the newspapers and street arguments for a reduction in the cost of living. Nonsense, how in the name of the Lord could the stockraisers and wheat growers and others who could not grow cotton and cottonseed by our commodities at a sky high price and give us their products at a low figure? Inconsistent, impossible; but as a result of such opinions and arguments lands lay idle, and industrial plants lay idle, when as a matter of fact everything should have been running in full blast placing the manufactured goods on the market at a high price whereby many would have been benefited.

Now to draw a picture to offset all I have said above, let us picture a man with a shining face, a happy expression and a broad smile peddling sunshine into every nook and corner of the American continent and crying out: Plenty of work to do sufficient funds to pay with. Whereby every sane man or woman can make a livelihood and let every man and woman, boy and girl who believes in keeping the wolf away ally themselves with this man and we don't give a doggone about high priced cotton, lumber or anything else we have to sell. Either cheap butt-meat or blue hominy or anything else we have to buy if we will just allow ourselves to get busy and quit looking for obstacles we will soon find that we are in an atmosphere of what was spoken of by King David, "Trust in the Lord, do good so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed."

There are many other things we would love to mention, but for fear of asking you too much space we will end this chapter on the above subject.

In spite of the fact that in the latter part of August and on through the first part of the fall it appeared that this section of the country was infested with billions of bull weevils and the farmers were very much afraid that their cotton crops would be considerably reduced, has proved to be the contrary. Up to this date about six thousand bales of cotton have been ginned here and both ginneries are still running on full time. A number of fields are still white with the fleecy staple and it is a certainty that this year's cotton crop in this section will be far above the average. While with all the good crops on account of the low price, business has been very dull about every merchant in town has from time to time had on sales, some styled: "Kicked out! closing out! leaving town! a real sale! not as others have said!" etc. The fact is, the whole bunch had been bitten by the same snake and what they were after was moving their "rags" as quickly as possible and at as small loss as the declining markets would allow.

Dr. D. O. Rhame who for many, many years, conducted a drug business in our town has sold out his business here to Dr. Wiley Griste, of Florence. Dr. Rhame was considered among the best business men of our town and during his residence here was several times elected mayor of the town; was chairman of the board of public works when he left. Dr. and Mrs. Rhame carry with them to their new home in Clinton, S. C., the best wishes of a host of their friends, where it is understood Dr. Rhame has already begun an attractive drug business.

Among those on the sick list at this writing are Messrs. H. A. Tisdale, A. J. Richbourg and Rev. T. E. Morris. We hope for each of these good men a speedy recovery.

Miss Irene Creevy, who has been employed by the George Joseph's Department store as saleslady, has resigned her position and left Monday of this week for her home in Scranton.

Mr. R. J. Croskrey, of Asheville, N. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. M. S. Cantley is spending some time with her son in Asheville, N. C.

Mr. Louis Hodge, of Sumter, was shaking hands with old friends here Sunday.

Messrs. John Hunsucker, Bismarck Godwin, Ernest Walker and Luke Ridgill spent Sunday afternoon and evening in Sumter as usual.

The Northwestern railroad people are placing new ties up and down their road for rebuilding purpose, and it is understood that the light rail now used will be replaced with a much heavier rail in the near future which is very encouraging news to the patrons of this road.

Mr. C. L. Godwin spent Sunday in Scranton.

We would like to say in conclusion something about the Summerton graded and high schools. Professor Gist Gee and his efficient corps of teachers, but to make a long story short, I believe I can repeat a story I heard about a man and his sweetheart who went to a rifle range to see the soldiers practice rifle shooting: When the rifles began to rattle the young man became somewhat excited and fell against his sweetheart and exclaimed, "O please excuse me," She replied quickly: "O that's all right, let's go where they're shooting can't you?" When Prof. Gee took charge of the school here and found the need of an up-to-date library and the beautifying of the play ground and the fall back on the patrons of the school with his common voice and raised a little excitement with one or two shows, oyster suppers, etc., he shook up enough enthusiasm and loosened up enough "kale" to almost accomplish what was planned.

### "NUB"

## HONOR ROLL FOR THE SUMMERTON GRADED SCHOOL

For The Month of November

1st. grade—Henrietta Bain, Mildred Cheewing, Caroline Davis, Dorothy Everett, Mable Felder, Elizabeth Joseph, Catherine Stukes, Sarah Touchberry, Andrew Burgess, Reedy Davis, John Nimmer, Jack Shirer, Irby Walker.

2nd. grade—Annie Belser, Clara Wilbur Coskrey, Sara Felder, Camilla Joseph, Mattie Mathis, Elizabeth Senn, Leon Ardis, William Cantey, Brennan Davis, Thomas Richard Miller, Charles Plowden, Bruce Richbourg, Elmore Touchberry.

3rd. grade—Junior Eadon, Druella Gee, Tom James, Emaline Nimmer.

4th. grade—James Carson, W. W. Davis, Annie Belle Richbourg, Maysie Belser.

5th. grade—Charlie Allen, Annie Bye, Richard Briggs, Julia Cantey, Beverly Carrigan, Ruttledge Dingle, Sue Lesesne, Francis Troy, Irvin Ardis.

6th. grade—Bessie Mood, Edward Mathis.

7th. grade—Elizabeth Anderson, Caro Belser, Katie Cantey, Mae Medlin, Lillian Wilkie.

8th. grade—Grace Cobia, Mary Elizabeth Mathis, Joe Ansley, Hallie Carson, Thomas Burgess, Aletha Walker, Mary Louise James, Edward Brailsford.

9th. grade—Manigault Capers, George Cain, Francis Dingle, May Elizabeth Hunter, Tappy Lesesne, Annie Mood, Hugh Gus Richbourg.

10th. grade—Emma Wynn Mood, Sue Esther Pitts, Belle Cantey.

On the evening of November the 19th an oyster supper was given in one of the vacant buildings on Main street under the management of the play-ground committee. The teachers and ladies of the town gave their services willingly. Oysters, coffee, hot chocolate and candy were served. At the end of the evening \$178 were realized.

The people of Summerton were pleasantly entertained on the evening of November 23rd by a play, "School Day in Hannay Hall," given by the third and fifth grades under the direction of Miss Golphin. Pretty dances and music were some of the features of the evening. Forty-five dollars were cleared, which is to be used for the benefit of the library.

### WOULD COMBINE AGENCIES

Washington, Dec. 7.—Establishment of a composite governmental agency under the Interior Department to care for discharged and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts. The bill would transfer the functions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the rehabilitation work of the federal board for vocational education and that part of the work of the public health service having to do with the treatment of war veterans to the new agency.

### TWENTY-FOUR INDICTED

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7.—Charles Anderson, a member of the Pittsburgh City Council, and twenty-three other persons were named in indictment handed down in the Federal District Court here late today. They allege irregularities in the May primary election in the Thirty-first Congressional district.

## BYRNES OFFERS PLAN IN HOUSE TO AID FARMERS

Presents Concurrent Resolution Directing the Restoration of the War Finance Corporation

### EARLY ACTION EXPECTED

Senator Gronna, North Dakota, is to Report Measure in Senate Today and Ask for Immediate Consideration.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Representative James F. Byrnes, of Aiken, today introduced a concurrent resolution in the House requesting Secretary of the Treasury Houston to cause the War Finance Corporation immediately to resume its functions. A similar resolution will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Gronna of North Dakota. A concurrent resolution does not require the President's signature. Senator Hoke Smith today introduced an amendment to the federal reserve act specifically providing for the rediscount by regional reserve banks of cotton factors notes. He said he had no doubt that the act now authorizes such rediscount, but the Federal Reserve Board has ruled to the contrary.

On the general subject of the reserve bank rate, Senator Smith made the following statement for publication:

"A number of Senators have been in conference considering the propriety of a resolution directing a 4 per cent rate for the regional reserve banks. It is very probable that this resolution will be introduced in a few days. I believe all the Senators from the cotton growing States will favor it. We are seeking leadership for the movement from Republicans in order to strengthen our fight."

Washington, Dec. 6.—Revival of the War Finance Corporation and action by the Federal Reserve Board permitting extension by banks of "liberal" credits to farmers would be directed in a joint resolution drafted late today by the Senate agricultural committee. The resolution will be reported to the Senate tomorrow by Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, the agricultural committee chairman, who will ask for immediate consideration.

Members of the committee drafting the resolution expressed confidence that enough votes were assured to bring about its prompt passage, but members of the finance committee indicated that they would ask that it first be referred to them for consideration, inasmuch as the War Finance Corporation was created under a bill drawn by their committee.

Restoration of the War Finance Corporation to furnish financial aid to farmers also would be directed in a concurrent resolution presented today in the House by Representative Byrnes Democrat, of South Carolina.

The Senate agricultural committee decided to report its resolution as a committee measure, hoping thereby to save time. With unanimous consent under the Senate rules the resolution could be read twice in one day and placed on the calendar for passage.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, a member of the agricultural committee, first proposed a concurrent resolution, which does not require approval by the President, but other members objected on the ground that such a resolution would not be strong enough. While not anticipating the action of the President, Democratic Senators made clear their intention of voting to override a veto if necessary.

Recommendations adopted by the recent governors' conference at Harrisburg, Pa., and urging creation by Congress of a corporation to finance exports and afford more liberal extension of credits to farmers, was presented to the committee by Governor Bickett, of North Carolina.

"This is not a time to call loans," said the Governor, adding that bankers in his State had told him they had such instructions from the Federal Reserve Board.

The Governor described the condition of the South as "tragic," declaring there was no market for cotton.

"I think the government ought to assist the farmers to hold the cotton," the Governor said, adding that there was "necessity" all over the world for cotton. "It's not a question of over-production, and the world needs all the cotton grown and will take it as soon as the finances of the world gets so they can buy it," he added.

"The Southern people are very conservative," he said, "but this situation is driving them to the point of desperation."

"The farmer feels that his voice has not been heard up here," he asserted.

Governor Bickett said a continuation of this situation would result in greatly reduced acreage next year.

### To Call on Congress

Indianapolis, Dec. 6.—With delegates from more than thirty States present, the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation opened here today with the unanimous decision to call upon Congress for immediate legislative action to protect the nation's farm industry from further losses due to lower prices for farm products.

In a memorial addressed to Congress the convention declared that bankruptcy threatens the agricultural industry, and it asked for an embargo on imports, renewal of farmers' obligations rediscounted through the Federal Reserve system, and adoption of some plan for selling American products in all of Europe.

Secretary J. W. Cloverdale of the federation reported that the membership totalled approximately 1,500,000, scattered throughout the country.

## CAME TO AMERICA AS A GERMAN SPY SAYS ARMY CAPTAIN

Deserter, Formerly Stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, Makes Sensational Disclosures Following Arrest in New York.

New York, Dec. 7.—Sensational disclosures of his mission to this country as a spy for the German Government, were given in an alleged confession by John Willers, formerly captain in Company I Forty-eighth United States infantry, alleged thief and deserter, after his arrest here tonight, charged with absconding with \$5,000 of his company's funds on December 19, 1918. His regiment was then stationed at Camp Sevier Greenville S. C.

His capture was accidental. He was crossing Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, near the Public Library, when Hugh J. Hannigan, formerly a first lieutenant in Willers' company recognized him. Hannigan called a policeman and Willers was arrested. At a police station the prisoner was further identified by two other former lieutenants in Company I, Sidney P. Howell and Francis Hatch. Willers was then taken to Governor's Island, headquarters of the Second army corps and placed in confinement at Forty Jay

### Sent to Enlist

Willers, the police said, recited in a brazen fashion how he was sent to the United States as one of 300 cadets trained in the acts of espionage to enlist in the American army.

On his arrival in the United States, Willers went to Albany, where he enlisted, he said, as a private. His military attitude won him rapid promotion and his knowledge of English and his ability to "speak like an American" enabled him to obtain a commission.

Willers said he had never been sent across the ocean and while in this country his instructions were "to act the part of a loyal American" and to "take no action until he reached the war zone."

"What was your plan after reaching the other side?" he was asked.

"I could lead the company to slaughter," the police say he replied.

"You also would be killed," he was minded.

"What of that? Thousands of better men died that way."

While being questioned at the police station the police say Willers remarked that they would be surprised if they knew "the number of officials at Washington during the war who were employed by Germany as spies."

"Are they still there?" he was asked.

Many of Them During the War  
"That, I don't know," he is said to have answered. "But, there were many of them during the war."

The Forty-eighth infantry was still at Camp Sevier when the armistice was signed, and his usefulness as a spy at an end. Willers told the police, he decided to become a deserter and to take, they alleged, the funds of his company.

The deserter then went to Chicago, where, about a year ago, he married a young American woman named Crawford.

From Chicago, Willers returned about the country, at various times in his travels trying unsuccessfully to get a passport to Germany. He disguised himself and waited an opportunity to quit the country. A pair of heavy eye glasses, he said, was an important part of his disguise.

When questioned by military authorities at Governor's Island, Willers declined to amplify his alleged confession to the police.

### FRIENDS

By Percy W. Reynolds

They don't care how low you fell,  
For offices in the midst of hell  
A soul is born.

It's whether you get up again  
And take your proper place with men,  
That "counts for corn."

"They'll forget you 'slipped a trace'  
If you possess the heart to face  
The crowd who sneer.

They'll admit you'll bear some brunt,  
But if you'll grin and do your stunt,  
You'll win a cheer.

They have faith you'll make a hit  
If you will only do your bit  
And make amends.

It's up to you yourself to start;  
But, listen! Let this stir your heart;  
You sure have friends.

—From Success.