

"Why do the Nations so Furiously Rage?"

(BY WALTER S. SMOOT)

The note of the President of the United States sent by Secretary Lansing on December 18, 1916, to the capitals of all the European nations now at war, contained some very definite requests of the belligerent governments and presented some aspects of the European war situation of such gravity and portent to humanity and to the world as to focus immediately upon it the intense interest and discussion of the citizens of the great powers of both sides of the Atlantic.

In this note the President plainly seeks to rend the veil of secrecy, of misstatement, and of suspicion which, since the furious exchange of ultimata at the outbreak of the war, has beclouded and sometimes completely hidden the real motives and objects which nerve the arm of each belligerent in this titanic struggle for existence. In its place, Mr. Wilson seeks to substitute a clear and precise definition of the aims and objects of the war from both sides and to provide a common ground for an exchange of views "as to the terms upon which war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

It is peculiarly fitting and reasonable that such a request should be made of the warring powers at this time. To all the nations of the earth it comes at this holiday season with its humanitarian appeal. To the belligerents themselves its importance and weight can hardly be estimated as affording the first prospect since its beginning of a cessation of that stupendous struggle which has for two and one-half years devastated the European continent, killing outright millions of her best and bravest, permanently disabling as many more, and dooming to destruction and to annihilation the achievements and works of many decades. No less to the neutral nations does the American note make a compelling appeal in the solemn statement that the President feels it "his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired."

It seems to the writer, therefore, that an article presenting a concise discussion of the underlying causes and motives of this war meets a demand of the American people which has been long felt and which is particularly urgent at this time. For, when speaking to the belligerents the note itself has declared that "The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation," and Secretary Lansing immediately on its publication stated "neither the President nor myself regard this note as a peace note; it is merely an effort to get the belligerents to define the end for which they are fighting." For the United States, on the other hand, the note has performed a widely different function; it has recalled the American people from the state into which they had gradually fallen as the war wore on with its increased bitterness on both sides—that of forsaking the mighty army of Pro-Americans to join the two hostile groups of Pro-Allies or Pro-Germans, whose respective causes they championed with such zeal as to completely forget that their own country has a direct relationship to this conflict which should be under constant observation by the anxious and jealous eyes of every American, and it has certain sacred and inviolable rights which its people are bound to protect whether those rights happen to coincide with the aims of any or none of the belligerents. The note has brought us of America to the realization that the lives and safety of us all, the existence of our nation, and the continuance of those principles on which the Republic was founded depend upon our abandonment of this internal discord and strife and upon our obtaining, in a spirit of openness and charity, a true and fair understanding of the aims and great underlying questions of this conflict, both as affecting nearly our own fortunes and the continued existence and welfare in the future of the great State in which we live.

A consideration of the collective mass of conditions, movements, and tendencies, each of which has been labelled a *casus belli*, convinces us that it naturally falls into two great divisions—the first containing those causes which were potential or indirect, and the second those that constituted the positive, direct, and immediate occasion for war. For the sake of chronological order it will, of course, be necessary for us to treat the former first; but this in itself presents so vast an aggregation as to necessitate our further dividing it. Therefore, we have decided to classify its component parts into two sub-groups (which we will treat in the order enumerated) under two great principles which we believe to underlie the entire political fabric of modern Europe, namely, the Principle of Nationalities and the Principle of the Balance of Power—the former as having engendered racial antipathies and antagonisms which finally disrupted eastern Europe, and the latter as having been too jealously insisted upon by each nation in the form of irritating checks upon the several policies and ambitions of its neighbors, breeding conditions of mutual suspicion and enmity which set the nations of western Europe at each other's throats when the fatal clash came in August, 1914.

When the nineteenth century closed, much had been done toward the application to European politics of the Principle of Nationalities, which prescribes that a state, would it be strong and permanent, must be inhabited by a racial unit placed within a geographical unit. The most notable progress toward this ideal national system had been registered by the unification of Italy and Germany. But the twentieth century dawned on some notable exceptions which, coming over to us from the preceding century, bred conditions fraught with danger and now are awaiting the settlement of arms. These were: (1) The complete effacement of the Polish nation as a separate state; (2) the very existence of Austria-Hungary in apparent defiance of the principle under consideration; (3) the determined efforts by Germany toward the Germanization of French-named Alsace and Lorraine;

and (4) the tangled position of the conglomeration of races in the Balkan peninsula.

(1) In three successive partitions—1772, 1792, and 1795—the powers had helped themselves to the territory of the ancient kingdom of Poland; these successive annexations by Russia, Prussia, and Austria in the first and third partitions, and by Russia and Prussia alone in the second, resulted in the complete disappearance politically of the venerable little state from the map of Europe. Poland was revived twice—by Napoleon as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw and by the Congress of Vienna as a kingdom under the rule of Alexander I, Czar of Russia. But the Poles were intolerant of this arrangement which only restored to them one-sixth of their former territory and gave a foreign despot instead of a native ruler; in 1830 they revolted, but were suppressed, and as a punishment their country was practically annexed to Russia. They never, however, abandoned their hopes of real national sovereignty.

(2) The very existence of that vari-colored patch-work of the Hapsburgs, Austria-Hungary, seemed a flagrant violation of the Principle of Nationalities. Within the borders of this vast Empire existed a population speaking no fewer than eleven national tongues which were multiplied three times over by the number of dialects with which they were shaded and corrupted. The unity of this political combination was threatened from four distinct quarters within its own boundaries—the movements among the Italians in the Southern Tyrol about Trieste pointed to the gratification of the ambitions entertained by Italy for a century; danger lurked in the unrest among the Serbs, Croats, and Roumanians in Transylvania; the northern district of Galicia smouldered with the old Polish spirit of independence; and it was an open secret that only the great personal popularity of the aged Emperor and King, Franz Josef, prevented the extreme nationalistic parties among the Magyars and Czechs from having their way in Hungary, whose long and desperate resistance to Austrian domination had forced the creation of a "dual monarchy" unique in the annals of history.

(3) The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine have been quarreled over as have no other districts in Europe. Made the subject of a treaty between a France and Germany in 1870, they constituted for a long time a part of that mighty mediaeval edifice reared on a German foundation, the Holy Roman Empire. Alsace, however, was torn from her German moorings by King Louis XIV of France and became definitely French territory in 1697 and was followed some years later by the Duchy of Lorraine in 1766. A solution of the great question of their permanent ownership is offered by the fact that, both geographically and historically, Alsace, which lies on the German side of the Vosges Mountains, seems more naturally a part of Germany than of France, but the ruthless way in which both provinces were torn from France in 1870 and the harsh and exacting regulations laid by the German government upon their racially French inhabitants in its efforts to transform them into German subjects, so irritated and angered them as to create an ardent desire for the conquest for which France all the time was working and planning.

(4) A revision of the terms of the treaty of San Stephano made at Berlin, July 13, 1878, evidenced a disregard of racial integrity pernicious in its consequences. The occupation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina was entrusted to Austria, and so was cruelly frustrated that dream of entire nationalization in a "Greater Serbia" for which the gallant Serbs had taken up arms in 1876. Moreover, the Bulgarians were divided into three distinct parts: Macedonia, under Turkish rule the chief cause of the Balkan War of 1912; Bulgaria; and Roumania, both Turkish dependencies. The long and desperate struggle which followed, resulting in the creation of Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, and Greece as sovereign and independent states did little to foster love on the part of the Slavic peoples toward German-dominated Turkey and Austria while the permanent annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1908 seemed rather to intensify their hatred.

The Principle of the Balance of Power, or maintenance of an equilibrium of forces among the European states, has been a dominating factor in European diplomacy ever since it was used with such success by England to clip the wings of the menace of Europe, the Grand Monarch of France, Louis XIV. Bismarck's swift and terrible humiliation of France in the great conflict of 1870-1871 and the Iron Chancellor's famous manifesto that "Not through fine speeches and majority resolutions will the questions of the hour be decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by Blood and Iron," threw across Europe the specter of military domination. Bismarck grew alarmed at the increasing offense his aggressive policies were giving the other powers, and, to protect Germany from a general coalition of the European nations against her, he forged, in October, 1879, the tremendous defensive weapon of the Triple Alliance, whose members—Germany, Austria and Italy—pledged each other mutual protection against aggression. Sometime thereafter, France and Russia, who had good cause to fear German aggression, to maintain the Balance of Power which they conceived to be endangered in 1896 entered into a similar understanding under the name of the Dual Alliance, which in 1904 by the entrance of England was enlarged to the famous Triple Entente. Each country of Europe had its own motives and objects for entering or being friendly to one or the other of these great unions, and it is our purpose now to recount them briefly since, in their conflict with each other, they present the body of the real political causes of the present war, and since they are vital questions of today which, having failed of answer by the two alliances, will be presented to the world for solution when peace comes.

(1) Austria has long felt the menace to the integrity of her dual organization of the intrigues of the rising Slavic states to her south which she believes, and not without good reason, to be fomented and supported by Russia, and she therefore desires to completely crush Serbia as an example to the others and a measure of protection to herself; moreover, she desires to push her coastline further south so as to engulf Montenegro, part of Albania, and even Salonica on the Aegean; thirdly, the retention of

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Saturday, January 13, 1917

- at 12 o'clock, m., in front of the Peoples National Bank, in the town of Manassas, aforesaid county and state, the following real estate to satisfy the indebtedness secured under said trust, default having been made in the payment as provided thereunder:
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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917.

WHAT SHE MEANT BY "YOU-ALL"

With only one of Julian Street's interesting observations concerning Richmond, published in Collier's Weekly, can we find fault. So far as they are complimentary, we cordially agree with them; and where they are mildly distasteful—as where they record Mr. Street's disappointment in the beauty of our women—we do not care to argue. Mr. Street simply didn't see the right women.

But he goes too far when he purports to tell "the truth about 'you-all,'" and insists that the phrase is used in the second person singular. He cites the case of a hostess who looked at him and inquired, "Do you-all take sugar?" And he is not willing to accept her explanation that she meant to include his companion in her question. Now: The Times-Dispatch was "bawn and raised" here in Richmond, and during its long life has never heard "you-all" used in the singular person by a Southerner, nor has ever heard any responsible person say he had ever heard anybody else use it, unless the user came from some Northern State.

But it fully understands how Mr. Street's hostess used the phrase. She either meant what she said she meant, that is she wanted to know if the author and his companion took sugar, or she really meant what she was too polite to explain afterwards. After the "you all" had slipped out, she was too considerate to explain that what she had in mind was: "Do you Yankees take sugar?"—Times-Dispatch.

EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION

Whether the United States ever will be called on to intervene by military force for the pacification and reconstruction of Mexico is a matter of opinion, but there can scarcely be any question of the wisdom of that educational intervention which has been urged by American educators and publicists. Ignorance and freedom, in this age of the world, are irreconcilable terms.

And Mexico is ignorant. Its cultured class forms so small a part of the whole population it does not serve to leaven the mass, and the practical lack of a middle class is a further handicap. Ignorance encourages oppression and makes leadership irresponsible. General education must precede Mexico's attainment of a solid and assured position among enlightened nations.

For one-tenth of the cost in treasure alone of a military occupation of Mexico, the United States could establish half a dozen colleges and a whole system of free schools. The investment would be well worth making, and it might save many thousand American lives.—Times-Dispatch.

For some time past the habit has been plainly growing on Mr. Roosevelt of "seeing by the papers," like Mr. Dooley. The net effect of Mr. Wilson's peace moves—"to judge from what I read in the papers"—was simply to precipitate a Wall Street panic and ruin an immense number of small investors. This is all the meaning that a former President of the United States and the founder of social justice can get out of a situation on which half the world has fastened its mind and heart. War, peace, reconstruction, destruction, Athens, Germany—these things have no significance to Mr. Roosevelt, who judging only from what he reads in the papers, sees only that there has been money lost in Wall Street. Has some fatality decended on all Republican minds which impels them to wage furious crusades about small potatoes which they have read about in the newspapers? Has the spirit of Mr. Hughes' campaign, with its veterinary surgeons and fish culturists, decended upon Mr. Roosevelt? Mr. Bennett's charges of corruption in high places rise to the climax of "That is the rumor in New York city." The Colonel sees by the papers that the Wilson world policies are all wrong. As Cicero might have thundered at Cataline, "Traitor and assassin, as I gather from the morning papers!" As Nathan might have said to David, "Thou art the man, as the headlines indicate."—New York Times.

In the matter of peace, even the President's mind is beginning to think, as Thomas A. Edson thought before the election, that when Wilson blunders he blunders in the right direction. Exchange.

CLEARNESS IN SPEAKING

"Louder," cried a man in the district superintendents' meetings when a member arose and started to speak. He was speaking so low and so indistinctly that he could not be heard twenty feet away. It looked as if that man's education had been seriously neglected. One of the first objects of education is good articulation. A person who hasn't that is not possessed of ideas worth declaring. He shows a lack of spirit, which is the basis of good ideas. A person who haggles his speech doesn't seem to hold opinions worth declaring. On the other hand, it shows a disrespect of his audience, if one does not make them hear what he says. It is one of the flowers of utterance to make it clear. We naturally despise a speaker who says things that make those close to him laugh, while we other fellows off at a little distance don't know what he is saying. We suggest that it is the duty of a presiding officer to stop a mumbling speaker and declare him out of order.—Ohio State Journal.

HOW AND WHY

The farmer asks how. The scientist wants to know why. This is the simple basis of the difference in two points of view. When an experiment station issues a bulletin of a hundred pages explaining why lime benefits a certain soil, the farmer seeks in it instructions on how to use lime. If he doesn't find the directions he becomes another recruit to the ranks of those who believe that the scientists should tell us how to farm rather than merely why some methods fail and others succeed.

Scientists are gathering information that can be used to develop good methods later on. And science follows and explains practice. There must be a middleman to sort out good practice from bad and put it into a form for the farmer to use. We call this fellow the extension man, and he really needs to be as well trained as the scientist, because he must interpret the scientist's work.

An ambitious young man asks if there is a short course or a correspondence course by which he can prepare himself to be an extension teacher of agriculture. There is none. A well-trained extension man has had thorough scientific training and considerable practical experience, and, more important than all else, he must be gifted with the ability to translate the scientists' result into the terms of practice.

These requirements make the job of the extension man one of the most difficult in the whole field of farming. It is not for young men who have been trained by short courses; it is the post-graduate job in agricultural teaching.—Country Gentleman.

WHERE THE DOCTORS AGREE

With a practically unanimous voice the doctors in recent meetings at the New York Academy of Medicine agree that the Chinese system of treating folks while they are well and leaving them alone when they are sick is not to be adopted in this country.

The general view was that the well man should not be disturbed. Thumping his chest and testing his arteries merely stir up his apprehensions. The more he talks or thinks about divers diseases the more liable he is to contract them. Referring to a prophecy that the day was coming when it would be fashionable to be examined physically and mentally every now and then Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute said:

That will only make people sicker—to examine them. Do you know why a dog doesn't die? I'll tell you—a dog never knows why he is living and that he is going to die; after he's dead he doesn't know it; therefore a dog never dies. People go on for years living orderly lives until somebody, maybe an insurance doctor, tells them they have something the matter with them, and, thenceforth, until they reach the grave, they are sick. Let the physician treat the sick and let the well alone. It is time more was done for the sick man.

This suggestion that the well need no physician is in excellent harmony with a statement coming from the highest of authorities many centuries ago. The insistence on keeping well is an insistence on the normal, so much desired in every branch of statistics, even that of the insurance company. Doctors themselves know the danger of being too much occupied with diseases. Jerome did not exaggerate the experiences of the average medical student when he told how his own first studies of human ailments brought him down with every known affliction except the housemaid's knee.

Of course, the doctors may have had possible disastrous misadjustments of the fee system in subject. The doctors must live, as well as other people, and good sound sense seems to be at the bottom of their conduct in this particular instance.

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BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Mr. James E. Nelson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Walter B. Hibbs has been ill of la grippe.

The Prince William County Board of Supervisors was in session yesterday at the Court House.

Forty-four marriage licenses were issued during 1916, at the Prince William County Court House.

A number of new students enrolled at the Manassas Graded School last week at the opening of the winter term.

The Manassas District School Board contemplates connecting the Bennett School Building with the town water system.

A dance was given last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Reid. A large number of guests were in attendance.

Little Arthur William Sinclair, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, fell Wednesday badly cutting his face.

Christine Breeden, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Breeden, who has been quite ill of pneumonia, is very much improved.

Louis F. Krenning, of Wytheville, grand master of Virginia, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, made a visit this week to the Manassas and Brentsville lodges.

A license was issued at the Prince William County Court House Wednesday for the marriage of Miss Jessie M. Manuel and Mr. W. P. Fitzwater, both of Nokesville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Pitts and little Miss "Patsy" Pitts plan to leave at an early date for Pulaski. Mr. Pitts has been appointed demonstration agent for Pulaski county.

Mr. R. E. Reeves cut his hand very badly Tuesday while cutting fodder with a corn knife. While the wound was given immediate attention, it continues to be very painful.

Services will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. J. F. Burks, rector, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School meets promptly every Sunday morning at 9:45.

Thieves entered Maddox & Byrd's store on Center street Wednesday night, breaking the lock on the rear door. Nothing was missing except a small amount of something to eat.

Mr. J. J. Conner is one of the delegates appointed by Governor Stuart to attend the sixth annual meeting of the Virginia Road Builders' Association at Norfolk, January 16, 17 and 18.

Ewell Camp Confederate Veterans, will hold a meeting next Friday, January 19, at the Court House, at 11 a. m. All members of the Camp are invited to attend. - W. Hutchison, Commander.

Hornbaker Ledman, ten-year-old son of Deputy Clerk L. Ledman and Mrs. Ledman, was shot through the hand last Friday by an air rifle. The shot has not been located and the wound is very painful.

The week of prayer observed in the Manassas churches closed Sunday evening with the service at the Manassas Baptist Church. Dr. Herwin U. Rupp, of Eastern College, preached on "The Constraint of Christ's Love."

A delightful party was given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond Ratcliffe, on Grant avenue. Music was rendered by the Eastern College orchestra and vocal solos were rendered by Miss Swartley, of Eastern, Miss Mary Lee Chapman and Mr. Lyman Patterson. Dancing and bridge were enjoyed.

The Auction Bridge Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Mrs. J. L. Harrell, at her home on West street. Mrs. C. R. C. Johnson is hostess to the Afternoon Bridge Club today at her home on P. street.

Dr. W. A. Newman left Wednesday for Fort Caswell, N. C., where, as a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, he has been placed in charge of the fort. Dr. Newman was accompanied by Mrs. Newman.

Services at Bethel Lutheran Church, Rev. Edgar Z. Pence, pastor, for the coming week will be as follows: Friday at 3 p. m. - Catechetical instruction. Sunday - Sunday School at 10 a. m. and preaching at 2:30 p. m.

The Episcopal Church at Warrenton has purchased from Rev. W. W. Page, of New York, formerly of Warrenton, the lot adjoining the church property on which will be erected a new rectory. It is expected that the work will begin at an early date.

Services at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. Halpenny, pastor, for the coming week will be as follows: Sunday - Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p. m. Thursday - prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

The State Corporation Commission has granted a charter to the Fauquier-Loudoun Bank, at Upperville, Fauquier county. The officers are J. A. Buchanan, president, and A. G. Reid, secretary, both of Upperville. The maximum and minimum capital is given at \$25,000 and \$20,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben M. Jenkins, who were married recently at Graves Chapel, Madison county, were serenaded Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Spies, on Center street. The party of serenaders was composed of men, women and young folk, numbering about fifty people.

The week's basketball schedule includes two games at Conner's Hall tonight - Manassas High School boys against Southern railway and high school girls against Warrenton High School girls - and a game at Eastern gymnasium tomorrow evening between Eastern and the Southern railway team.

Miss Eugenia H. Osbourn, principal of Manassas High School, who has been under treatment at a Washington hospital for several months, returned to Manassas Saturday. While Miss Osbourn is much improved in health, she has made no plans for resuming her school duties at once.

By request and for the benefit of those who contributed to the Armenian Relief fund at the time Mr. Kelsey was in Manassas, Mr. Powell M. Metz states that due acknowledgment of the receipt of the sum of \$55 has been made by Mr. Charles R. Crane, treasurer of the Armenian and Syrian Relief fund.

The Manassas Civic League was in session at the Town Hall Monday evening, Mr. G. Raymond Ratcliffe presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved by the members present. The committee on waste baskets and motion pictures were continued to the February meeting.

From Sunday's issue of the Washington Post: Verily, it is not good for man to be alone. So believed the Rev. William D. Smith, an Episcopal clergyman of Winchester, Va., who applied to Marriage License Clerk Kroll last week for a license to wed wife No. 4. The Rev. Mr. Smith is 55 years old, and his former wives are all dead. His new bride is Laura N. Dame, 29 years old, daughter of the Rev. Nelson P. Dame of this city. Her father was named in the license to perform the ceremony.

The moon entered an eclipse Monday morning, beginning at 12:30 and ending at 4:30 o'clock. The eclipse was visible to all persons on this side of the sphere who looked. The moon entered the shadow...

A freight wreck in the "cut" this side of Bristow, which has been the scene of many accidents, tore up about 300 feet of double tracking Wednesday about 9 p. m., blocking all traffic until 8 a. m. on the following day. The wreck was caused by a "hot box." Seven rear cars jumped the track and the engine which was ahead made the run to Manassas to wire for aid. The wrecking train arrived shortly before midnight. Nobody was injured.

Carroll Thomas, son of J. Gordon Thomas, a prominent citizen of Culpeper, died in Providence Hospital, Washington, on Friday, January 5th, as result of being accidentally shot with a rifle a few days ago. A singular fatality seemed to hover over the young man's birthdays. On the day he was 17 he was operated upon for acute appendicitis, on his 18th birthday his collar bone was severely crushed and he received the wound that caused his death upon his 19th birthday. - Free Lance.

Services at the Manassas Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alford Kelley, pastor, for the coming week will be as follows: Friday, January 12, at 7:30 p. m. - teachers' meeting at the Manse. Sunday - Sunday School at 10 a. m.; subject, John, the Baptist, and Jesus; preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. H. U. Rupp; subject, Three Desirable Blessings; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.; subject, Ought - Pledge Meeting; preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m.; subject, Not Doing Known Good in Sin. Wednesday - Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.; subject, Pressing Toward the Mark. A welcome for all visitors.

The Washington Post on Wednesday, referring to the appointment of Mr. Melvin C. Hazen, of Washington and Nokesville, this county, as chief of staff for the citizens' section of the inaugural parade, says Mr. Hazen, "besides being prominent in the affairs of the District government, has been untiring in his efforts to make the National Horse Show an event of country wide importance every year. That he has succeeded is attested by results. He has also done much to uphold the city through other means." Mr. Hazen also is president of the Prince William Horse Show Company.

What has become of the Prince William county pension board? I understand they advertised for a meeting last February, which meeting failed to meet on account of two of its members being sick. One of them died and the other resigned his position. I understand that others were appointed in their place, and yet no meeting has materialized. No call for a meeting has been issued during the year just passed - except the one which failed to meet. Surely there are a few of the old veterans left in the county who would like to take advantage of the recent enactments of our legislature; to get a small lift, enabling them to tide over our high priced cost of living at this time. I imagine that all of the old fellows are past their three score and ten years, for it has been quite a while since those strenuous times of Sixty-One to Sixty-Five. Does anybody know whether all the members of the board have passed over the River? Sincerely, A. C. ...

Information Wanted: What has become of the Prince William county pension board? I understand they advertised for a meeting last February, which meeting failed to meet on account of two of its members being sick. One of them died and the other resigned his position. I understand that others were appointed in their place, and yet no meeting has materialized. No call for a meeting has been issued during the year just passed - except the one which failed to meet. Surely there are a few of the old veterans left in the county who would like to take advantage of the recent enactments of our legislature; to get a small lift, enabling them to tide over our high priced cost of living at this time. I imagine that all of the old fellows are past their three score and ten years, for it has been quite a while since those strenuous times of Sixty-One to Sixty-Five. Does anybody know whether all the members of the board have passed over the River? Sincerely, A. C. ...

ABOUT PEOPLE WE KNOW

Miss Ethel Evans has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Hedding is visiting Mrs. H. D. Wenrich.

Miss Ada Woodyard spent Monday in Manassas.

Mrs. W. M. Brown is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Adah Wenrich is spending a few weeks in Alexandria.

Mrs. Lee Howdershell, of The Plains, spent Saturday in Manassas.

Mr. M. A. Rollins, of Bristow, was a Manassas visitor Wednesday.

Mr. Herbert Larrick, of Winchester, spent last Friday in Manassas.

Mrs. C. Whitmer and son Charles have been visiting in Washington.

Miss Frances Lemley, of Strasburg, spent Monday with Miss Margaret Gregory.

Mrs. F. R. Saunders and Mrs. D. R. Lewis are spending the day in Washington.

Miss T. P. Waters spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Smith, near Bristow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wenrich and little Miss Winnie Wenrich spent Sunday in Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Canton, S. D., have taken rooms at Mrs. Prescott's for the winter.

Mrs. J. E. Beale, of Haymarket, and her little daughter, Miss Laura Beale, spent Wednesday in Manassas.

Mr. R. Clarke Johnson left Sunday to resume his studies at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg.

Mr. Albert Bruch of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the new owner of Ben Lomond farm, has been in Manassas this week.

Misses Ruth Smith and Kate Wilton were in Washington Tuesday to hear Alma Gluck at the New National Theatre.

Mr. T. E. Didlake, of Charlotte, N. C., this week was the guest of Hon. Q. J. Meetze and Mrs. Meetze, at their home on West street.

Mr. J. C. Gregory and family have returned home after spending Christmas with Mr. Gregory's father, Mr. J. W. Gregory, of Stephen's City.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy R. Pote and little daughter Ethel, of Washington, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Pote's mother, Mrs. Barbara Pote, near town.

Mr. Lee Reid, of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., last week was the guest of Mr. J. H. Reid, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Norvell Larkin, on Grant avenue.

Mrs. James William Shackelford, of Remington, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Hixson, at their home on Fairview avenue.

Mrs. C. Edward Dombart, Mrs. Frank Smart and her little son Frank, all of Washington, and Mrs. Henry M. White, of Oklahoma, are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Merchant.

Watts Cylinder Corn Sheller. The best and most efficient power corn-sheller on the market. Made in different sizes, to suit the requirements of both large and small corn growers. Write for special circular and prices. Remember, we are headquarters for the best in Farm Implements and Farm Machinery. The Olds Gasoline Engine, which we sell, is one of the best of power Engines. Correspondence solicited. The Implement Co., 1332 Main St., - Richmond, Va.

The Enrollment in Our Christmas Savings Club CLOSES Monday, January 15, 1917 There are no restrictions. Everybody is welcome to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of membership. The first deposit makes you a member without any further expense or trouble except to keep up the small weekly payments, which anyone can do without inconvenience. Enroll yourself. Enroll the children. Enroll now. The Peoples National Bank OF MANASSAS, VA.

Henry K. Field & Co., Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Building Material OF ALL KINDS. ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Office: No. 115 N. Union Street. Factory: No. 111 N. Lee Street. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The Dixie Theatre SHOWING THE BEST THERE IS IN MOTION PICTURES TONIGHT - FRIDAY Edna Goodrich in "THE MAKING OF MADDALENA." SATURDAY Robert Warwick in "THE FLASH OF AN EMERALD." TUESDAY Kitty Gordon in "AS IN A LOOKING GLASS." In this picture Miss Gordon has a different gown for every hundred feet of film. Her costumes are famous for their brilliance and are said to be worth \$20,000. The story is one of intrigue, with a society setting. THURSDAY Pauline Frederick in "THE WORLD'S GREAT SNARE." FRIDAY Myrtle Steadman in "THE AMERICAN BEAUTY." SATURDAY House Peters in "THE HAND OF PERIL." House Peters is cast in the role of Kestener, of the Secret Service, who rounds up a band of counterfeiters. It is a detective play with many thrills.

Spring Work The Quality Store My goods are guaranteed and must prove satisfactory or your money back our demand. Give your horses a little tonic before they have to go into the field every day. It makes them more efficient. We have Hess & Clark's or International Sugar, 8c Pound A fresh supply of Groceries always on hand, such as Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Celery, Cranberries Etc. BOTH GOOD Prince William Pharmacy C. R. KELLY Manassas, Virginia The Store You Will Eventually Like Prescriptions? That's Our Business. Sprinkel's Old Stand Manassas, Va. "Songs of Love and War," \$1.00 Postpaid The Manassas Journal Publishing Company, Manassas, Va.

DAIRYMEN HEAR ADDRESS

Continued From First Page

not returned or own their own bottles, as is the case in some cities. Such an arrangement would enable the dealer to pay the consumer more for his milk and thus be able to furnish the consumer milk at the price he has been getting it.

No standard has been set for what shall constitute grade A milk. The commissioners of the district should be allowed to fix the standard, after conferring with a committee representing the farmers.

There seems to be an idea that the farmer is held responsible for the condition in which the milk reaches the consumer. This is a wrong conception as the farmer is held responsible for the condition in which the milk reaches the dealer, only.

No farmer has ever been prosecuted for a single high bacterial count, but only after a number of high counts. Under the grading system, instead of prosecuting a farmer his milk would be placed in a low class and sold as such.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF DAIRY HELP

In the use of the score card "perfect" means what the most particular sanitary inspector could insist on where there is unlimited means. It has been conclusively proven that in outbreaks of disease, caused by using unclean milk, the germs do not come from the water, from the cow or anywhere else except from the dairy help.

FAVORS GRADING OF MILK

The association went on record as favoring the grading of milk. Dr. Ashworth, the former inspector for this territory, was introduced and said that Prince William county produced some of the best milk shipped into Washington and if, when the system of grading is inaugurated, any grade A milk comes to Washington, it will have to come over the Southern Railway.

now has charge of not only the milk, but the groceries, etc., sold in the city. Dr. Ashworth said that he wished to endorse everything that Dr. Woodward had said.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Association passed the following resolutions: RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Prince William County Dairymen's Association that the appointment of an additional assistant bacteriologist in the Health Department of the District of Columbia...

RESOLVED, That the Senators and Representatives of the state of Virginia, in Congress, be urged to lend their support to such efforts as may be made by the District Commissioners to obtain such appropriations as may be necessary to permit the appointment of an assistant bacteriologist for the purpose named, and to equip and maintain for him a laboratory to be used in connection with such work.

The speakers were voted a vote of thanks for their addresses. At the conclusion of the addresses the Association went into business session. The resignation of Secretary W. R. Hooker was read, and accepted with regret. Mr. Sanders, the Cow Taster for the Association, was elected secretary.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in April. The place of the next meeting will be decided by the executive committee.

BANKS ELECT OFFICERS

C. K. McDonald and W. H. Brown Again Head Local Institutions.

The stockholders of the Manassas banks, in common with the stockholders of other banking institutions throughout the country, held their annual meetings on Tuesday at their respective banking houses. Later dinner was had at the New Prince William Hotel.

The directors of The People's National Bank are Messrs. William H. Brown, A. W. Sinclair, G. Raymond Ratcliffe, E. H. Hibbs, W. N. Lipscomb, A. A. Hooff, Ira E. Cannon, G. M. Ratcliffe, D. H. Prescott and C. A. Sinclair.

The National Association of Builders Exchanges of United States, Atlanta, Ga., February 13-15, 1917. Account the occasion on Southern Railway will have stations in Washington, D. C., and principal cities in Virginia, Jan. 31, Feb. 8, 10, 11 and 14, 1917.

EASTERN COLLEGE NOTES

Eastern has again opened her doors to old and new students for the second semester, and all are getting down to hard and earnest application of their books. Two of the new students are Mr. Norman Robinson, of Manassas, and Mr. Hill.

The Dramatic Club will present the very successful play, "Excuse Me," to a Culpeper audience this evening.

What resembles a Continental army is taking formation under the leadership of able generals and sub-officers. Soon a military regime will be making itself known at old Eastern.

FORMER RESIDENT DEAD

Wallace Brewer, a veteran employe of the Government Printing Office and a former resident of this county, died at his residence, Brentwood, Md., on Sunday, December 31, at the age of seventy-three years.

He was born in the Empire state and learned the printing trade in the office of the Republican, Hudson, N. Y. When the Civil war began he enlisted in the 128th New York regiment. He received his appointment to the Government Printing Office in 1867 and had been almost continuously employed there since.

ROLL OF HONOR

Cannon Branch honor roll for December: James Bucher, Claron Kline, Clarence Varner, Agnes Thomason, Louise Redmond, Frances Conner, Robert Redmond, Leslie Kline, Marvin Redmond, Oscar Kline, Samuel Hurley, James Wisler and Katherine Conner.

"Songs of Love and War," a collection of the best poems of the late Dr. H. M. Clarkson, \$1.00 postpaid. Address THE JOURNAL, Manassas, Virginia.

IN MEMORIAM

William James Primm (colored), was born Sept. 5, 1884, died Jan. 3, 1917. Was reared in Manassas; as a boy he worked first for Mr. and Mrs. Wood...

near, Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Tyler, of Manassas. After a short stay he went to Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and there he was loved by the family. After his services to them for years he went to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Portner; he served them and they liked him so well they sent him to their daughter, Mrs. Alma Koehler, in St. Louis.

After years of traveling he resigned, took the civil service and served four years as police officer in the city of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Elks O. U. Lodge of Philadelphia where he had many friends. He was well liked by both colored and white.

WOOD'S Seed Catalog

for 1917, tells about the best Farm and Garden Seeds and gives special information as to the best crops to grow, both for profit and home use.

WOOD'S SEEDS.

Write for catalog and prices of Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats or any Farm Seeds required. Catalog mailed free on request.

STATEMENT

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and Discounts, Other real estate owned, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

I, JAMES M. BARBER, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Occoquan...

BUSINESS LOCALS

Salesmen wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, O. It*
White Ash Stove Coal - The best that money can buy. J. H. Burke & Co. 34-tf
Why run the risk? One should bear in mind that fire insurance is like anything else that is purchased - the substantial kind is always worth more than the cheap variety - and while mutual insurance is usually sold at first cost, the ultimate cost is oftentimes staggering.

BELL'S BREAD

is made from best materials, baked in an up-to-date oven, handled by neat, clean, careful workmen. Ask for it - accept no other. We also have a nice QUICK LUNCH COUNTER where you can satisfy your appetite.

J. M. BELL

Rich's New Style Book of Shoe Fashions will be Mailed on Request. Illustrates several of the models which will be worn this fall and winter by discriminating people - men, women and children. With it you can buy with perfect satisfaction.

Advertisement for S. Kann Sons & Co. featuring Victrola X records. Includes the text: "THE BUSY CORNER" S. Kann Sons & Co. 8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE. WASHINGTON, D. C. \$75.00 Spent at Kann's - The Home of Sealed Records - Puts This VICTROLA X IN YOUR HOME. Pay for it on Your Own Terms in Reason.

DR. L. F. HOUGH DENTIST M. I. C. Building, Manassas, Va.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE Having determined to devote our whole time to the Real Estate and Insurance business, we hereby solicit all property for sale and request those having property to list the same with us promptly.

Everything is Going Up! Cost of living, farm implements have advanced; it costs much more to educate your children than formerly; wearing apparel and everything you buy is going up.

REWARD If the person who found a red Morocco purse, containing money and a valuable key and with the name of Mrs. E. F. Day inside, will return it to THE JOURNAL office, a liberal reward will be given and no questions asked.

ESTRAY NOTICE White and black setter dog from my premises on Dec. 18. Wore a collar with no name but locked with a small brass lock. Any information as to where this dog can be found will be appreciated and suitable reward offered. Write W. S. Ryland, Manassas, Va.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY
PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH
SCHEDULE

In effect September 24, 1916.
Schedule figures published only as information—not guaranteed.

Trains Leave Manassas as follows:

SOUTHBOUND.
No. 4—Daily local, 8:30 a. m. Delivered connection at Orange daily except Sunday to C. O. for Gordonsville and Richmond.
No. 43—Daily through train for Charlotte, 10:08 a. m. all stop at Manassas on flag.
No. 17—Except Sunday, local from Washington to Warrenton, 8:22 a. m.
No. 15—Daily local for Warrenton, Charlottesville and waystations, 5:12 p. m. Pullman Parlor Car to Warrenton.
No. 41—Daily through train, 10:45 p. m. stops to let off passengers from Washington and Alexandria and to take on passengers for points at which scheduled to stop.

NORTHBOUND.
No. 18—Except Sunday, local from Warrenton to Washington, 7:00 a. m.
No. 16—Daily through train between Charlottesville, Warrenton, Manassas and Washington, 9:05 a. m.
No. 14—Daily from Harrisonburg to Washington, 9:47 a. m. Pullman Parlor Car.
No. 10—Daily local, 2:10 p. m. Connection at Orange with C. & O. Railway from Richmond and Gordonsville.
No. 28—Daily, 8:03 p. m. local train between Harrisonburg, Manassas and Washington.
No. 44—Daily through train between Manassas and Washington, 8:25 p. m.
No. 36—Daily through train, coasted and sleeping cars for Washington and New York, 10:20 p. m. stops on flag.

WESTBOUND.
No. 49—Daily local for Harrisonburg and intermediate points, 9:40 a. m.
No. 21—Daily local to Harrisonburg, 5:00 p. m.

Temperance Notes

LABOR CONDEMNS SALOON.
"The time has come in this country when even men who take an occasional drink and feel it their right and privilege to do so, if they please, are coming to agree that it is not right for a man to make it his business to cultivate the vices of a community, and to take from men money that belongs to their families, giving them in exchange liquid madness, brutality, insanity and damnation."
These words were spoken by Rev. William B. Millard in an address at a remarkable labor meeting held at the Casino theater, Chicago. "The labor union, like the church," continued Mr. Millard, "should regard the open saloon as its greatest enemy. The time has come, nay is so near, that the rosy radiance of the glorious dawn already greets our eyes, when the saloon will be abolished and the barkeeper outlawed, so that a man may no longer be waylaid on payday and sent home to his broken-hearted wife and terrified little ones a raging, loathsome, penniless beast."
Tremendous applause greeted these sentiments. The theater was packed to utmost capacity with representatives of union labor.

RED ROSES INSTEAD.
The place formerly occupied by one of Spokane's most notorious saloons is now a "brilliantly lighted, clean-smelling" market where "chops, cabbages and groceries replace the foaming brew" once sold there in great abundance. At the same counter where "red noses" were formerly in line, a fair maiden now dispenses "red roses," and at the site of the former "big bar," young men are now busy dealing out fresh meats of all kinds. Nobody but the former brewer and saloonkeeper complains that "business is ruined under prohibition. 'Spokane is feeling right smart pert under prohibition, thank you!'"

CITY'S EXPENSES.
Mayor Anderson of The Dalles, Oregon, furnishes this bit of testimony:
"Since the first of the year, when the prohibition law went into effect, all lines of business have improved. This changed condition is particularly noticeable in groceries and meat markets, both cash business and collections showing a marked gain. The following figures are taken from our official records and show the effect of prohibition on the police court:
Arrests for Drunkenness. Cost of Feeding City Prisoners.
Jan. and Feb., 1917, 42. \$22.00
Jan. and Feb., 1916, 124. 122.00
Jan. and Feb., 1915, 127. 139.72
Jan. and Feb., 1914, 127. 139.72
Jan. and Feb., 1913, 127. 139.72
Jan. and Feb., 1912, 127. 139.72

TESTIMONY FROM ILLINOIS.
According to the records of the police officials in Illinois dry cities have 75 per cent less crime to contend with than wet cities of the same size. Aurora, while under the saloon administration, had 1,006 arrests for drunkenness, while in dry Rockford, with the same population, there were only 719 arrests. Wet Joliet had 1,832 arrests for drunkenness while dry Decatur had 564. Both towns are of the same size. Still another instance was the 3,813 arrests in East St. Louis as against 454 in dry Galesburg. The reports show that the majority of these arrests was due to the introduction of liquor from the surrounding wet territory.

TEETOTALERS WIN.
In Germany a walking contest was conducted over a course of 62 miles. Eighty-one men entered the contest, of whom only 24 were abstainers, but the first four men who crossed the line were abstainers. Of the ten prize-winners, six were teetotalers and two had been abstaining for some time while in training. More than half of the non-abstainers fell out by the way, but only two of the 24 abstainers.

THEY WORK ANYWAY.
"It's the women," growled a portly seaman. "They are behind all of this. They will find out. If they are going to run things, we are going to let them work." Whereupon, his quick-witted listener remarked, "The wives of sailors and seamen have had to work. If they have to choose between a sober husband and work, or a drunken man and work anyway, I think they will take the dry man."

LAW WELL ENFORCED.
Following various rumors that the prohibition law was being violated the chief of police of Centralia, Wash., offered \$30 reward from his own purse for information leading to the conviction of a bootlegger. The chief declares there is not one in the city. To a man who said he could get whiskey, the chief gave a dollar to buy a bottle. The dollar was later returned.

MEN BUYING MORE CLOTHES.
"Last year I hired a man to go out and work against state-wide prohibition. If it were to be voted upon again, I would employ a man to go out and work for it. My business has increased 25 per cent since January 1."
The man who said this is in the tailoring business in Portland, Ore.

EFFECTS OF LIQUOR.
Said one wife, "When my husband drinks whiskey, he soon gets stupid, but when he drinks beer, he runs after me with a knife!"

"Why do the Nations so Furiously Rage?"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

her vast Slavic population, both by force and by appeal to their natural love and hatred of Russia.

(2) Serbia asks protection against the menace of Austria-Hungary to her existence and awaits the development of a stronger and greater state with a sea-coast on the Adriatic.

(3) Russia has in later years urged diligently among the Balkan states the policy of "Pan-Slavism" and is held largely responsible for the suspicion and resistance to the Teutonic powers in that peninsula. For centuries she has striven for Constantinople and now deems herself about to attain that goal. She moreover covets a port on the Mediterranean; she has cast longing eyes at certain portions of the respective territories of Sweden and Austria and will not scruple to help herself upon occasion.

(4) Germany seeks to draw her allies to her by proving to them that her armed forces will fight in their defense through thick and thin; it is her intention to crush France more thoroughly than in 1870 and so reduce her to a second rate power; if possible, she will wrest the control of the seas from England in order that that country's colonial empire may be ended and her existence threatened; she purposes to annex both Holland and Belgium, and to substitute her own for Russian domination in both the Near and Far East.

(5) France cherishes dearest of all the prospect of regaining her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which her school children are taught to regard as French provinces temporarily in the hands of a foreign power and which have so reciprocated this feeling as never to have been allowed a popular government by Germany. As a second object, the French people and army seek to wipe out, in the eyes of the world, their fearful defeat and disgrace under the Second Empire of Napoleon III in 1870 and to prove that they cannot be so humiliated a second time.

(6) Belgium seeks effectual safeguards by Germany against such a violation of her neutrality as occurred in August, 1914; she requires full indemnity for the terrible havoc suffered by her through the German invasion; and she demands the restoration of her sovereignty as an independent state.

(7) England seeks especially to overthrow in Germany the oligarchical military domination of Prussia which she holds responsible for the war; to retain intact her vast colonial empire; and, above all, not only to strengthen her hold on India, but also with the aid of Japan to increase her influence in the Far East; she longs to draw the German navy out of its harbors of refuge, destroy it, and so retain her control of the seas; and she stands shoulder to shoulder with Belgium in her hands.

(8) Japan seeks to aid her ally, England, by removing from the Far East any German menace to her control over India; and, more directly, to pay off an old grudge against Germany by taking possession of one of the withheld fruits of her victory over China in 1897, namely, the naval base and fortress of Kiau-Chau.

(9) Italy's motives center about three territorial objectives—first, the enlargements of her territory on the other side of the Adriatic in direct defiance to Austria's desires; second, the extension of her colonies, of which she now possesses only one, Tripoli; the annexation of Trentino, an Italian-speaking district in the southern Tyrol, and the great sea-port of Trieste.

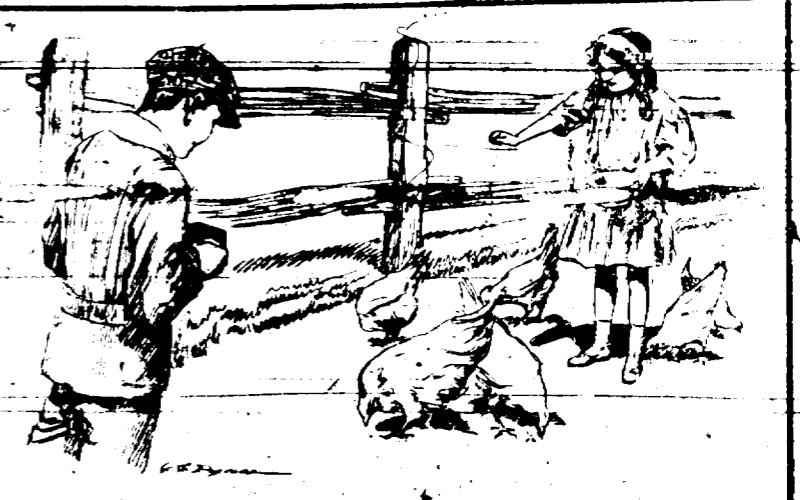
(10) Turkey has entered this war at the instance of Germany, whose influence has been for many years dominant at the Sublime Porte, and she hopes that in return for the aid she has given her ally, both in the field and by closing the Dardanelles to the Entente commerce, Germany will not only prevent her being blotted out of Europe altogether, but also give her back much of the Balkan territory she lost in the disastrous war of 1912.

(11) Bulgaria has joined the central powers, believing that as their ally she will get certain territorial possessions she covets, chief of which is the territory she was compelled to cede to Serbia after the Balkan wars.

(12) Roumania, like her other Slavic neighbors, coveted Turkish and Bulgarian territory and relied upon the success of the cause of the Entente allies to give it to her.

Such were the conditions of danger existing in Europe for the last quarter of a century which finally precipitated the great war which Europe had been dreading for years and yet ceaselessly preparing for. In the obscure little town of Sarajevo in Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, fell dead by the bullet of a self-styled Serbian patriot the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the imperial crown of Austria-Hungary. Austria immediately suspected that this was more than the mere act of a mad fanatic—she viewed it as but the culmination of many Russo-Serbian plots against her rule and as a great Slavic blow aimed at her integrity. Her ministers were not slow to find pretexts for war; an ultimatum was suddenly presented to the Serbian government making many and peremptory demands upon the little kingdom. The war clouds gathered quickly in the fateful twenty-four hours that followed: Russia declared wrathfully that she would never permit war to be made upon Serbia "upon a mere pretext," while Germany muttered ominously that the powers must keep their hands off, otherwise she would support, "faithful to our duty as allies, the neighbor-monarchy with all the power at our command." And while the nations of western Europe, notably France and England, labored hopefully to avert the impending smash-up, on July 25 the ultimatum expired with Serbia complying with ninety-nine per cent of the Austrian demands—all but one—and while still hesitating about that one found the Austrian guns thundering on her frontiers, her capital shelled, and all Europe ablaze from Liege to Belgrade. Into the bloody maelstrom thus created, all Europe toppled with appalling swiftness: Austria declared war on Serbia; Russia on Austria; Germany on Russia; France, Japan, and England on Germany; Flanders was inundated with the Teutonic hordes; and the armed forces of all the rest of Europe, especially in the Balkans, were straining at the leash ready to plunge into the bloody riot.

The great first campaign with which the die was cast and the deluge of war released upon Europe evidently centers about



Let them have a

BROWNIE

The children always enjoy taking pictures—it adds to the pleasures of the day's outing; besides, taking them is clean, educational fun

With every Kodak or Brownie purchased—a free, year's subscription to "Kodakery," a monthly magazine for the amateur photographer.

Dowell's Pharmacy

"THE REXALL STORE"

PULIN & MARTIN CO.

Washington's Leading Store

—For China, Glass, Silverware, Etc.

Our supremacy in the following lines has been recognized for years. Dependable quality, exclusively lowest prices for THE BEST.

- Starling Silverware
- Finest Plated Ware
- High-Grade Cutlery
- China Tableware
- Table Glassware
- Rich Cut Glass
- Toilet Sets
- Brass and Copper Ware
- Chafing Dishes
- Chafing Dish Accessories
- Student Lamps
- Parlor Lamps
- Kitchen Utensils
- Bathroom Fixtures
- Eddy Refrigerators, etc.

PULIN & MARTIN CO.
Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silverware.
1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Everything Good to Eat

My line embraces Staple and Fancy Groceries
Queensware, Tin and Enamelware

COME IN AND BE CONVINCED

D. J. ARRINGTON
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

New Wall Paper

Wall paper has gone up 25 per cent. We bought our stock before the rise and are selling at the old price. Come at once if you need paper—it is going fast.

Foot's Wall Paper House

"Songs of Love and War," a collection of the best poems of the late Dr. H. M. Clarkson. \$1.00 postpaid. Address THE JOURNAL, Manassas, Virginia.

You May Send One Dollar

for one year's subscription to The Journal as you would cash a draft at your bank—knowing that

You Will Receive Full Value

Jewelry, Sporting Goods

When you think of purchasing a watch, a ring, a scarf or brooch pin, or other jewelry, remember we can supply your wants. Most anything in the sporting goods line will be found here—at an attractive price.

Watch Repairing and Fitting of Glasses

H. D. WENRICH

Jeweler and Optician Manassas, Virginia

Larkin-Dorrell Co., Inc.

Main Office and Salesroom Manassas, Va. Branch Warehouse Nokesville, Va.

OUR STOCK OF Horse, Dairy and Poultry Feed IS NOW COMPLETE

You are cordially invited to visit our Nokesville Warehouse, located in the Hinegardner Building. Residents of this vicinity will find it both profitable and convenient to patronize our Branch Store.

We have just received a Carload of

BIRSELL WAGONS

If interested in Wagons call and let us explain the advantages of a Birdsell.

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Located in M. L. C. Building. Battle Street, Opposite Post Office

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS ASSIST CITIES

Merchants in Town Reap as Much Profit as Peasants Living Along Improved Highways.

"Men who have been successful in building up large enterprises, men who have made a lifelong study of conditions of affairs where bad roads predominate, and men who have put their best efforts into improving highways are unanimous in one opinion—that it is the duty of big cities to help in building good roads that lead into their limits," said a good roads enthusiast to a Washington Star representative.

"The cities derive as much benefit as, if not more than, the residents along the route of the proposed improvement."

"It has been proved time and time again that farm lands with a hard



Good Road in Washington Suburb.

road outlet into the city are far more valuable than the farm that is shut off from the city five months out of the year on account of impassable roads.

"The farmer benefits by easier hauling, cheaper transportation, time saving and better social conditions for his wife, children and self."

"The city benefits by cheaper produce, the opportunity for the rural resident to get into the city and make purchases and the merchant in town can extend his zone of delivery far out into the country."

"The best proof that good roads bring prosperity is brought home to the very doors of Washington by a comparison of the two states on the borders of the District of Columbia."

"Maryland has practically finished a six-year job of good roads building. Virginia has hardly commenced. A two-hour automobile ride, say to Frederick, Md., followed by a two-hour ride through Virginia to Warrenton, will show a contrast that is not hard to understand."

"Washington has profited greatly by the good roads to Frederick. It has brought thousands of dollars to this city."

"Within the past year a good road has been built to Fairfax, Va., which is half way to Warrenton. Conditions for the better are noticeable along this stretch. Twenty-three more miles are needed to put Warrenton in close touch with the capital. A greater part of the amount necessary has been raised in the country district, the balance is looked for in Washington. Just how far the business and motorists in Washington will go along this line is problematical, but that Washington will profit by a good road to Warrenton or any other Virginia town within a radius of fifty to one hundred miles is a certainty. Making the path to one's door easy for the purchaser is always good advertising. Helping build a good road into the city that will bring thousands of buyers into town is surely making the path easier."

ASPHALT OIL BEST ON ROADS

University of Missouri Engineering Dean Says Tests Show It is Superior to Asphalting Elix.

The only kind of oil used in oiling streets or roads, in the opinion of Dean E. J. McCasland of the school of engineering of the University of Missouri, should be an oil that contains asphalt. Oil that contains paraffin is not recommended because it leaves a road maddy and sticky.

The engineering experiment station here has analyzed many samples of road oils sent to the university from various parts of the state. Oil that has an asphalt base will give almost as much satisfaction as asphalt pavement in the opinion of Dean McCasland.

Good Roads Fill Churches.

The good road fills the country churches. It stands for neighborliness, and, best of all, it leaves good schools all along its line. It keeps the country boy with it. The good road is a sign of the culture, knowledge and civilization in a county, a state, or a nation. Does your community stand the test?

Maintenance of Roads.

The first and most important in the maintenance of earth roads is to keep the surface well drained.

"Why do the Nations so Furiously Rage?"

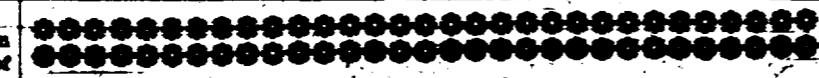
CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX

the great German offensive plan of campaign, in all its details the product of years of labor on the part of the German General Staff and the object of anxious speculation and attempted anticipation on the part of the rest of Europe. In its general outline it was: to force the German army at any terrific pace over the French borders; crush its way through France to Paris like a thunderbolt; with that city taken force the submission of France; then rush the victorious troops back to Eastern Prussia to give battle to the invading Russians, which were all the while to be held in check by armies of France and Italy. Truly Napoleonic in its conception was this brilliant strategic edifice and it might have won the war, save at the outset it was suddenly balked by two unforeseen opposing factors—(1) the intervention of England; and (2) the refusal of assistance by Italy; and with a consideration of these our story closes.

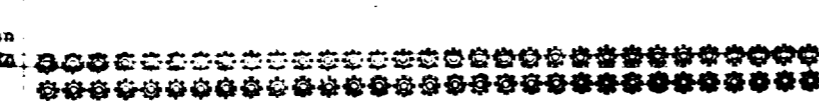
(1) The plans of the German General Staff for the great drive against France called for the march of the German armies through Belgium up the valley of the Meuse, by Liege, and into France by way of Maubeuge, for it was regarded as a matter of life and death to march into France by the quickest and shortest route so as to strike the overwhelming blow at the earliest possible moment. To do this it was necessary to strike France where France was least prepared and that was distinctly not from the German frontier where the French had erected the tremendous fortifications of Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort against just such an attack. But Belgium, like the Kingdom of Holland and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was guaranteed against such a use by the international treaties of 1839, confirmed by those of 1870, which state specifically that "Belgium in the limits above described shall form a state independent and perpetually neutral." To these treaties the Royal Prussian, later rechristened the Imperial German Government was a signatory party. But the dictum of the General Staff was that the success of their great plan of campaign, on which hung the supremacy of Germany, depended upon the passage of the German troops at all costs through Flanders. And this unanswerable argument had its way; the German Chancellor made shift for himself to excuse it: in the German Reichstag on August 4, 1914 he spoke bluntly of the invasion as "the wrong that we now commit," and found his only refuge in saying that if the Germans had not committed it the French would have done so. That England should of a sudden demand in no uncertain terms a reversal of this policy of "necessity" had never once occurred to the German government, the Chancellor was incredulous that so great a time should be made over a mere "scrap of paper," but when he had assured himself that England's displeasure was genuine he made haste to offer the Royal Government as the price of its neutrality a guarantee that no territory of Holland or Belgium should be seized; that their neutrality should be respected after the passage of the German troops; and one-half of the territorial possessions of France. But England indignantly refused to be bought off, and within forty-eight hours the colossal British fleet, under the command of Sir John R. Jellicoe, was proceeding in the line of battle to the North Sea to destroy the Kaiser's fleet. England at war swept all German ships from the ocean, made Germany feel very seriously the pinch of a blockade on imported foodstuffs, and stiffened Belgian and French resistance on the continent with a small but very tenacious body of seasoned fighting men.

(2) The second blow to the great German plan, which involved united action by Germany, Austria, and Italy against France and Russia alone, fell when Italy refused to help Austria against Russia and invade France from the southeast. The Triple Alliance, to which Italy was a party, provided only for mutual defense in case any member should be the victim of an attack by an outside nation. But Italy had never forgotten Austria's denigration of *Italia Irredenta*; she was only too glad to swallow the excuse put in her mouth by France, when the latter purposely refrained from any overt act until the German declaration of war was issued, and German troops actually on her soil. Italy declared herself absolved from the obligations of the Triple Alliance and proclaimed her neutrality, consequently the manpower of the great Teutonic effort was lessened by 1,200,000 men.

So it is seen that even while peace lingered in Europe, conditions and tendencies of danger, the potential causes of the cataclysm, were forming and embedding themselves in the very roots and foundations of the stately national edifices of civilized Europe. The antagonism of the Slav and the Teuton in the Balkans applied the needed torch to the powder magazine; in ever widening circles on the broad sea of international friendships and alliances sped the fatal forces of destruction; while at the last came the spirit of militarism, and its consequent inhuman and unnatural conception of honor or of professional duty, which set the whole world ablaze with its cry of "For King and Country!"



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Builders and contractors can now avail themselves of unusual bargains, as we are selling many of these lines at about one-half what is usually charged for it on the present market.

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ARE YOU GUILTY?

A FARMER carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer.

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said:

"Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you had the stuff I have here."

MORAL—ADVERTISE

