

CALLS CONFLICT CHRISTIAN'S WAR

Presbyterian Pastor Tells Why the Church Backs Nation Against Germany

The following sermon was delivered at the Manassas Presbyterian Church a short time ago by the pastor, Rev. Alford Kelley:

Text: "The war was of God." I Chronicles, 5:22.

The war of the Israelites, like that of the Americans in the present contest, was ordained of God.

Why have so many of our conscripted soldiers, who are Christians, cheerfully obeyed the call to defend their country in the interest of liberty and peace? Why have so many of our male church members volunteered in this present war? (It may be of interest and cause for just pride that three members of families in this church and three in the Clifton church, who have entered their country's service, are volunteers.)

Why are so many Christian parents willingly sacrificing their boys? And why are our churches as churches endorsing the war, maintaining honor rolls of soldiers who are at the front, and even purchasing Liberty Bonds?

These are questions that need answering, and we feel that they can be given a satisfactory reply.

I recently was in discussion with an advocate of peace. He was opposed to using legal force, much less any form of might, in antagonizing the Germans and their allied powers. He was asked as to what he would do if someone were to come to his home for the purpose of burning his barn or murdering some of his family. He rather evaded the question and was then told that he would endeavor to restrain that evil-minded person. He would call on his neighbors to assist in that control, and he would be perfectly satisfied to have the intended criminal placed where he could be kept from doing an injury, and taught to consider the interests and rights of his fellow men. The member of the Mennonite church in question was further told that all laws were simply a crystallization of his sentiment which was intended to protect the public against evil forces in the community, and that even a war could be justified in restraining any evil government or degenerate nation that wished to take an unfair advantage of other, and especially weaker, nations. On this basis, it has been felt that there was justice in restraining Indians, negro rioters, moonshiners, Molly McGulres, anarchists in Chicago, the Mafia and railroad rioters locally.

On certain occasions, different sections of a country have engaged in the strife of civil war. Governments sometimes contend against the mother country, as in the case of America in the Revolutionary war, the Boer war in Africa and the Sepoy rebellion in India.

Some nations seek to oppress, conquer and make subject other nations. So, at present, we have an effort being made to make subject the various nations of the earth to be formed into a world power and to be ruled by the Kaiser and his clan of Kultur. Accordingly, America is at war against Germany and her allies and the church endorses the war and prays for victory.

This attitude is not inconsistent with Christ's teaching that if one smite you on the one cheek you are to turn the other. This statement has reference to minor offenses. Even our Mennonite friend would not let the criminal burn his barn and then invite him to burn his house with the family. The man who is smit-

ten on one cheek and then invites some one to shoot him in the other will be properly classed as a fool. The Germans at the beginning of the war boasted that they would enter Belgium in three days, take France in three weeks, conquer Great Britain in three months and be victorious over America in three years. These nations have very properly opposed this plan with all the forces of the army and navy of their respective countries.

The Kaiser claims to be fighting a defensive war, but it is to be noticed that all the four fronts where the war is going on are on foreign soil. If I am fighting you in your house I cannot make any sane person believe that I am fighting a defensive battle. By the courtesy of one of our local papers, I have in my possession a pamphlet entitled "How the War Came to America." This booklet was issued by the Committee on Public Information, composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. George Creel.

At the first Hague conference in 1899 effort was made to establish an inter-state court, in order to have a world peace. In 1907, at the second conference at The Hague, a second effort was made toward this end. But, on both occasions, largely through the opposition of the German empire, and its satellites, the efforts of the various countries to secure

a general treaty of compulsory arbitration failed. When the war broke out in 1914 President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality was endorsed by the people of this nation and an honest effort was made to act and speak "in a spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. But, it was extremely difficult to maintain this spirit of neutrality. Public opinion was deeply stirred by the German invasion of Belgium and by reports of atrocities there."

Early in the war our government saw that complications on the seas would make it difficult for us to keep out of the conflict. It was seen that we could not win freedom of the seas—"for us a vital interest"—unless we consented to do our share in maintaining freedom on land as well, that we could not have peace in the world, the peace we loved and needed for the protection of our democracy—unless we were willing and prepared to help to restrain any nation that willfully endangered the peace of the whole world family.

For any dissensions that might arise between the United States and Germany, there existed no arbitration treaty between the two governments. The United States had tried to establish with Germany relations similar to those that we had with Great Britain and nineteen other nations, but these overtures had been rejected by the German government.

Early in the war the government of Germany stirred up a feeling of ill-will against the United States because this nation, being neutral, insisted on its rights to trade in munitions with the belligerent powers. Germany and Austria in 1912 and 1913, in the Balkan wars had sold munitions to the belligerents. "Their appeals to us in the present war were not to observe international law but to revise it in their interest."

Shortly after this, there arose our principal controversy with the German government, because the latter declared that they would establish a sea zone where their submarines would operate without regard to the accepted principles of international law. Then our country was aroused by the sinking of the Lusitania. "This attack upon our rights was not only grossly illegal, it defied the fundamental concepts of humanity."

During all this period, accredited representatives of the Central Powers—protected from criminal prosecution by immunity to members of the diplomatic corps—"conspired against our international peace, placed spies throughout the land, and even in high positions of trust in departments of our government. While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States the government of Germany had its agents at work in both Latin-America and Japan." They endeavored to start insurrections in Cuba, Haiti and San Domingo; they planned to seize the Danish Islands and everywhere throughout South America they were trying to stir up one nation against another and to get all of them to be arrayed against the United States.

Reluctantly but under the necessity of having unquestionable evidence of treachery, our government demanded the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador and of the German military and naval attaches. "Proof of their criminal violations was presented to their governments. But these governments in reply offered no apologies nor did they issue repentments. It became clear that such intrigue was their settled policy."

German submarine attacks continued against the lives and property of American citizens,

notwithstanding the strong protests of our government. The German government agreed at the time of the Sussex outrage to cease their submarine warfare and for nearly a year maintained some pretense of keeping that promise, but... German secretary of foreign affairs, had secretly, on January 16, 1917, sent a note to the German minister in Mexico, telling him of the German intention to repudiate the Sussex pledge and instructing him to offer to the Mexican government New Mexico and Arizona, if Mexico would unite with Japan in an attack upon the United States. On the last of January, 1917, Count Bernstorff gave to Mr. Lansing a note in which it was stated that the German government proposed to make more ruthless work of their submarines at sea. The German chancellor also stated before the Imperial Diet that the ruthless policy had not been employed earlier merely because the Imperial Government had not been ready to act. "In brief, under the guise of friendship and a cloak of false promises, the German government had been preparing this attack."

This was a frank statement of the German position and a direct challenge to the United States. This challenge was taken up. On February 3, 1917, the President addressed both the houses of Congress and declared that the

relations with Germany had been completely severed. On March 12, our government ordered that armed guards be placed on our merchant ships. On the 6th of April, the House accepted the joint resolution, which had already passed the Senate, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

Mohammed said, "Tread upon the proud until he forget his pride." This we propose to do with respect to the arrogant Kaiser. Napoleon sought world sovereignty and spent his last days on St. Helena. In some such place we hope to assist in having the Kaiser spend his last years.

One of our Washington ministers, who was in Berlin two years ago, in conversation with some of the German military officers, was told frankly that there were a great many things in America that the Germans wanted and proposed to take. Our ministerial friend told them to come over and help themselves.

That you may know some of the plans of the German empire, I quote from a little book entitled "Gems (?) of German Thought." These quotations are extracts from the writings of German leaders. I quote these verbatim, so that you may be sure that I am not drawing on my imagination.

The German chancellor, Count

von Hertling, who is a Catholic, has said, "Germany and her allies should restore the temporal power of the Pope."

Apparently there is an effort being made to unite Roman Catholicism and Kaiserism. The Pope has declared that Protestantism is a revolt against divinely constituted authority. Similarly, the Kaiser's idea is that all nations opposing him are revolting against divinely constituted authority.

It seems that the Papacy is in league with Germany. In 1874 Cardinal Manning, speaking of the temporal power of the Pope, said, "There is only one solution and that is the terrible scourge of a continental war, a war that will exceed the horrors of any war of the first empire." It seems that the Kaiser is in league with the Pope to secure (Continued on Page Seven)

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

["MORE THAN TWO MERCHANTS IN MANASSAS? You don't say! Well, I have been living in the county for six months and the first thing I did was to take the county paper to get acquainted with the situation. I saw the names of two merchants and was a little surprised because I had expected to find more business at the county seat. Twenty-five or thirty, you say? Why don't they advertise? I have been so busy with a mail-order catalog for the last six months that it is nearly worn out and I was just about to send for a new one from Chicago. Many thanks for the tip. I like to trade at home, but a man can't be blamed for sending to the city when the business folk of his own community show publicly so steadily that he doesn't know they're there."]

["This little conversation (more truth than poetry, to be exact) is printed on this page of THE JOURNAL as a respectful suggestion to Manassas merchants who have goods worth advertising. Our circulation is the largest in the county and we do not hesitate to speak of its quality: Your advertising will be READ BY THE READERS YOU WANT TO REACH."]

["OUR BOOKS ARE OPEN TO INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES"]

["IF YOUR ADVERTISING IS BACKED BY SOUND BUSINESS INTEGRITY, THE JOURNAL CAN SHOW YOU RESULTS."]

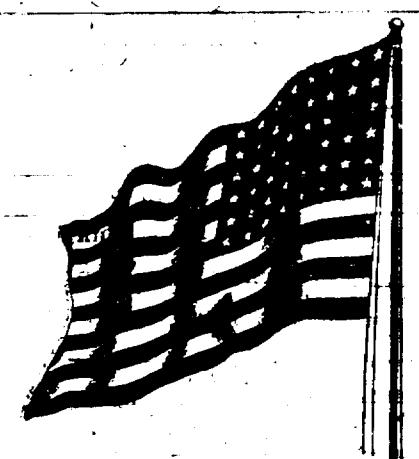
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FREEDOM THE FUNDAMENTAL WAR AIM

The war lords and spokesmen of Germany utter howls of rage and dismay in commenting upon President Wilson's address. If they were astonished by Premier Lloyd George's sturdy declaration of war aims, they are stupefied by the ultimatum that reaches them from the New World.

In connection with its military campaigns Germany has diligently conducted a peace offensive, in the hope that confusion of purpose might be engendered among the allies, causing a break somewhere and thereby enabling Germany to issue from the war with most of her loot intact. The people of Germany must have peace sooner than the people of allied countries must have it, but the German warmakers have been trying to devise a peace that will give Germany large acquisitions and permit her to escape without punishment or discomfiture.

President Wilson's address puts an end to the German hopes. From high to low, the people of Germany now know that they cannot keep their loot and have peace. In order to obtain peace they must either become harmless or free—that is, they may democratize themselves and thus prepare for a peace based upon justice, or they may continue the fight until they are whipped and made harmless. In neither event can they have both peace and spoils.

"President Wilson is trying to queer our negotiations at Brest-Litovsk," cries one of the German organs. We hope that was one of Mr. Wilson's aims, and we ardently hope it will succeed. It was high time that the allies should let Russia know that free nations sympathize with her, in spite of her violent gyrations in trying to find stable government.

Every day brings out more distinctly the great fact that this war has become a revolution for the freedom of nations, including the German nation. The war ought not to end prematurely, leaving huge proportions of the human race in slavery. It should be fought to the point where all the large nations are agreed that each nationality must be permitted to occupy its ancestral soil and there govern and develop itself according to its own national genius. As soon as Germany and Austria-Hungary see this light of truth there can be quick and just peace, equitable to those nations. Until they see this light they must face the bayonets and bullets of the world.

The world is not fighting because it seeks to shed blood, but having been compelled to take up the sword in defense of the liberty that had been accumulated up to 1914, it has now made up its mind not to lay down the sword until freedom is substantially universal. That is now the only guarantee of permanent peace. It is better to fight and hold on to

any advantages of the fight than to make temporary peace and lose those advantages at the opening of fresh war. Germany is breathing hard now, and her people are losing their lust for world domination as their bellies flatten. Continued war will bring them to reason. Temporary peace would enable them to regain their flesh and arm themselves anew.

Nothing more accurate and luminous has been said by any statesman during this war than Mr. Balfour's remark that Germany must be powerless or free. Other nations are either powerless or free, and many of them are both. If Germans were free, peace would be automatic. If Germans will not make themselves free, the world must make them powerless. The point has been reached where the alternative is a harmless Germany or a Germanized world.

The war has taught mankind that no nation can be trusted unless it is governed by its own people. Human safety requires that all nations not self-governed shall be disarmed or destroyed. Germany has the choice, along with all other nations, to free herself or commit suicide. The outside world does not care how Germans rule themselves. If they like Hohenzollerns they can have all the Hohenzollerns they like, but in dealing with the rest of the world it must be clear that Germany is governed with consent of the governed, or the war will not and cannot cease. Washington Post.

THE NEXT HOUR

Everything can happen in the next hour that has ever happened. It contains all the possibilities of a universe. In the next hour children will be born, men and women will die, whole worlds will be smashed to atoms and drop out of space, and the girl you love go back on you. In the next hour the house may burn, you may quarrel with your best and dearest friend, someone may give you poison, your fortune may be stolen, the government may change, the temperature may rise or fall forty degrees, and the world may come to an end.

You plan how you will pass the next hour and let the train be ditched, the auto turns turtle, Aunt Jane arrives, the neighbor's baby has convulsions, the house is struck by lightning, your tooth begins to ache, a telegram is delivered, the wires are out of order, you are discharged, somebody dies and leaves you a fortune, you are operated upon. The next hour is what you ever were and what you may be compressed into sixty minutes. It is the period of hope deferred, of supreme victory, of total annihilation, and the entrance to an assured immortality. Fixed as the stars in heaven, unalterable as the law of gravity, it stands before you like the grim sphinx, containing within itself all the marvelous variety of human experience.

To know how to meet the next hour with joy, with head erect, with courage singing in your heart is to solve the deep mystery of eternity.—Woman's Home Companion.

QUESTION OF ENDURANCE

A good deal is going to depend upon power of endurance against the rigors of winter, and even the most rabid German tacticians must admit that the present status is more favorable to the allies than ever before.

Last winter and winter before it was the entente soldiers who had to stand fast in mud, slush and water of the lowlands. This winter these soldiers hold all the highlands on the 450-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland, barring a few small sectors, and it is the German soldier who must endure the most exist-

Over in Italy the situation is reversed. The Italians hold the comparatively comfortable plains, while their enemies must endure all the terrors of winter in the mountains, with their supplies dependent on their ability to keep open adequate transportation through blizzard-swept passes. Indeed, it is said that General Cadorna long ago planned for a retirement to the present line of the Piave, as first-class war strategy but was forbidden to move because of the ill effects upon the morale of his forces, which was being steadily undermined by German propaganda.

If the allied lines hold, Germany is going to have a lot of "well-seasoned" troops, in one sense, before spring comes.—Washington Herald.

WHAT TO SEND OUR SOLDIERS

Investigation not only by the editor of the Loudoun Times but by others throughout the country, who likewise have the welfare and comfort of our soldier boys at heart, have disclosed the facts that the most acceptable gifts our soldiers' friends and relatives can send them are warm home-knitted woolen socks and tobacco. Army socks are principally made of cotton and cotton-socks freeze the feet in cold, wet weather, while those made of wool keep the feet warm under all conditions and are the greatest preventives of colds. Now is the time to knit socks for the boys we love. Many a boy's life will be saved by warm woolen socks sent him from home and much comfort afforded him as well. When in doubt as to what to send your soldier friend or soldier relative send him socks or tobacco—both are always acceptable.—Loudoun Times.

THE MOTHER OF A SOLDIER

He stood before me—oh, so big and strong! I scarcely could believe he was my child. My little boy who never had grown up— Who always seemed so care-free, young and wild. But his grim khaki and its solemn thoughts Had brought a world-old sorrow to his eyes. As tenderly he whispered, "Dear, be brave! The mother of a soldier never cries!" And all alone in ceaseless agony.

I try to hope and work, to wait and pray. But oh, how hard it is to sit at home with all my fears and hopes so far away! Then comes a letter—what a wondrous joy! And tremblingly I read, with tear-dimmed eyes: "Just keep on smiling, honey. Don't forget. The mother of a soldier never cries!" He's dead!—just numb, I sit and try to think. All I can realize is a big, dull pain. The world's so empty, robbed of all life's joy. How can I go on living, just the same. And keep up courage, when my heart is lead, With nothing left to live for, or to prize!

But hark! His dear voice whispers, "Don't give up! The mother of a soldier never cries!" No, I will not give up! For there's a thought That gives me strength to live my empty life: A man must die some day. The noblest death Is surely in the glorious heat of strife. Where men, by courage and true sacrifice, Can prove to God his manhood as he dies. And so my heart is glad, and I see why— The mother of a soldier never cries!" Rosalind Coburn in the New York Times.

It is stated by soldiers at Newport News that two men, one a cavalryman doing guard duty at Camp Stuart and the other doing duty on the government piers, were frozen to death, the former Saturday night and the latter Sunday night.

SOMEBODY

Somebody's boy is going to France; Somebody's heart goes with him along. Somebody prays, "Oh, give him a chance! Somebody's courage comes and strong." Is that Somebody you? Somebody's boy finds cold and wet. The trenches are deep with death and mud. Somebody's boy cries, "Don't forget—Tis for Freedom, and you, I'm spilling my blood." Is that Somebody you? Somebody's home is safe and warm. Far from the fighting and snug from the cold. Somebody now is sheltered from harm. Laying up income of silver and gold. Is that Somebody you? Somebody hears the call for aid, "Lend of your money for Liberty's need!" Somebody's hand is strangely stayed; Somebody's waiting, while brave men bleed. Is that Somebody you? Somebody leaps up, eager and true, Working and lending and giving his best. Somebody's loyalty, flaming anew, Is answering the summons—is meeting the test. Is that Somebody YOU? Eugene Thwing in New York Times.

The French soldier is paid \$20 a year; the German, \$38 a year; the British, \$89 a year, and the American soldier gets \$30 a month—or \$360 a year.

ADOPTS DRY AMENDMENT

Virginia Senate Votes for Federal Control 30-6. The resolution ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed the Senate of Virginia on January 10 by a vote of 30 to 6. A resolution by Senator James E. Cannon, of Richmond, that the matter be referred to the popular vote was rejected by a vote of 23 to 10. A recorded vote was taken. Those voting against the amendment were Senators Buchanan, Cannon, Downing, Early, Goolrick, Gravatt, Holt and Wendenburg. Senator R. Ewell Thornton, representing Prince William and Fairfax, voted for the amendment. On Friday night the House concurred in approval of constitutional prohibition by a vote of 84 to 13. The opposition fought hard for states' rights and referendum to the people.

FOOD REGULATIONS

Legislation looking to the compulsory conservation of food—possibly a system of enforced rationing—is being prepared. Under the proposed legislation, meatless days, wheatless days, as well as other regulations for food conservation, will be

made absolutely compulsory. This can be stated on the highest authority. Voluntary conservation has failed to produce the quantities of food desired for movement overseas, although the campaign for saving is being supported loyally by hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the country.

STUDENTS TO KNIT SOCKS

Instruction in knitting socks for soldiers is the latest war course to be inaugurated at New York University. Five knitting machines have been ordered, and as soon as they arrive both men and women of the student body and faculty will be instructed in sock knitting. A pound of wool makes four pairs of socks, and as 100 pounds have been purchased 400 pairs of socks are in sight.

MARRIAGES IN VIRGINIA

Marriages in Virginia for the year ending December 31, 1916 were 21,524, of which 13,134 were white and 8,390 colored. Two Indian couples were wedded. In two counties—Buchanan and Dickinson—there were no marriages. Wise county had the largest number, 503. Richmond city 2,286. The Journal—\$1.00 a year—

Advertisement for The National Bank of Manassas. Text includes: "GEORGE WASHINGTON IS KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY BECAUSE HE WAS First in War, First in Peace, And First in the Hearts of his Countrymen." "THIS BANK IS THE FATHER OF BANKS BECAUSE IT IS First in Strength, First to Supply Your Wants and First for the Interests of Its Patrons." "If you have never had an Account with us open one today. Use this Bank as your bank." "The National Bank of Manassas" "A Bank Where All Your Neighbors Bank."

Advertisement for Lipscomb's Fire Insurance Agency. Text includes: "INSURANCE IS A PROFESSION" "Select your agent and companies as you would your Banker, Lawyer or Doctor, since your financial existence may depend on this and the best costs no more than the poorest." "Established in 1878" "FIRE TESTED TIME TRIED REPRESENTING MILLIONS" "Home people adjust your fires—no New York sharpers. It will pay you to talk it over and get our rates :: ::" "Lipscomb's Fire Insurance Agency"

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN

Manassas Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alford Kelley, pastor. Sunday—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Subject, "Jesus Enters Upon His Mission."

Clifton Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alford Kelley, pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Subject as stated above.

EPISCOPAL

Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. J. F. Burks, rector. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Services Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

LUTHERAN

Bethel Lutheran Church, Rev. Edgar Z. Pence, pastor. Sunday School Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST

Manassas Baptist Church, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, pastor. Sunday—Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; morning service, 11 o'clock; B. Y. P. U., 7:45; evening service at 7:30.

Rev. Barnett Grimaley's Appointments Belle Haven, first Sunday 11 a. m. Woodbine, first and second Sundays 3 p. m.

CATHOLIC

All Saints' Catholic Church, Manassas, Father William GHI, pastor. Mass at 8 a. m., first and third Sundays. Second and fourth Sundays at 10:30 a. m., followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

METHODIST

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Manassas, Rev. H. Q. Barr, pastor. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN

Manassas—First and third Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Second and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m. Buckhall—Second and fourth Sundays, 3 p. m. Aden—Second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Midland—First and third Sundays, 11 a. m.

SLEEPING U. S. MUST WIN WAR

Steel Magnate Says America Is Not Awake to Grave Situation.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, tonight pointed to a United States still asleep and a Germany stronger, more virile and aggressive than at any time since the war started.

The United States must call for every ounce of strength, every dollar, every atom of skill to win, he said. He demanded more men for our armies, factories, farms and proposed importation of sailors, workmen and even soldiers from China.

Mr. Gary predicted ultimate victory, followed by a war of commerce as great as the present war aims, in which every country would strive to gain a part of the trade held by the United States.

"Prepare for this war as England, Germany and other nations are preparing," was his warning. "From the beginning of the war there has been a lack of information on the part of the general public in the countries opposed to the central powers. But from the existence of many facts there is cause for fear. The most convincing circumstances has been the location of opposing armies. As they move backward or forward they demonstrate success or failure.

"The fearful fact remains that at the end of nearly three years and a half, Prussian Germany is in control of the German and Austrian empires, of Turkey, Roumania, Serbia, Albania and a large area of the richest part of France, Poland and a considerable portion of Russia and Italy. The natural resources under the dominance of Germany have been augmented many-fold since the war commenced.

"Germany is more virile, more efficient, more learned and aggressive than she was at the beginning of the war. As a nation, if she wins in the near future, she will be stronger financially, industrially, commercially and militarily, with a comparatively small reduction of men.

"A war policy that recognizes no God except by pretense, which knows no law, no justice, no mercy, nothing but the right which brute force commands, has a decided advantage over those whose principles are humane, honorable and Christian. "Our country, as a whole, including several branches of the government, does not appear to appreciate that in order to win this war it is necessary to appropriate every ounce of energy, every dollar of money and every atom of skill within reach.

"We may be excused for having been slow in getting ready, but there can be no justification for failure in the future to push vigorously.

"If we over-prepare for a long war we shall only have done what prudence requires. For the labor shortage, the United States should immediately draw from the islands and the Orient, enough men, including soldiers and sailors, to provide for every emergency.

"We believe the war will end victoriously for the allies within two or three years; we hope a much shorter time. It could not terminate in favor of the other side within a decade, for with all the means at our command, we would fight that long, or longer, before we would submit to the despotic rule of an autocratic tyrant."

CONGRESSMAN WORKS FOR COTTON TAX BILL

Measure Is Reintroduced By Representative John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.

"IF SONS, THEN HEIRS"

I am a son—and proud to say it so—of one who marched away, Back in the sixties, with the other men who wore the gray.

A son, I said. And if a son, then I am heir indeed To what that ancestry could properly and rightly claim— Heir to the blood they boasted, heir also to the creed.

They held, "A man is what he makes himself"; heir to the name— They kept each for himself unswayed— heir to courage fine That sacrificed and fought and died for principle, the steel That would not bend, but broke mid-air in clash; and this is mine: The greater courage to endure defeat, to quit and never feel One instant conquered, and the bravery then to take

The harder burden up—of reconstruction, * * * This left to me, This my inheritance, unmeasured by the millions that may make The son of fortune by a smaller rule. * * * How true, then, should I be!

I am a son—and proud to say it so—of one who marched away, Back in the sixties, with the men, the clean, true men, who wore the gray.

—D. G. Bickers, in Confederate Veteran. Hon. John N. Tillman, of Arkansas, who made an address at the celebration of Memorial day in Manassas last June, has reintroduced the Cotton Tax Bill and has had it referred to the Committee on War Claims, which is more favorable to it than the



Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which it was referred last session. He is pushing its passage most vigorously.

He says: "Congress is compelled to appropriate such vast sums for war preparations and for carrying on the war that many are inclined to object to further expenditures at this time. There is no question but that these heavy appropriations have seriously affected our cause; yet the nation should pay her obligations."

PRAISES RED CROSS

Private Herman Brown, of Co. H, 116th Regiment Infantry, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., son of Mr. Frank Brown, of King George, who has been ill in the hospital, has written his father that no one but a sick soldier can realize the great work being done by the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

Private Brown says whatever is given to these institutions reaches the soldiers and at a time most needed.

A PATRIOTIC TURKEY

At the White House is a turkey with red, white and blue two or three years; he was Friday from Keifer, Okla. The gobbler arrived consignor is unknown. The gobbler probably was intended as a gift for the President's Christmas dinner, but was delayed by the freight congestion. He was given ample quarters and a dinner upon his arrival.

Advertisement for S. Kann Sons & Co. featuring Brighton Carlsbad Sleeping-Wear. Includes text: "THE BUSY CORNER", "BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING-WEAR", "YOUR GUIDE TO NIGHTWEAR SATISFACTION", "EVER HEAR OF A 'PAJUNION?'", "EVERY OTHER BRIGHTON CARLSBAD GARMENT HAS ITS SPECIAL COMFORT POINTS".

Advertisement for Rector & Co. Undertakers. Includes text: "Rector & Co. HAYMARKET, VA. UNDERTAKERS", "Prompt and satisfactory service. Hearse furnished for any reasonable distance.", "Everything 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."

Advertisement for Conner's Market. Includes text: "Home Dressed and Western Meats", "Beef, Lamb, Veal and Pork", "GROCERIES FANCY AND STAPLE", "Cash Paid for Country Produce and Live Stock", "Conner's Market CONNER BUILDING MANASSAS, VA."



HERE'S ANOTHER QUANTITY FEATHER IN OUR CAP! FAIR AND SQUARE Each day the people of this community have been told about the Fair and Squariness of this food shop. They have also discovered the high quality of the pure provisions we provide.

C. R. KELLY Manassas, Va.

Advertisement for J. M. Bell. Includes text: "B. Rich's Sons 100-102 F St., Cor. 10th Washington, D. C.", "BELL'S BREAD is made from best materials, baked in an up-to-date oven, handled by neat, clean, careful workmen.", "J. M. BELL Anesthetics Administered for Painless Extraction of Teeth. DR. L. F. HOUGH DENTIST M. I. C. Building, Manassas, Va."

Advertisement for Camper & Jenkins. Includes text: "A WORD TO THE WISE", "We know that prices are high. But OUR PRICES are as low as we can make them while maintaining the standard of quality which you have the right to demand.", "CAMPER & JENKINS The Ladies' Store Manassas, Va."

Clean Teeth CANNOT DECAY EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE

Prince William Pharmacy Manassas, Virginia

University of Virginia Head of Public School System of Virginia

Electrical Needs Anything you want in the way of electrical equipment

MULES FOR SALE Always from 100 to 300 head of horses and mules

Wood's Seeds For 1918 The patriotic duty of farmers and gardeners everywhere is to increase crop and food production

New Wall Paper Our new stock has arrived. We still have some of last year's stock at the old price.

Geo. D. Baker Undertaker And Licensed Embalmer

FARMERS CALLS CONFLICT TAKE NOTICE CHRISTIAN'S WAR

Make two grades of grass grow where one does now. Buy the celebrated Magnesium Lime from Leesburg Lime Co.

Leesburg Lime Co., Inc. B. V. WHITE, Manager

M. J. HOTTLE MANASSAS, VA.

Marble, Granite and all kinds of Cemetery Work

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE Having determined to devote our whole time to the Real Estate and Insurance business

City People Want Your Eggs and Butter

DULIN & MARTIN CO. 1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Manassas Transfer Co. W. S. ATHEY, Proprietor

dollar. On one side is the face of the Kaiser and on the other is a representation of God. Each soldier is told to keep this token, obey orders, whatever of devilishness there may be in it, and in the day of judgment everything would be...

tired, weary, no-good feeling. appetite and aids digestion. Get You like it this way, to, and a bottle from your druggist today.

Cornwell Supply Co. MANASSAS Sell the Champion Cream Saver THE NEW DE LAVAL

ALMOST any separator will do fairly good work when it is brand new, perfectly adjusted and skimming warm milk from freshened cows.

Manassas Junk Dealer High price paid for scrap iron, bones, rags, bur-lap, rubber, metal

Hides and Furs a Specialty N. POLSKY PROPRIETOR

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.

Henry K. Field & Co., Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Building Material OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE KNIVES AND FORKS, CARVING SETS, LADIES' SCISSORS, MEAT CHOPPERS, LANTERNS, FLASH LIGHTS, LOADED SHELLS.

