

The Manassas Journal

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

REV. ALFORD KELLEY'S REPORT QUESTIONED

It is with regret we are compelled to come again in public print in this matter that must have already become a nightmare to the people of this community. But Rev. Mr. Kelley has so garbled the account of the proceedings of the late meeting of Presbytery in his publication in The Journal of October 25th, that self respect of the representatives of the Presbyterian Church in said Presbytery requires a straightening out, though we will but touch briefly at a few points.

In the first item we feel that Mr. Kelley was disposed to show that the Presbytery rather doubted the sincerity of the Manassas representatives and thought they showed cowardice in not wanting to "open up the subject." This was our reason for hesitating. We felt, without saying it, that Mr. Kelley had quarrelled long enough with us about the "cause," and we knew what "opening up the subject" again meant. We thought that the showing of the resolution of the congregation that Mr. Kelley and the church were agreed on the wisdom of severing relations was sufficient for action. But when it was shown that the "form of government" required more readily acquiesced and a committee was appointed to hear the matter.

In showing cause why he had taken the action, objected to by his church and other Manassas read some documents from Annsville, Pa., purporting to incriminate Dr. Roop. The commissioners said we have evidence in seven documents here that will refute what has been shown to Mr. Kelley by Dr. Roop's enemies in Annsville. Mr. Dodge read one to which Mr. Kelley took exception. Mr. Dodge read No. 2, a certain affidavit. To this neither Mr. Kelley nor any one else took exceptions. Then Justice Peelle of the District Court, said: "Gentlemen, you say you have evidence to refute these charges at Annsville." "Yes, sir," they said. Then Judge Peelle moved the matter be closed as to Dr. Roop, adding: "We should never have gone into it."

Mr. Kelley told the committee that Mr. Steere said at the congregational meeting "that the Ministerial Association would not care if Dr. Roop's soul were lost." Mr. Steere said he had no recollection of saying anything of the kind; but if he did say so, he was certainly sorry for it. Mr. Steere turned to Mr. Meetze and Mr. Dodge and asked: "Gentlemen, did I say it?" They both said, "You did not," and the matter was dropped. See Mr. Kelley's account of the 25th.

Mr. Kelley states in said publication of the 25th: "Mr. Steere has stated on several occasions that he believes Dr. Roop to be guilty," and that he admitted the same to the committee. None of it is true. Mr. Steere told the committee the same thing he had told Mr. Kelley more than once, that if Dr. Roop were guilty of the things charged against him, the Ministerial Association had not taken the right course to reform him, but that in such a case his friends would be the ones in position to win him to repentance. Is that saying Dr. Roop is guilty?

C. J. MEETZE.
J. H. DODGE.
W. STEERE.

MARY A. COCKRELL DEAD

The Toll of Victims of Spanish Influenza Not Abated.

We have occasion to announce another death due to the great malady. After about one week's illness, Miss Mary Annie Cockrell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cockrell, aged 24, died last Saturday morning at 12.30. She had been a member of the Baptist Church here four years. She was buried in the Manassas cemetery on Sunday at 3 o'clock, the Rev. T. D. D. Clark, Miss Cockrell's pastor, officiating.

The deceased is survived by father and mother; one sister, Miss Susie, and four brothers, Messrs. Henry B. and Ferdie T., of Washington, Basil R., of the United States Navy and Edwin L., of Manassas.

"MACHINE" POETRY

You Will See Some in Our Columns in This Week's Issue.

Whenever verses are written by some amateur—no matter how good he may be—poetic ability—who is not recognized among the galaxy of poets, his productions are spoken of as "machine" poetry, because it is supposed to be mechanical in its rhyme and rhythm, instead of being instinct with the genius of the muses.

Well, we have no Longfellow in The Journal office, but our readers may notice some lines in local items in this week's issue. These compositions are not quotations from some celebrity; they were not written by the editor; nor were they manufactured by the "printers' devil." Visitors to our office have frequently remarked that our Linotype machine was so intricate and wonderful that it seemed at times to have a human mind, in place of pieces of metal, moving its parts. Our Linotype is a marvelous piece of mechanism, as you can say if you call to see it, and it is full of patriotism, and every other noble trait. Hence, when you see some rhymes in this week's Journal, you can credit them, not to Longfellow or any other well known writer, but to Linotype.

their views of the proceedings at the congregational meeting and at Presbytery, which met at Chevy Chase, Md., might be presented.

But, the fact remains that the action of Presbytery which, I am advised, was final and conclusive as to all the parties, was a vindication of Mr. Kelley.

The writers of the letter state that Mr. Kelley has "garbled" the account of proceedings of the late meeting of Presbytery. I recognize that the writers have "garbled the account of proceedings" at the congregational meeting and in the community. I am not alone among those, voting at the congregational meeting, who is able to state positively that Mr. Steere, purporting to have said that "the ministers did not seem to care if Dr. Roop's soul was ruined" made such a statement or words to that effect. Mr. Steere, perhaps the statement that you made the assertion at the conclusion of your remarks, will help you to recall having made it.

Mr. Steere has on more than one occasion told the undersigned that he believed Dr. Roop to be guilty. As to what charge Mr. Steere intended this word "guilty" to cover I have no means of knowing.

D. R. LEWIS.

Manager, Journal.

"BE YE ALSO READY"

Adoption of This Motto Would Have Decreased Influenza.

America was not prepared for war with the central powers, on April 6, 1917, when this country entered the strife, because we not only lacked the necessary universal military training, but neither army nor navy was in shape for service. The country generally did not think that it would ever be necessary to send armed forces across the sea or even to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary. By herculean efforts and the most intensive training as well as extensive manufacture of supplies, our boys were barely able to enter the contest in time to prevent Germany's victory.

Likewise our complaisant, optimistic reliance upon isolation from those foreign countries and camps, where the Spanish influenza was raging; our high standards of health precautions; and our confidence in American medical knowledge and skill made possible the introduction of the malady that has swept camps, then cities and later raged in the smaller towns and rural communities.

Our medical authorities were slow to realize the danger, even when the scourge began to claim its many victims, and this tardiness in warning the public and giving directions for combating the disease made possible much sickness and many deaths. And, when the danger signals were given and remedies suggested, the people were disinclined to follow the suggestions. Then, too, our government was over-anxious to get men into France and soldiers, in transit from camps to ships, spread the trouble.

Full railroad trains, jammed restaurants, crowded retail stores and poolrooms, all running many hours of nearly every day—while churches were forbidden to hold services on one hour of even one day of the week, Sunday—helped to disseminate the germs of influenza and pneumonia.

But, our energetic people, thoroughly aroused, fought valiantly and untiringly, so that now the disease is decidedly on the wane. The District Commissioners of Washington on Tuesday recalled their request regarding churches, so that they could open yesterday, All Saints' day, as observed by the Episcopal and Catholic churches. The commissioners order closing the schools, motion picture houses and theatres has been rescinded, so that all places can be open on Monday, Nov. 4.

The State Board of Health of Virginia has issued a similar notice. Locally, Mayor W. C. Wagener, of the Health Board, has announced that churches will be open on Sunday and the Manassas District School Board has notified all concerned that schools will, to the great delight (?) of pupils, begin sessions again on Monday; soda fountains begin to fix them, too, while the Dixie Theatre will have its first show Tuesday. The Surgeon General of the army has announced that a pneumonia vaccine has been discovered. Washing camp dishes in hot water and sterilizing clothing and bedding of patients are other preventives that all of us can adopt.

"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye know not," is a warning that it would be well for each to heed in every sphere of life—physical, financial, social, educational, moral and religious.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL GROWING

Additional Members of the \$1000 War Savings Stamps Club—Are You One?

You "swat the fly," the flea, likewise the "Flu." We swat the Huns who fly and flee. Do you?

In last week's Journal there were published the names of 32 citizens of our county, who had bought \$1000 worth of War Savings Stamps. This list we re-print, as we propose to do weekly, adding from time to time the names of those, who are entitled to a place in this roll of honor. Jag-H. Rexrode, Manassas. Mrs. Rose Rice, Manassas. O. O. Holler, Manassas. Mrs. O. O. Holler, Manassas. W. Fred Dowell, Manassas. W. A. Buck, Manassas. Mrs. Daisy Baker, Manassas. Mrs. Jno. Hornbaker, Manassas. Mrs. Laura Maddox, Manassas. Geo. E. Maddox, Manassas. E. H. Hibbs, Manassas. R. S. Hynson, Manassas. A. A. Heoff, Manassas. Ernest Utterback, Manassas. Geo. C. Round, Manassas. Mrs. Geo. C. Round, Manassas. G. W. Nutt, Manassas. F. C. Rorabaugh, Manassas. Michael Lynch, Manassas. B. Lynn Robertson, Manassas. Joseph W. Gough, Nokesville. Ellis Brothers, Nokesville. Rev. C. W. Marks, Nokesville. Mrs. C. W. Marks, Nokesville. Mrs. Jno. W. Ellis, Nokesville. H. W. Herring, Nokesville. James Kelly, Wellington. W. R. Gosson, Haymarket. Macon Cave, Gainesville. C. E. Clarke, Minnieville. G. M. Ratcliffe, Dumfries. E. G. W. Keys, Joplin.

We asked, in the last issue of The Journal, for the names of persons entitled to enrollment, if any had been inadvertently omitted or would invest in \$1000 worth of stamps. We have received the names of two persons, who were entitled to recognition last week, and the names of four others, who have recently made this investment, necessary to being listed with the other members.

These six persons are as follows: Mrs. John R. Hornbaker, Administratrix, Manassas. Margaret J. Robertson, Wellington. A. S. Robertson, Wellington. Pendleton G. Douglas, Gainesville. J. A. Hooker, Nokesville. R. Randolph Smith, Waterfall.

The total membership is now thirty-eight (38).

Don't you want to subscribe and be mentioned as the 39th?

A special drive for getting subscriptions to the War Savings Stamps fund will be made between Nov. 4th and 9th. But, you need not wait until then and you should not. "Do it now!" While our boys in France are pursuing the horrible Huns, who flee on land and fly in the air, do your part in helping them by buying War Savings Stamps to your limit. Rather invest in them. You don't really buy them. Send in your name for publication in next week's Journal as one, who, like Abou Ben Adhem, loves and helps his fellow men—our American soldiers—to save your land and your home from the unspeakable Turks, Austrians and Germans.

G. RAYMOND RATCLIFFE, Director for Prince William County.

Mr. W. P. Larkin is convalescing from an attack of the influenza.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETS

A Short Session—Minutes Consist Mostly of Names.

The Manassas Town Council held its regular monthly meeting as usual on the fourth Monday, Oct. 28, in the Town Hall.

Members present were Mayor W. C. Wagener, presiding, and councilmen D. J. Arrington, C. R. C. Johnson, Albert Speiden and H. D. Wenrich.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Reports were made by chairman C. R. C. Johnson, of the public utilities committee, superintendent Geo. L. Rosenberger, treasurer H. P. Davis, and sergeant C. H. Wine. A number of bills were also presented, approved and ordered paid.

Mayor W. C. Wagener announced that the aggregate fines paid by different law violators during September had enriched the town treasury to the extent of \$18. Council then adjourned.

SOLDIERS SUBSTITUTE FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Camp Lee Men, Including John L. Hynson, Serve in Post Office Work.

On Monday Washington, accustomed to many changed conditions due to the war, had the unique experience of seeing mail carriers in soldiers' uniform in place of the familiar civilian gray-blue costume. This change was due to the transfer of twelve limited service men from Camp Lee to the Washington city post office, to take the places of twelve letter carriers who had enlisted for military service. Before being sent to Washington they were transferred to the infantry, unassigned. They were then granted indefinite furloughs without pay or allowance, and directed to report to the city postmaster there.

These soldiers are from 2nd and 3rd Development Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. They receive the regular carrier entrance salary, 40 cents an hour, according to a recent grant by Congress. They have been instructed to return their suits and other distinctive military insignia to Camp Lee within ten days. Other soldiers will be sent for similar work from Camp Lee and various camps.

One of these more recently transferred enlisted men is Private John L. Hynson, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hynson, who received the customary indefinite furlough and was assigned to work in the postoffice at Washington because of physical disability.

Accordingly, when you are in Washington on your next trip, don't look for John in military clothes; but, when you see a tall, well built, handsome youth in the suit of a mail carrier, look at his face closely and you may recognize a former familiar figure of our Manassas streets.

CARD OF THANKS

We thank the good people for their unceasing kindness, not only in one way but in every way, during our recent illness and sorrow. To say we thank them seems too little, but we may add that they shall always be remembered in our daily prayers, trusting our Good Father will ever be with them not only in affliction but in health.

We are comforted to know that we are living amongst such Christian people. Again thank-

ROBT. HILTON EVANS DEAD

An Industrious, Useful Employee and Popular Citizen.

Our community has suffered the loss of another well known young man, who, though not a resident in late years, was remembered favorably. Mr. Robert Hilton Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Evans and brother of Mrs. Edgar Z. Pence, born at Buckhall, passed away on Sunday, October 27, at 9:30 a. m., at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Winifred Milnes in Center street, aged 28 years, of typhoid pneumonia.

Mr. Evans was married on October 27, 1914, to Miss Theresa Winifred Milnes, who with a thirteen-months-old daughter survive him. His death occurred on the fourth anniversary of his wedding.

At one time Mr. Evans had been employed here in the law office of Mr. H. Thornton Davies. During the past six years he had been engaged with the American Express Company, running between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. He was regarded as a hard working, industrious boy and was highly esteemed by his employers.

Mr. G. E. Shackford, superintendent of the Express Company, has written to Mr. Evans' father as follows:

I was deeply grieved and shocked to receive telegram from you late Sunday evening, advising of the death of your son, Robert. It came as a shock; I had known him so well and when we last saw him in the office a week ago, he seemed to be in good health and we had every reason to expect him to return to our ranks. I personally thought a great deal of Robert and aside from business relations, feel a personal loss.

Assuring you of my deepest sympathy in your trouble and if there is anything that I can do, wish you would call upon me.

As an indication of the esteem in which he was held generally in his social life, Mrs. John Cain, the lady from whom he rented, when she learned of his death, came to Manassas, accompanied by her sister-in-law, to attend the funeral.

Indeed he came here about the middle of this month, with his wife and daughter, to help care for the family of Mrs. Evans' mother, who were ill with influenza and pneumonia. In thus assisting others he contracted the same disease that caused his death.

He was a member of Manassas Lodge, No. 182, A. F. and A. M. A happy coincidence in this connection is the fact that the degrees, which he received, were conferred by his father, when he was Worshipful Master. The burial was in the Manassas cemetery, with Masonic honors, on Monday afternoon. The religious services were conducted by Rev. H. Q. Burr and Rev. Alex. Stuart Gibson.

The pallbearers were Messrs. A. F. Raymond, G. G. Allen, W. B. Bullock, R. E. Wine, Geo. L. Rosenberger and R. M. Jenkins.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to our neighbors and friends for their kindness, sympathy and beautiful flowers during the illness and death of our daughter Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cockrell and Family.

The good people, we remain Very sincerely yours, Mrs. W. M. Milnes and Family.

An Appeal to the People, 1918

(An address delivered before the Washington Literary Society of the University of Virginia, by Walter S. Smoot, October 26, 1918.)

The country is today facing the Congressional elections of 1918—facing the issue as to whether the House of Representatives is to be controlled by the republican party, the President's determined opponents, who have proved themselves to be as carpingly critical in time of war as they have been unprogressive and corrupt in time of peace; or the democratic party, the President's own supporters, who have so ably administered the affairs of the nation in time of war as well as in time of peace. Between two such alternatives there would seem to be but one choice, and the democratic party, trusting the masses as always, believes that the people will make it.

The republican leaders know quite well the predicament, in which, because of this situation, their party is placed. They are struggling frantically to extricate themselves, but can think of no better way than that of asking the country to elect a Congress hostile to the administration rather than one in harmony with it. Fit proof is this of the predicament in which the republicans find themselves, lacking as they do a single attractive issue on which they may go before the country, and unable to offer any sort of an alternative program which the American people would for a moment think of endorsing.

There is but one issue in the approaching election — one which no one wishes to change or can change if he would — and that is, standing together as a unit for an early and successful closing of this war. Woodrow Wilson is not only the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but he is the leader of the democratic party and head of an administration which is actually conducting the war and conducting it with almost unbelievable success. The fortunes of his party are his fortunes; if it fails, he fails, if it triumphs, he triumphs.

"Stand behind the President!" That is the slogan the republicans are trying to steal from the democratic party at the present time, trying to justify a distinction between such limited personal support of the President, for war purposes only, as the republican leaders may see fit to accord him, and the generous, ungrudging personal support of him, personally, and in addition, his party, its principles, and its policies, which will and should be accorded them by the American people in the coming elections. Republican leaders, who have never made any pretense that "politics are adjourned" so far as they are concerned, may believe that it is wise to make such a distinction, but it is safe to say that they will never be supported by the great mass of the American people who believe in the President and are resolved to stand by him to the end.

In such a time as this the people require that there shall be no divided allegiance. The administration must be supported resolutely, whole-heartedly or not at all. To defer sullenly to the office of Woodrow Wilson and denounce any or all of his principles and his policies can serve no patriotic purpose. The Howard Taft, Chas. E. Hughes, person and the party who do this are doomed to certain and swift discomfure, for it is obvious that the administration cannot best devote its energies to the problems of war if it

must rely for support in Congress upon those who openly and covertly seek to take advantage of it and to stab it in the back, rather than upon those who are pledged to give it their confidence and to support it to the last ounce of their strength.

The greatest and most respected statesman in the world today is America's great democratic President, Woodrow Wilson. The statesmen of the powerful European nations allied with us accept his leadership implicitly, and his every utterance is sounded round the globe. God grant that the November elections may not impair that faith in our system of popular government which our President has done so much to build up throughout the world, by lessening in the least degree the never greater influence of his illustrious and commanding figure!

The great legislative record of the democratic party under the leadership of President Wilson in time of peace, hardly needs mention. The Federal Reserve Law completely reconstructed the finances of America and put her on a financial basis so secure that the great stress of war has not produced the semblance of a monetary disturbance. True statesmanship was evidenced in the establishment of a Trade Commission, a step toward taking the discussion of Tariff schedules out of the domain of politics. The Ship Purchase and Merchant Marine Acts, so bitterly opposed by the reactionary republicans, promise to place the Stars and Stripes upon a fleet which will make America supreme upon the seas after the war. The Farm Loan Act has proved of incalculable value to the agricultural population of the country and has done much to stimulate the growing of crops needed for the prosecution of the war.

Democratic achievements in time of peace were of national fame; democratic achievements in time of war are famous throughout the world. The flower of America's manhood — two million strong, and growing day by day — is today on the firing line in France, adequately equipped, finely trained, sound in health, and led by one of America's greatest generals, John J. Pershing. The administration of the Selective Service Law will take care that the flow of men to France is uninterrupted until either Germany gives up the struggle or our boys are in Berlin. Other measures of the government, such as the creation of the War Risk, War Trade, and War Finance Bureaus, the taking over of the telegraph and railroad lines, and the seizure of German property in America, have all proved needed for the development of our country and the greater protection of our people. The floating of the great Liberty Loans by the Treasury Department and the maintenance of the high standard of our diplomacy by the State Department, are examples of the progressive efficiency which has prevailed in all the Executive Departments.

The administration has conducted this war with no thought of partisanship. Acting on the principle that "Politics is adjourned" it has appointed to high office republicans like Elihu Root, William Howard Taft, Chas. E. Hughes, Charles M. Schwab, Herbert Hoover, and H. A. Garfield. So the democratic administration, measured by the accomplishments of war no less than by the problems of peace, comes to

American people as unsullied in honor as it is rich in achievement.

As democracy's achievements have been glorious and honorable in the past, so will they be in the future. Its work in the great matters of domestic reform and war preparation is an indication of how it will undertake the great problems of reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities. The question of the relation of capital to labor, always a great and pressing problem, will grow so as to become an all-absorbing topic. A settlement must be made to end the conflicts which have so long threatened the internal peace of America. A decision must be made as to the utilities and essential war industries which have been taken over by the government during the war period. The methods by which our foreign trade is developed and the consequent tariff schedules should receive the closest scrutiny. After this the development, by which all the activities of the country are revived and freshened, must be a stimulated and not an exploited one. The welfare of generations yet unborn demands that the best thought of America should be concentrated on these great problems, so that the lot of those who come into a world made free by the blood and suffering of its democracies, may be a better and more fortunate one.

Americans, your posterity calls upon you to place the conduct of this great development in the hands of only the most progressive and disinterested leadership. Will you get this leadership from the stationary men, discredited leaders of only factions of their own party, who would reapply the processes of antiquity to the problems of today? Or will you reaffirm your confidence in the leadership of your great President — a leadership which has already brought America immeasurable advantage, Europe a fresh hope, freedom and democracy a new birth? Virginians, accept not the honor and prestige which belongs to your great state through having Woodrow Wilson as one of its many distinguished sons, if you do not accord him every atom of support it is in your power to give. Love him; honor him, since by so doing you love and honor Virginia. For "Virginia gave us this majestic man. She gave us this imperial gentleman. What shall we give her back but love and praise?"

PUBLIC SALE

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1918

BEGINNING PROMPTLY AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

I will sell at public auction, at my home near Agnewville, on the above-named date, the following personal property:


Mower, rakes, drill, disk, corn plows, turning plow, thribble, double and singletrees, cutting box, 6 h. p. Detroit engine, bench and vise, chest of tools and other things usually found on a farm; 30 or 40 bbls corn and fodder, hay and straw, 5 head horses, colt, cow, 2 heifers, 5 shoats; household goods, tables, chairs, desks, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; kitchen equipment—range, &c., heating stoves and other articles.

TERMS:—Sums of \$20.00 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser executing interest-bearing, negotiable note, with approved security, payable at Bank of Occoquan, Va. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

J. L. HINTON, Auc'r M. I. GLASCOCK
E. S. BROCKETT, Clerk

DON'T FORGET — YOUR SUBSCRIPTION MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE — IF YOUR TIME HAS EXPIRED, RENEW AT ONCE

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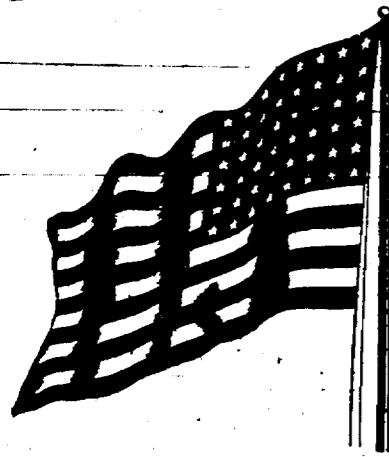
In Kirschbaum styles, there has been a willing observance of our government's rules for saving wool.... But while the yardage is kept to a minimum, there is not the slightest hint of skimping or pinching.... The fine talent of Kirschbaum designers has been employed to do a patriotic and essential thing—to do it in a graceful and becoming way.



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OUR WAR PLATFORM

1. No peace by negotiation.
2. Terms to be dictated by the Allies.
3. No secret conferences with Germany.
4. Unconditional Surrender, that is—
 Political (the Kaiser and autocracy.)
 Military (disarmament of Army and Navy.)
 Commercial (German industry to restore Belgium and French cities, property and factories, before being permitted to enter on foreign trade.)

"BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD."

All timepieces now harmonize with sun time, so "the time is out of joint," as Hamlet said, no longer. And yet Byron's wish has not been realized:

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight,
 Make me a child again, just for to-night.

Last spring the government, through Congress, directed that time should be advanced one hour, in order to have more daylight, especially at the close of day, and thus economize in fuel, which would be saved by there being less need to use it in generating electricity for lighting purposes during that hour.

As the time approached, to which the daylight saving, Oct. 27, had been extended, there was a desire, on the part of some, to continue the plan indefinitely. Senator Calder introduced this idea in a bill, accordingly, and worked hard for its passage. The Senate adopted it, the bill having been endorsed by the War Industries Board and various electric light companies, the latter desiring to avoid the strain on the electric power plant for both car and light service at the same hours. But, the House refused to concur. The arguments against the bill were many and decidedly practical. It was felt that, in the fall and winter seasons, there would be no saving of fuel, as what was not burned at night would be used in the morning. Apartment houses, where heat is supplied from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. would be lacking in heat early in the morning, as janitors of buildings, like those of churches, are generally interested in their own comfort, instead of the needs of others, and would not be inclined to get up an hour earlier.

Winter snows and frosts also should not be encountered one hour before it was necessary. The main argument that influenced the House was that of the physicians, who declared that to get up an hour earlier than usual, before the sun had a chance to modify the chill, during the cold season, would cause serious illness, leading to colds that might develop into pneumonia and otherwise jeopardize the health of the public. Accordingly, time has been turned

back only one hour and not many years, as Byron desired. And so, unless you were one of those individuals, who found it more convenient to keep sun time or who, from pure contrariness, refused to push your clock forward, no matter how much you inconvenienced others, you turned backward your time pieces. It matters not whether you did it Saturday night or Sunday morning, and by turning the hands backward one hour, by stopping the time piece one hour, or by turning the hands forward eleven hours. The earth now is in accord with the sun. We newspaper people have that "grand and glorious feeling" of getting up by daylight. Are you rich enough to do it?

AUSTRIA'S PERFDIOUS OVERTURES

While Germany falsely asserts that it has democratized itself and impudently adds that it "awaits proposals for an armistice," as though the allies were seeking to end hostilities, the Austro-Hungarian government under its Magyar foreign minister makes a perfidious offer to desert its German ally. In each case the "peace offensive" is offensive in a double sense, because it insults the intelligence as well as the honor of the allied government. The falsehoods are so gross and palpable that they could have been concocted only by numbskulls. Purge the enemy ministers of falsehood and the stupidity would still remain, a dangerous ally of the brutality that dominates the enemy's military power.

The new military minister who makes the latest protestation to President Wilson is Count Julius Andrássy, a Magyar, son of that Andrássy who was acclaimed by Bismarck as the ablest statesman of Europe, after Andrássy had co-operated in making the German-Austrian alliance. With Bismarck's consent Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina and laid the foundation of the present war. The Magyar alliance with the Germans, fostered by Bismarck and Andrássy, has caused the death of no less than 8,000,000 soldiers and plunged Europe into a morass of debt from which she will not extricate herself for the next century. "We sit today upon the ruins of thirty years of Hohenzollern politics," says Max Harden. The Hohenzollerns have been ably assisted in their wrecking operations by the Hapsburgs and Magyars.

It is the bloody hands of these murderers that are now outstretched to President Wilson, asking him for help in shielding them from the wrath of the allies. Count Andrássy tells the President that Austria-Hungary adheres to the point of view contained in his note concerning the rights of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, "especially the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavs," as though some peoples had more rights than others. But President Wilson did not outline a mere "point of view," to which Austria might adhere while at the same time differing entirely as to the objects viewed. He definitely informed Austria-Hungary that it must deal with its oppressed peoples and satisfy them as to the quality of freedom it accorded them. Austria-Hungary has not done this. On the contrary it is now engaged in trying to suppress, with the saber and machine-gun, the national aspirations of the Croats at Fiume, the Slovenes at Laibach, the Czechs at Pilsen and Prague, and the Roumanians at Hermanstadt. Austria-Hungary has kept itself together by fomenting hatred among its various nationalities and thereby dividing them. Now that these nation-

alities are receiving sympathy and support from powerful nations that are seeking to destroy the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg systems of oppression, the Teuton-Magyar scheme of "divide et impera" is seen to be a failure. Every subject people in the Hapsburg empire is rising and demanding its independence.

Are these subject nations to be free or not? The United States, through President Wilson, has said that they shall be free. The allied nations have gone even farther, by recognizing the independence of some of them and by aiding them all. If the oppressed nations in the Hapsburg system are liberated, there will be no Austria-Hungary with which to deal, either for an armistice or for peace. Count Andrássy knows that his only chance of saving the Hapsburg crown is to inveigle President Wilson into negotiations. The entente allies will have none of these exchanges, except an application by plenipotentiaries for an armistice, such as was made by Bulgaria.

There is no danger that President Wilson will throw away the fruits of victory and become the catspaw of Germany by acceding to Austria's request to be so kind as to negotiate for an armistice on her fronts. That is a matter pertaining strictly to military operations under the supreme direction of Marshal Foch. Great armies are hammering down the Austrian fronts in Italy, in Albania, and on the Danube. Liberty is breaking into Austria-Hungary. Why should it not do its perfect work?

If Austria-Hungary is at the point of collapse, if its desire for an armistice and peace is not a mere ruse in Germany's behalf, let Count Andrássy address himself to President Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak government, and to the Yugoslav representatives, including Serbia. They can give him a clear idea of what the Hapsburg must do to escape destruction. It would be nothing more than justice to refer Austria-Hungary to Serbia, the victim that was marked out for slaughter in 1914. When Serbia notifies her allies that Austria-Hungary has made amends for all that has occurred, it will be time for making peace.—Post.

WOODS' SEEDS.

Plant White Pearl Onion Sets Now!

They make a beautiful pearly white onion of large size and mild flavor, and are the best of onions for use as a green onion during the early spring or for a profitable crop for market or home use early next summer.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

Woods' Fall Catalog telling about all Garden and Farm Seeds for Fall Planting free on request.

BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE

All Damage to Premises or Contents Covered.

Every effort is made by the company to apprehend and convict the thief. No form of insurance gives greater protection for amount of premium paid. Note also our LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES.

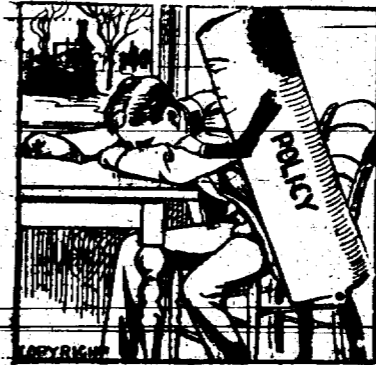
HARRY P. DAVIS
 Manassas, Va.

Notice to Hunters



HUNTING is positively forbidden on Ben Lomond Farm under penalty of the law. Anyone caught trespassing will be prosecuted to the FULL EXTENT of the LAW

A. E. BRUCH



"A FRIEND IN NEED"

When fire has devastated your home or place of business, when life looks blackest, when the savings of years have gone up in smoke—then you appreciate the value of an insurance policy in a good, reliable company, which pays its losses promptly and sets you on your feet again. That's the only kind we represent.

W. N. LIPSCOMB INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.
 Manassas, :: Virginia

BANKING

Originated with the Jews of Lombardy several thousand years ago and today the Bank is an INDISPENSIBLE INSTITUTION in commercial centers. It is functionary in receiving deposits, loaning money, cashing checks, buying and selling exchange, making collections, discounts, etc.

THIS BANK does a general banking business on square banking principles and an ACCOUNT opened WITH US will PROVE advantageous to you in many ways. We solicit your future business.

The National Bank of Manassas

The Bank of Personal Service

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Mr. R. Weir Waters is convalescing at his home in Culpeper. Mr. Walter F. Green is able to be out after a two weeks' illness from the "Flu". Mr. Alton Mills is able to be out again, after three weeks sickness due to influenza. Mr. Jones D. Jasper left Tuesday for Washington where he has accepted a position. Mrs. S. S. Gallehue is slowly recovering from a very serious attack of Spanish influenza. Rev. Geo. W. Crabtree, of Catlett, Va., was a visitor at the home of Mr. W. J. Ashby on Saturday. Miss Lurah M. Britton, of Bristow, daughter of Elder and Mrs. J. F. Britton is ill of pneumonia. Mr. Walter Akers, who has been ill with the influenza, has resumed his duties at the Prince William Pharmacy. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Davies of Culpeper, are rapidly improving. Mr. Davies was a Manassas visitor Tuesday. Miss Viola Davis returned to her office the early part of this week, after several weeks illness from influenza. Mrs. Ira C. Reid, who has been confined to bed for some time with influenza, is now reported as convalescent. Mr. Charles Lynn's condition this morning was reported as slightly worse, although his condition is not critical. On account of sickness there will be no meeting this month of the Manassas Good Housekeepers' Club. Mrs. Mary E. Pope has sold her interest in the Central Mutual Telephone Company to Mr. Geo. L. Rosenberger. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Utterback, of Hickory Grove, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little son, Stuart Keith, on October 28th. The Ladies' Aid Society of Grace Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Cooksey's next Thursday, November 7, at 3 p. m. Elizabeth, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lewis, who suffered from influenza, followed by pleurisy, has greatly improved, although she is still confined to bed. Miss Estelle Carrico, who has been sick at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. F. Ward, of Washington, has sufficiently recovered to resume her work in one of the government departments. The morning papers state that Turkey has unconditionally surrendered to the allies and has signed the allies' peace terms. She has also agreed to free all prisoners and open up the Dardanelles to the allied war fleet. Mr. Carl Kincheloe, son of Mrs. J. G. Kincheloe, assistant cashier at North Capitol Savings Bank, Washington, has resigned and entered Eastern College, enlisting as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. Mr. and Mrs. B. T. H. Hodge kindly request their young friends, who removed blinds from their home last night, to greatly oblige the owners by returning them. "Do to others as you would have others do to you," we feel sure, will be the principle upon which the Hallowean frolicers will act and immediately respond to this just request. Total fair—you are not a subscriber of The Journal—don't borrow your neighbor's.

A letter has been received by Mr. Roy Gregory from his brother in France, stating that Sergeant G. Ollie Lynch, of the U. S. overseas force, was wounded in the left leg, slightly above the knee, by a machine gun in the control of a Hun. The wound is not serious. Janie Alexander, colored, died at her home in Manassas Friday, Oct. 18. She joined the church in her early childhood, and was a member of Calvary Baptist Church, Catharpin, Va. The deceased leaves to mourn her loss a husband, mother, four sisters and three brothers. Miss Mary Larkin, well known as an active, efficient worker in so many organizations, of religious and social service, has been seriously ill with influenza. We are thankful to be able to report that she is greatly improved and will soon return to her work in these helpful agencies. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith have a fine lot of everbearing strawberries growing in their garden. We can vouch for this statement as a fact, because we have samples of them on our desk in The Journal office. They are attractive to the sight and we expect to prove them enjoyable to the palate—our palate. Mr. Louis N. Robinson, who recently had a foot amputated, following blood poisoning, is out of the hospital but he can not risk travelling as yet. The wound has not entirely healed, so that he will be unable to make use of the artificial foot for some time. He regrets that he can not come home to vote. Mr. Robinson owns a large farm near Gainesville, but has resided in Washington for several years. Mr. Geo. G. Round, our widely-known, progressive citizen, has been suffering from another serious attack of heart trouble. His life was despaired of on Wednesday night, but he rallied, as his vitality and will have enabled him to do before, and he is now reported as somewhat improved. We trust that Mr. Round's living influence for the general uplift of the community and county will abide in our appreciative midst for many years. The boys of the Manassas Agricultural High School will be given military training by a U. S. army officer this year. The training will be started as soon as the school re-opens. Thereafter, the boys will be given training one hour a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It will be remembered that the boys last year were given training by Prof. H. W. Sanders, who is now at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, training as an officer in the U. S. Field Artillery. John M. Caton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Caton, of Catharpin, and Luther L. Lynn, son of Mrs. Etta Lynn, of Catharpin, who are in the aviation service at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., have written to their respective parents that they are "well and happy." Like other of our young men, who have gone into war service, they are feeling the great physical benefit of army diet, discipline and training, as well as entering into the many enjoyments of camp life. Mr. C. A. Sinclair and family visited at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hutchison, at Little River Church, Loudoun county, on Sunday. Mr. Sinclair was given a stock beet weighing nine and one-half pounds, and a turnip, weighing five and three-quarter pounds, from the garden of Mrs. Hutchison's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hutchison. The beet and turnip are now in The Journal's window. Miss Hutchison is one of Loudoun's farmerettes, and the two articles from her garden testify to her success.

Mrs. Carroll R. Polen picked a small quantity of raspberries on the farm near town. They are a second growth. We have not sampled them and can not give testimony substantiating this statement, but one of our local contributors, who likewise failed to give us a specimen, assures us that he has recently been getting a single—he is single—raspberry every few days. Marvin L. Rice, son of Mrs. R. L. Rice, has placed in The Journal window a mammoth cushion, the largest we have yet seen. It is 34 inches from one tip to the other, and weighs 22 pounds. Our young friend raised this exhibit in his garden. He informs us that he had one very much larger, but a slight spot made it seem defective, so he brought for exhibition only this small (?) one. Marvin is willing to have it sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. He assured the editor that, when sliced and baked dry, it tastes like sweet potato. If somebody does not soon buy it—well, we are especially fond of sweet potato or anything like it. ABOUT PEOPLE WE KNOW Mr. Gordon H. Moran visited his mother here on Sunday. The father of Mr. A. E. Bruch visited him over last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carrico, of Bristow, were in Manassas yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Sanders motored to Warrenton Sunday last. Mr. W. T. Wine, of Independent Hill, was a Manassas visitor on Tuesday. Mr. Preston W. Moran and wife mingled with relatives in town last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Lewis and son Benjamin Higgs, motored to Agnewville Sunday. Mr. Aylette Wilson, of Washington, spent several days with his father here this week. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Glascock, of Washington, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. M. E. Akers. Mrs. Geo. Edmonds, of Alexandria, visited her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Akers, during last week. Mr. Howard O. Akers, of Washington, spent the week-end visiting his mother, Mrs. M. E. Akers. Mrs. H. C. Linn and daughter Miss Margaret, of Alexandria, were guests of Mrs. D. R. Lewis yesterday. Private Norman S. Oden, of Camp Lee, is enjoying a few weeks' furlough after having had the "Flu" in camp. Private Thos. T. Carter, of 27th Co., C. O. T. S., at Camp Lee, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Carter, Sunday. Private Ernest Evans, of Camp Humphreys, Va., was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Evans, near Buckhall. Private Peyton Larkin of the George Washington University S. A. T. C.; spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Larkin. Mrs. A. C. Strother and little daughter Dorothy, of Wellington, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Strother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Green. Mr. David W. Utterback, son of Mr. M. F. Utterback, of Centerville, who has been visiting his father, has returned to his home at Pautucket, R. I. Miss Lillian Wheeler stopped in Manassas Tuesday on her way to her home near Wellington from Norfolk, where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. Fewell Merchant spent several days with friends here this week. Mrs. Merchant and her son Jack are now living in Petersburg, where Capt. Merchant is stationed at Camp Lee. Lieut. Roswell Round visited his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Geo. C. Round, Sunday. Lieut. Round has been transferred from the 11th U. S. Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Brownsville, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hooff, of Charles Town, W. Va., left Tuesday for their home, after spending a few days with Mr. Hooff's sister, Mrs. W. Hill Brown, and with Mrs. Hooff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Smith. Little Miss Ann Davies accompanied them on their return journey. In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Prince William County, October 22, 1918. Loudoun National Bank vs. J. A. Morgan et als. Attachment in Chancery. The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant, J. A. Morgan, the sum of \$130.00, with interest from June 2, 1917, and 10 per cent costs of collection, and to attach his effects, to secure the payment thereof. And it appearing by affidavit that said J. A. Morgan is not a resident of this state, (and that the attachment issued in this cause has been returned executed, and that the said J. A. Morgan has not been served with a copy of the attachment, or process in this suit), it is therefore ordered that the said J. A. Morgan appear within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests. A copy of this order shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Manassas Journal, and posted by the clerk at the front door of the courthouse of said county on or before the first Monday in November, 1918. GEO. G. TYLER, Clerk. A copy—Teste: GEO. G. TYLER, Clerk. Robt. A. Hutchison, p. q. 23-4

Dixie Theatre
TUESDAY
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in...
"WINNING GRANDMA"
How she wins love and confidence of a cranky old lady. Also Smiling Sammy, the colored boy, has a prominent, amusing role.
THURSDAY
A PARAMOUNT
JACK PICKFORD
in...
"TOM SAWYER"
By Mark Twain. Join Tom's Huck and be kids again.
FRIDAY
ART CRAFT SPECIAL
MARY PICKFORD
in...
"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"
Miss Pickford plays the part of a girl who enjoys riches and suffers poverty.
SATURDAY
First Chapter of the Wonderful Western Serial
"HANDS UP"
With Beautiful, Daring, Alert RUTH ROLAND
Something you will enjoy, so no not miss a chapter of it. Fifteen chapters in all. Every Saturday. Also two-reeler, Mack Sennett, Comedy Paramount and Pathe News. A show worth your while.
Matinee at 3 P. M.
REGULAR ADMISSION
University of Virginia
Head of Public School System of Virginia
DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED
College, Graduate, Law, Medicine, Engineering
LOAN FUNDS AVAILABLE
to deserving students. \$10.00 covers all costs to Virginia students in the Academic Departments. Send for catalogues.
MILITARY TRAINING
HOWARD WINSTON, Registrar, University, Va.

Every Citizen in County Should Respond to this Appeal.
To the Women of Prince William County:
We are writing to you to solicit your interest in the financial condition of the Woman's Rest Room in Manassas. In the past it has been maintained through contributions made by the business men of Manassas, by the supervisors, and by two or three civic leagues and women's clubs in the county. This year the business men of Manassas have given as much as they are able, considering all the demands made upon them for Red Cross work, &c. We feel quite sure the supervisors will make their usual contribution, but with all this, we will not have sufficient funds to keep the rooms open unless we have help from other sources. To those of you who have spent hours in the Rest Room between trains; who have appreciated its comforts while waiting for your husbands to transact their business before the drive home; whose daughters have enjoyed its shelter and the attentions of its gentle matron until the arrival of the afternoon trains to take them home from school, we make this urgent appeal for help. We know you have many demands on your pocket-books just now, but if you will go into them once more and make contributions, no matter how small, to show your appreciation of the Rest Room, we, who have its existence at heart, will be duly gratified. If you do not, we are afraid the room will have to be closed. Contributions may be sent to The Journal office, or to the writer of this article. MRS. EDITH SANDERS, Superintendent of Rest Room, Manassas, Va.

Where to Buy Feeds
A GOOD STOCK AT THE RIGHT PRICE
UNICORN DAIRY FEED
LACTOLA DAIRY FEED
SUCRENE DAIRY FEED
BREWERS' GRAINS
CORBY'S GRAINS
COTTON SEED MEAL
MILK MADE DAIRY FEED
BEET PULP
C. O. B. HORSE FEED
DAN PATCH HORSE FEED
CRACKED CORN
OATS
TIMOTHY HAY
CORN MEAL
BLACHFORD'S CALF MEAL
LINSEED MEAL
ALL KINDS OF CHICK AND SCRATCH FEEDS
WHY NOT—
WHITE ROSE?
The Flower of FLOURS
Try it—you will want more
Farm Machinery Sold at Attractive Prices
SEPARATORS
MOWERS
BINDERS
RAKES
MANURE SPREADERS
PLOWS
I. H. C. ENGINES
DRILLS
CORN PLANTERS
HARROWS
WEBER WAGONS
BUGGIES
Manassas Feed, Supply and Implement Co.
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM

FRANK ADVERTISING PAYS

Satisfactory Results Always Follow Newspaper Publicity.

Everybody in reform work is familiar with the expression: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" The idea is that agitation—continued, fair and earnest—eventually leads to the education of the people and then the steps are easy to adoption of a principle, strong feeling about it and finally the embodiment of that principle in legislation and the life of the people.

The human mind works alike along all lines and these are the methods to be adopted by merchants who want patronage. "Advertise! Advertise! Advertise!" That is the slogan for success. Of course, advertisers must remember that, to succeed, they must have perseverance and honesty in their methods. People may scarcely look at an ad the first time, but after they have seen it a while they are influenced to purchase, especially if the advertiser varies his expressions and gets something catchy.

The main requirement, however, is honesty. There must be honest goods at honest prices. Customers should be treated fairly and squarely or—merchants won't be given a chance to treat them at all. They will go elsewhere—to another town, if necessary. And, who can blame them?

Merchants sometimes assert that advertisements "don't pay." The trouble is not with the advertisements but the merchants. If the merchandise is what it is claimed to be and the people are sure that they can rely on the "ad" that "ad" will bring the people. Be frank, fair and square.

It is not worth while to try to deceive the public. They know. They can't be fooled—more than once. They always argue that, when fooled once, it is the merchant's fault; but, when fooled twice, it is their own fault. They don't want to be fooled by their own fault, so they stay away from the tricky, dishonest advertiser after the first deception.

We have frequent demonstrations that advertising pays. Twenty-five cents invested frequently sells a farm. City advertisers often "key" ads; which means that they have a system by which, in getting patrons to reply to "Box B," for instance, they can discover in what periodical the purchaser saw the "ad." And, when you see such an "ad" running a long time, you know that the paper printing it is a good advertising medium.

If you have anything that you want to buy or sell, advertise. We can not do the impossible, but you will find advertising to pay. We want all the good advertisements that can be gotten. In last week's Journal we published a full page advertisement, calling the attention of the delinquents among our 1300 subscribers to the requirement of the War Industries Board that subscriptions must be paid in advance. The response to our notice was beyond our expectations, as more of those in arrears than we expected sent in their dollars.

If you sent in your money and the date is not changed on your paper don't be impatient. We have had so many changes to make in the dates on our mailing list that we have been delayed possibly in advancing your date. Indeed, you need not be surprised, if this cause and the fact that we have been getting so many and such good news items results in the paper itself not being out on schedule time this week. Oh, yes, advertising pays. The Journal will bring gratifying results in your peculiar case. Try it.

e-Spdwer vbqkqcmwfulshrd

PRO-GERMAN LIES AND DASTARDLY STORIES

All Lies Have Been Nailed by the Committee on Public Information.

The most popular German lie of the season is the story that army doctors and Red Cross nurses have been shot at sunrise for injecting disease germs into soldiers. Every camp in the United States has been named as the scene of the tragedy. No incident of the sort has occurred at any camp or hospital either here or abroad. "The reports are ridiculous," says the War Department, "and without the slightest foundation in fact. There have been no medical officers, nurses, or anyone else executed at any camp in the United States or abroad for any such cause."

The purpose of these stories is evident. They are designed to depress civilian morale by worrying the relatives and friends of the men in the service and to weaken the faith of the American people in the efficiency of their War Department.

A similar story alleges that influenza has been spread by means of germs in aspirin tablets. That story is equally ridiculous and untrue. Germs would not live in such a medium even if the Germans wished them to.

Anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant lies, designed to stir up religious strife and impair the national unity, are circulating in all parts of the country in all sorts of forms.

Altoona, Pa., has sent in the following duds: "That the Y. M. C. A., or commissary departments charge the American soldiers abroad thirty-five cents for a cake of Ivory soap." This is untrue. The War Department replies: "It is sold to the soldiers at cost, which is less than Americans at home pay for it retail."

"That the guard house at Camp Lee is surrounded by a highly charged wire that kills the soldiers if they touch it." The War Department replies: "This is a myth."

In West Chester, Pa., similar rumors have been frequent. Some of the stories were finally traced to a woman who could not say from whom she had "heard them." She was warned that "the penalty for circulating untrue reports about war activities is a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 or imprisonment from one to ten years." The rumors have ceased.

These lies are manufactured by a certain pro-German element in this country. All patriotic Americans immediately upon hearing any such report should immediately denounce such as German lies and never repeat the reports and report the matter to the Department of Justice. The lie factory then would soon cease to operate. All of these lies have been nailed by the committee on Public Information. Officials are looking up certain persons here who have joined the "I heard you" club, and also in every other part of the country.—Alexandria Gazette.

DUMFRIES CHURCH

The Work Already Done and the Efforts to Be Made.

I send you a little note concerning the work of the Baptist people at Dumfries. The membership of the church is small. They have a good house of worship, costing about \$1,700 and have been carrying a debt of \$200 for something over twelve years. They have paid interest to the amount of \$144—\$56 dollars more would have paid the whole debt. At the suggestion of several

brethren who have known the work for years, and who have requested me at different times in the last seven or eight years to go there and take the work up, I want there some six weeks ago under very unfavorable circumstances. The church attendants having been greatly scattered, the members were discouraged so much that I have not been able to get a full co-operation as yet. The first thing I did was to take up the raising of the money to pay the debt. This, to my surprise, met with a hearty co-operation from those who lead and from the general public, for which we want to extend our sincere thanks.

We have raised in cash and good subscriptions one hundred and fifty-eight (\$158) dollars. The first name to be mentioned on the subscription was Mrs. Harris, to whom the debt was owing, who gave \$45.00. The collection and subscriptions are as follows:

- Mrs. Harris \$45.00
- Pastor R. P. Rixey 10.00
- Pastor W. T. Wine 10.00
- C. N. Kincheloe 5.00
- Mrs. A. N. Kincheloe 5.00
- V. F. Kincheloe 5.00
- Wm. Kincheloe 2.50
- Alex. Jones 2.00
- Mrs. Grace Graffon and daughter 2.25
- Mrs. D. C. Cline 5.00
- John Rison and wife 5.00
- Mrs. Katie Keys 1.00
- Mr. Perry 1.00
- C. T. Gallahan 5.00
- By cash from soldier 1.00
- G. P. Calvert, collection to replace the window lights broken by hail 18.00
- In-small collections 2.75

Total \$125.50
Paid to Mrs. Harris on deed of trust \$100.00
Interest 12.00
Paid to Jones Lumber in Fredericksburg, for lights 19.50

Totals paid out \$131.50
The remaining part of the one hundred and fifty-eight dollars in good subscriptions is to go on the other hundred dollars due Mrs. Harris, which she agrees to give the church six months to raise.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Harris for extending time and also for her kindness for waiting on the church. Many times the interest was not paid promptly. We earnestly request the co-operation of Baptists into whose hands these lines fall, and especially those of the organized churches. Any contributions that are made can be sent to G. P. Calvert, Clerk of the Church, Dumfries, or to myself at Forestburg, Va.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. WINE,
Co-operating with the Church and Work.
Manassas Journal:

FORESTBURG

Mr. Charles Davis made a business trip to Fredericksburg Tuesday.

Mr. C. C. Dunn has moved back to his home at Pleasant Level.

Rev. Clarence Beard visited friends in Forestburg Sunday.

Miss Edith Anderson is visiting this week with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Mr. Powell, of Washington, spent Sunday at Mrs. Nora Davis' as the guest of Miss Elsie Davis. Mr. Powell and Mr. Crowder motored back to Washington Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dunn and Miss Arzullah, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Abel, of Oak Hill.

Mrs. Viola Eigel, of Joplin, spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Loyd.

The Journal—\$1.00 a year—and worth it.

MILTON NALLS WRITES

Soldier Says That We Will Win—Boys Like Home Letters.

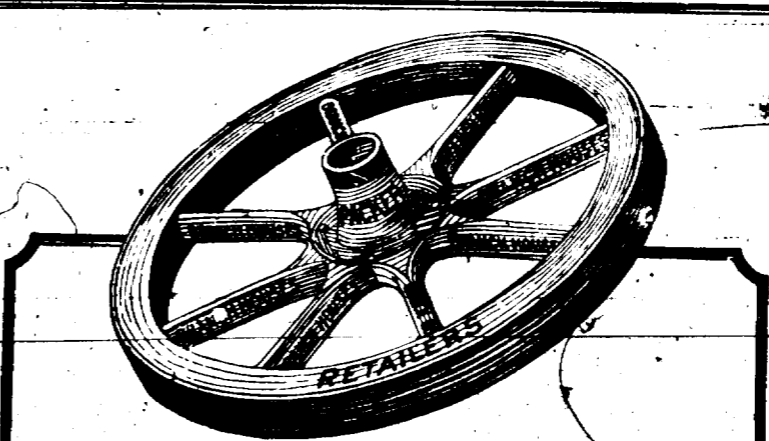
Sunday, Sept. 15, 1918.
Dear sister Mayme:

Will write you a few lines to let you know where I am. Hope this will find you all real well. I am taking a rest today, after a few days action in this drive. I have not been hurt yet. You ought to see us boys how we capture those Huns. When they

see the Americans coming they drop their guns and throw up their hands. We have been victorious in this drive; everything is coming our way. I don't think old Kaiser Bill can stand the pressure much longer. This is the number of my identification tag; take care of it; if anything should happen to me you may need it for information. (?) I have not received any mail from home or anybody yet. I am on the move all the time—it will take a long time to reach me.

I would love to see you all at home. I don't think it will be long, as I think this Great War is about to end. Well, this is about all I can write, will close. Hope to get some letters from you soon.

BROTHER MILTON.
Co. T, 101 U. S. Inf., A. E. F., France.



"Spokes"—and the Swift "Wheel"

What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied with all times with meat, sweet and fresh, and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company, U. S. A.



WE HAVE PLENTY OF TURNIP SEED and KALE SEED. July 25th is the day to sow them. Our stock of FRUIT JARS IS COMPLETE—TIN CANS, JAR TOPS, RUBBER and JELLY GLASSES.

We want Eggs, Butter, Chickens—anything you have to sell. Come to see us and buy War Savings Stamps.

J. H. BURKE & COMPANY

If you really want the NEWS of the county The Journal will give it to you every week for a year for one dollar, in advance.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Five Cents a Line First Insertion—Three Cents Subsequent.

Wanted—Boxwood foliage; cash before shipped. A. R. Price, 912 Virginia Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20-5*

For Sale—One registered Red Polled bull calf, six months old; weighs 400 pounds. Apply to Misses Ewell, Haymarket, Va. 3

Wanted—Miller Train Control Corporation stock. "Selling" one 4 1-2 h. p. Olds stationary gasoline engine. W. H. Wyand. Phone 1133, Hagerstown. 17-8

Wanted—Pulp wood cutters; two years work; good wages and two good houses for cutters to stay in close by the timber. F. R. Saunders, Meat Market, Manassas. 17-8

Fire Insurance—If you are afraid of Mutual Assessments, try our old line companies. If you don't like the increasing old line rates, try our Mutual. Take your choice. We represent both kinds. Austin Corporation. 53

Wanted—10,000 cords of pulp wood. Highest cash price paid on delivery; measurements taken from wagons. Give us a call before you sell. E. K. Conner. 51

Registered Holstein male calves for sale. J. J. Conner. 16

Wanted—50,000 white oak cross ties. See us and get prices. M. Lynch & Co. 23-1f

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The 1918 tax tickets for District No. 2 are now ready for payment and taxpayers are urgently requested to settle same before December 1st, after which time a penalty of 5 per cent is added.

I will meet you with the tax books at—

Canova, Oct. 28, (forenoon.)

Independent Hill, Oct. 28, (afternoon.)

C. M. Horton's Store, Oct. 29, (forenoon.)

L. H. Potter's Store, Oct. 29, (afternoon.)

Kepp, Oct. 30, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Joplin, Oct. 31.

Quantico, Nov. 1.

Dumfries, Nov. 4.

Minnieville, Nov. 5.

Russell's Store, Nov. 6.

Ocoquan, Nov. 7.

Woodbridge, Nov. 8 (forenoon.)

Hoadley, Nov. 8 (afternoon.)

Appointments for District No. 1

Notesville, Nov. 11.

Greenwich, Nov. 12.

Brentsville, Nov. 13.

Catharpin, Nov. 14.

Hickory Grove, Nov. 15.

Haymarket, Nov. 18.

Wellington, Nov. 19.

J. P. LEACHMAN, Treasurer Prince William Co.

FARMER SHOWS HIS MEN HOW TO HELP WIN WAR

How Routine Tasks Become Vital Parts of America's Work Toward Victory

This is the story of how one farmer, hampered by poor help and a difficult labor situation, tied his business in with war needs and won out. Milking cows and pitching hay for so many dollars a month are dull jobs, but milking cows and pitching hay to win the war are altogether different propositions.

He is the owner of a dairy farm not many miles from a large city and from several Army cantonments. His dairy supplies milk for the Army. He has found his output continually hampered by the "turnover" of his labor.

Many agricultural laborers are in the habit of shifting their jobs. Some do not like to stay long in one place. Others may work a few months and then go to the city, spend what they have earned, and look for work somewhere else. All these considerations make for a waste of time at critical hours, a waste in breaking in new men, and a big waste in lack of interest in the work.

It struck this young farmer that it would be good business for himself and the country if he could minimize this loss.

Talking Machine Started It.

One hot evening, not many months ago, while the men were lounging under the trees, the owner of the farm got his talking machine out on the porch and fed it "Over There" and "Good Bye, Broadway; Hello France!" Questions followed and presently the farmer found himself talking to his men about the war. He began to tell them of the western front and the difference between the Hindenburg and the Foch method of attack. The men seldom read newspapers, so he conceived the idea of a bulletin board news poster. Upon it he pasted typewritten abstracts of the day's war and sporting news, the happenings of the farm, and short editorials having to do with both local and patriotic subjects.

Once a week now he holds his open-air forum. Sometimes he talks to the men himself. The milk from the farm goes to engineers and to marines at their respective camps. It is a vital food, especially in the hospital. He drills into his force this fact—that if a man can not get into a uniform himself he can fight the Hun by feeding the men who can.

One of the farm workers had been an aviator who was injured in service. He told the farm family at weekly meetings about "hedge hops" and "spiral dips." A Canadian from one of the camps came down and related his experience at the front. Men from other war work tell the story of what they are trying to do.

Thrift Stamps as Bonus.

Then the farm owner began to experiment still further. At the end of the month he turned over to each man over and above his wages a \$5 war savings stamp as his part of the farm profits. He explained that only by close co-operation could the venture be made a success. He got the dairy inspector to pick the best kept sections of the barn and gave additional prizes to the men in charge of them. He offered premiums for ideas showing how the work could be done better or in less time.

The men woke up to an interest in the farm. Most of them had lived from hand to mouth all their lives. They began to invest in war savings stamps. Some of them started savings accounts. They crowded

around each new bulletin to see what the allies were doing in the big battle of northern France.

The result is amazing. The farm activities have speeded up to war-time efficiency. Instead of "chucking" their jobs at the end of a month or two the men feel that they are a part of the farm family. They see that no part of the farm work can be neglected without dragging on the whole. Whether a man raises feed or milks cows or gets the milk to market, he can not get lazy without handicapping the whole output.

Men Are Thinking.

For the first time in their lives the men are really thinking; and they are thinking in terms of patriotism. This particular farm, a cog in the machine that is going to win the war, is working smoothly and without friction.

The United States Department of Agriculture passes on to others the record of this man's experience and success, not with the idea that the plan is applicable everywhere, but that it may help others to think out a program to suit their own conditions.

SALVAGE ARMY TO RAKE NATION FOR ALL WASTE

Children Asked to Aid in Gathering Paper, Rags, Steel, Tin, Rubber, Leather.

Every town in the United States ranging in population from 5,000 upward will be "raked" for discarded paper, rags, steel, copper, brass, old rubber, worn leather, tin, lead and many other commodities. The forces to carry on this new industry will be recruited by the war prison labor and the national waste reclamation service of the War Industries command.

Children in every community will be asked to join this great salvage army and gather from every available source the material which might otherwise go to waste.

"Start saving your waste material today. The time to save is now. It is absolutely unpatriotic to allow anything of value to be wasted," are among the things, said by Chairman Baruch in urging citizens to support the new salvage scheme. It is pointed out that in paper alone millions of dollars in value are annually wasted.

The Salvation Army supports 120 industrial homes, from which about 20,000 down-and-out men graduate each year, on the revenue derived from material which would not otherwise be conserved and made into something of value. And that organization, it is contended, only skims the surface, leaving much of value untouched.

The above clipping from the Washington Star should have its suggestions adopted by citizens of Manassas and every community in Prince William county. The War Industries Board can not plan such a campaign locally in every section of the country, so let us do this arranging ourselves. Let every community have some place secured, where such articles can be left.

Mayor W. C. Wagener, after consulting with Sergeant C. H. Wine, will endeavor to secure a depository somewhere for the articles mentioned.

Geo. D. Baker Undertaker And Licensed Embalmer. 123 Ave. Near Cocke House, Manassas, Va. Prompt attention given all orders. Prices as low as good service and material will justify. METALLIC CASSETS CARRIED IN STOCK.

PUBLIC SALE

At Belle Haven Farm, Three Miles Southwest of Independent Hill, Va.

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1918

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

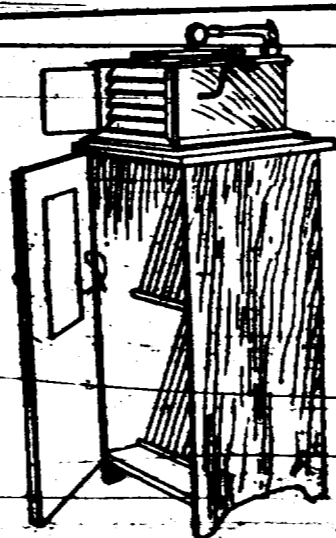
10--Head of Cattle--10

Consisting of two cows suitable for family use, 3 3-year-old steers, 5 coming one-year-old steers. Black horse, 6 years old, well broken; black horse, 5 years old; 9-year-old mare, will work anywhere; FORD TOURING CAR, five-passenger; McCormick binder, Superior corn planter, I. H. C., No. 2, Clover Leaf Manure Spreader, 2-row Corn Cutter, McCormick Mowing Machine, Riding Cultivator, 200 bushels Oats, 100 barrels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 2 two-horse wagons, Buggy and Harness; 2-horse Lynchburg, No. 47, Plow, 6 tons of Hay.

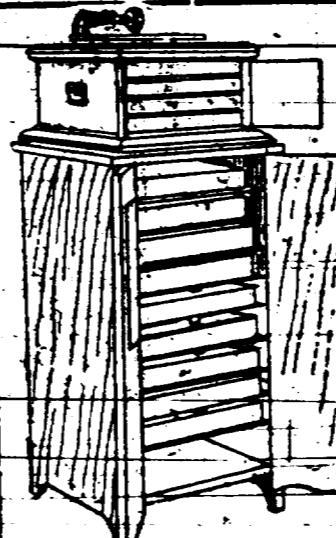
TERMS:--Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given, the purchaser executing interest bearing, negotiable note, with approved security, payable at the Peoples National Bank of Manassas. No goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

R. L. HINTON, Auc'r. W. M. WOOLFENDEN

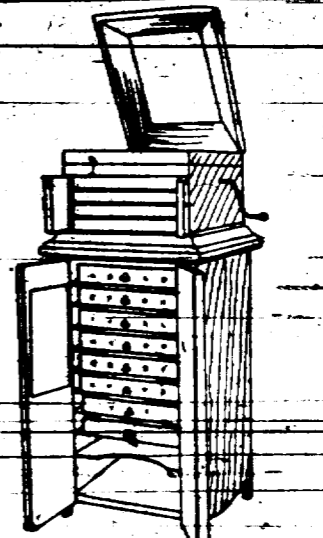
S. Kann Sons Co. THE BUSY CORNER PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST. There Will Be a Scarcity of Victrolas Before Christmas YOU KNOW PART OF THE VICTOR PLANT HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR WAR WORK --And this necessarily curtails their output of Victrolas. Join one of these three Clubs and be sure of having a Victrola for Christmas. --You can arrange to pay for it on our EASY PAYMENT CLUB TERMS --Each club will have 75 members, who will receive the benefit of these special terms. If ever there was a time in the age of the world when soul-stirring, cheering music was a necessity, it is now. Don't let your home be musicless on Christmas. Don't wait--join a club NOW, and take advantage of our special terms and superior service. The time is limited.



THIS OUTFIT AT \$80.00 --Fine Golden Oak Cabinet and Instrument. Stands 43 inches high and is 17 1/2 inches wide; cabinet will hold 125 records. Outfit consists of: -1 Victrola IV, \$15.00. -1 Cabinet, \$9.75. -6 Records (12 selections) \$5.10. -1 Record Brush, 15c. -200 Needles and Needle Box.



THIS OUTFIT AT \$57.50 --Quartered Oak Cabinet and Instrument. Stands 45 inches high and is 17 1/2 inches wide. --A very popular combination. Outfit consists of: -1 Victrola VI-A, \$32.50. -1 Cabinet, \$13.75. -10 Records Follow: \$5.00. -6 Records (12 selections) \$5.10. -1 Record Brush, 15c. -200 Needles.



THIS OUTFIT AT \$100.00 --Cabinet and Instrument in mahogany, fumed oak, weathered oak and golden oak. Outfit consists of: -1 Victrola IX-A, \$60.00. -1 Cabinet, \$32.00. -1 Ready File for 125 Records, at \$7.50. -12 Records (24 selections) at \$10.20. -1 Record Brush, 30c. -200 Needles.

CHURCH SERVICES LUTHERAN Bethel Lutheran Church, Rev. Edgar Z. Pence, pastor. Sunday-Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. EPISCOPAL Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. A. Stuart Gibson, Rector. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m. Service first, second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m.; third Sunday at 8 p. m. St. Ann's Memorial Chapel, Nokesville. Service first Sunday at 8 p. m.; third Sunday at 11 a. m. BAPTIST Manassas Baptist Church, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, pastor. Sunday-Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; morning service, 11 o'clock; E. Y. P. U., 6:45; evening service at 7:30. Wednesday-Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Barnett Grimesley's Appointments Bellehaven, fourth Sunday, 11 a. m. Woodbine, second and fourth Sundays, 3 p. m. Fatcher Memorial, second Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Oak Dale, third Sunday, 11 a. m. and first Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Auburn, first Sunday, 11 a. m. and third Sunday, 7:30 p. m. PRIMITIVE BAPTIST Primitive Baptist Church, Elder T. S. Dalton, pastor. Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and the Saturday preceding at 2:30 p. m. CATHOLIC All Saints' Catholic Church, Manassas, Father William Gill, 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. Burr, pastor. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League at 7:00 p. m. Buckhall, every Sunday at 3 p. m. Bradley, first Sunday at 3 p. m., third Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. C. K. McKinnon's appointments follow: Sunday-First, second and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m. Fairview-Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m. Gainesville-First Sunday, 3 p. m.; third and fifth Sunday, 11 a. m. Bristow-Third and fifth Sundays, 8 p. m. Woodlawn-Third and fifth Sundays, 8 p. m. Woolsey-First Sunday, 8 p. m. UNITED BRETHREN Rev. L. C. Menick's appointments follow: Manassas-First and third Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Second and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m. Buckhall-First and third Sundays, 8 p. m. Aden-Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m. Midland-First and third Sundays, 11 a. m. Geo. J. Allen Chas. B. Allen County Surveyor. ALLEN BROTHERS Civil Engineers Gainesville, Virginia Farm Surveying and other branches of Civil Engineering. Rector & Co. HAYMARKET, VA. UNDERTAKERS Prompt and satisfactory service. Hearse furnished for any reasonable distance. LET US SEND YOU OUR STYLE BOOK OF THE SEASON'S SHOE FASHIONS --showing the exclusive and distinctive features worn by the particular dressers. Buying footwear by mail is made easy and satisfactory. RICH'S 1801 F. Street, Corner Tenth, Washington, D. C. "That's a fine job," says the satisfied customer, whose previous order has been filled by the Journal's job department. Set our work and get our quotations on cards, letter heads, stationery, envelopes, sale bills, programs, catalogs, etc. High grade printing in one or two colors. Satisfaction guaranteed.

How the U. S. Navy Outwits Hun Undersea Pirates

By H. J. Greenwall, in Magazine Section Washington Post, Paris, Oct. 22, 1918.

Within the past few days the Germans have made a sensational attempt to blockade one of the French ports and prevent the landing of American troops. It has been one of their most daring submarine exploits, but it has failed, because of the American navy.

Germany's newest and biggest U-boats, commanded by her most courageous and resourceful officers, have been sent to the bottom of the sea near the French coast by an American destroyer flotilla. Unlike Big Bertha's activities, the attempt was meant for more than "window dressing." It was not merely to cheer the discouraged German populace, but was designed to counteract the great disasters which Germany is suffering on land.

The American naval men, who first outwitted the U-boats and then destroyed them, regard the affair as an episode in the day's work, and would probably not mention it. By a chance a friend of mine was in one of the destroyers forming the escort, and I now have permission to state certain details. My friend's story is as follows: We departed from this same port under sealed orders to pick up troopships somewhere in the Atlantic. We were scarcely out of sight of land when we received the first wireless message from the flag office ashore. The captain read the slip that was sent from the wireless room to the bridge: "Sub warning." He said: "Subs heard of such nerve." The message ended with the suggestion that we should shift our outgoing course. As to this, the captain said that the message came too late, explaining that it meant retracing at least a dozen miles.

Bay of Biscay.
"The subs," he said, "are supposed to be either just about here or from where we have come, so the only thing to do now is toddle along." We increased speed and began bucking the terrible headseas of the Bay of Biscay. Our stern was under water, our bow in the air. When the bow slapped down it sounded like a hammer striking a plate of steel. Green seas swept the forward gun, spray drenched the bridge and splashed back over the tops of the smokestacks. Not even the most hardened of the extremely hard destroyer crew felt normal in that nitching. I worked to lee of the charthouse, where there was less water and noise. The captain joined me there. I looked with an attempt at levity: "How about subs hereabouts slipping us a cigar?" The captain bent inside the charthouse, lit his pipe, held his hand hard over it, and puffed furiously. "Subs," he replied, "wouldn't waste a torpedo on a destroyer while there are transports to get, but God help them if they try." He pointed to the depth charges hanging in the hull can over the stern.

But if one of them did happen to hit us? I asked. He shrugged his shoulders. "It would be a good night," he said, "but in a straight fight, if the sub won, it would be an accident. They have but one advantage against our many. They can see us when we can't see them." I looked where he pointed. Something was happening. Tons of water shot into the air. Except that it was foamy white it resembled the explosion of a

The geyser had the same moundlike formation, but we heard no sound except the shrieking wind. There followed more mounds of frothing water. We could see a tiny speck, which we knew to be a destroyer incircling like a terrier puppy about a smaller victim. The geysers were the sign of the ash can barrage which the destroyer had placed.

A Great Convoy.
A second destroyer scurried near to see the fun, or lend aid, but our course was unaltered. Ours was the senior ship of the destroyer flotilla, so we headed the line. The captain paid no further attention to the rumpus and kept a warier eye than any of his lookouts on the seas ahead. After a few moments he spoke quietly to the watch officer: "Signal those fellows to come along. They'll have trouble to catch us if they don't hurry."

I interrupted with the question, "if they have really found a sub, won't they stay to finish him?" "Certainly," he replied, "but if their barrage went near him he is probably finished now. Anyhow, the present business of this flotilla is to pick up troopships, not go sub chasing en route." As he spoke I saw two destroyers come leaping back into line through seas that almost engulfed and drowned them, but through which they broke, wagging their heads like animals in their wild run. "Ask them about it," the captain commanded. In less than a minute came the reply, "Saw off on water, placed barrage; didn't wait to investigate." The same message, giving the exact location, was then being read in the flag office ashore.

The next forty-eight hours saw us turned about, escorting one of the largest convoys that ever came to France. We received wireless warning us that subs had been seen in waters where they had not ventured before. One morning we had seven such messages from other ships addressed, in the allied code, to "all ships." We thought it strange, in the midst of this flock of warnings, there should come no distress call. The captain shook his head over it and said, "It is peculiar that there has not been a fight of some sort; there has been time for every hydroplane, balloon decoy duck and sub chaser on the French coast to be hovering over that tin fish."

Pirates Sunk.
The captain then gave voice to the thought we all had. It was that the U-boats lurking in the direction in which we were then steering were on a special mission. We realized that no matter how the mission ended for them—life or death, and probably the latter—their business was with us. They were waiting to sink those fat, slow troop-laden monsters which we were guarding. Our captain had the advantage, gleaned from the French pilots, of knowing more than one way home. He decided what to do even before a message from the flag office ordered him to proceed precisely that way.

Long before we sighted land we saw hydroplanes and dirigibles. At a dozen points on the horizon there were dots which we knew to be destroyers and yacht chasers of the suicide fleet—all out to make U-boat life dangerous. We sheered abruptly from the straight course and steered circuitously until the bare rocks of the Brittany coast loomed ahead. We

crept into its treacherous shelter, so close to the breakers that we could see everything happening ashore. We followed a narrow, twisting, but deep channel in single file—every vessel following closely in the wake of the leader—and suddenly came out in the smooth waters of a bay on the land side of the pirates in waiting. Then we streaked for harbor and safety as fast as the lumbering troopships could wallow along.

The final chapter was told at the flag office. There are certain reservations of details so far as printing the story is concerned. "Huh," said the flag lieutenant, "but no longer." I asked for an explanation. He said: "It took a lot of ingenuity and nerve to come in, but they never had a chance to get out. I guess it will be their last hope to prevent American soldiers from arriving in France."

It was the same old story of spotting the enemy from hydroplanes and dirigibles, of signals to destroyers, and then of the deadly barrage of the ash cans—tons of T N T. I asked him how he knew the results were certain. He invited me to go and see for myself. Escaping submarines sometimes throw up an oil screen as a decoy to give the belief that they are finished, but out on this expanse of calm sea, its blue shading into pink and gold in the sunset, the dragging had already established the certainty, and all about the oil bubbles were still rising in a steady, untroubled stream.

Our Store Is Splendidly Ready To Serve the

Housekeeper

For the many things needed to replenish or furnish the home for the fall and winter.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Our spacious ground floor house-keeping department offers the best and most recent devices in culinary utensils, laundry equipment, house-cleaning devices, etc.

CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE
The largest stock in the South, including the most elegant productions as well as the less expensive makes. Your inspection invited.

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

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Bridge-work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. 17-12*

MAZERS' TOOTH SPECIALTY
Dept. X, 2897 So. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
RESERVED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
CAPITAL PAID UP AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS—\$100,000
DIRECTORS: G. L. BOOTH, M. E. HARLOW, G. E. WARFIELD, J. F. MOIR, WATER ROBERTS, S. BAKER, JR., DOUGLASS STUART.
Prompt attention given to all business and collecting throughout the United States and Europe.

Electrical Needs

Anything you want in the way of electrical equipment—motors, fans, heaters, irons and the most up-to-date lighting fixtures. Our wiring and installation of fixtures is approved by the Board of Underwriters. And you don't have to pay a big price for our good work. Let us give you an estimate.

G. L. ROSENBERGER
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by The Quantico Company, of record in deed book 70, pages 24-5, and dated July 12, 1917, in the clerk's office of Prince William county, and also an order of the circuit court for the aforesaid county substituting the undersigned as trustee in said deed of trust, which order was entered at the June term, 1918, of said court, the undersigned substituted trustee, having been requested so to do by the holder of the notes mentioned in said trust, in the payment of which default has been made, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in accordance with said deed of trust, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1918

at twelve o'clock, m., on the premises, at Quantico, aforesaid county, Virginia, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying on Quantico Creek, Prince William County, Virginia, known as part of "Horse Penn Point," and bounded by said Creek, a marsh, and the lands of the Quantico Company, (the Lansburgh land), and known also as the West land containing, more or less,

FIVE ACRES
Reference is made to said deed of trust as well as the deed from Geo. H. Hockman to said Company, and also a plat of Quantico Company land in deed book 68, pages 8-9 in aforesaid office.

TERMS CASH.
FRED'K P. RUSSELL,
Substituted Trustee.
J. P. Kerlin, Auc'r. 22-31

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

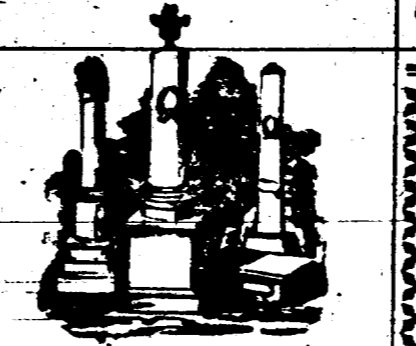
BELL'S BREAD

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. Full line of confectionery.

J. M. BELL

M. J. HOTTLE

MANASSAS, VA.



Marble, Granite and all Kinds of Cemetery Work

Manassas Transfer Co.,
W. S. ATHEY, Proprietor.
Baggage, Furniture and all kinds of merchandise or other commodities promptly transferred or delivered.

If you really want the NEWS of the county The Journal will give it to you every week for a year for one dollar, in advance.

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.

VICTROLAS

The name means ALL. It is made by the Victor Talking Machine Co. Don't be deceived by some other—not all Cabinet Machines are Victrolas. Let me show you. Give me your order for Records. I have some in stock all the time. A little advance in price. GIVE ME A CALL.

Watch Repairing and Fitting of Glasses

H. D. WENRICH

JEWELRY STORE :: 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.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

SAUNDERS' MEAT MARKET

Manassas, Virginia

COATS AND SUITS ARE NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

! We are showing this season the most up-to-date line of Ladies' Coats and Suits we have ever shown

! Come in and give us a look before buying elsewhere. We can save you money.

! Our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete in all the different styles and colors, such as Browns, Grays, Blacks. Come in and get yours before they are all gone.

GAMPER & JENKINS
The Ladies' Store Manassas, Va.

Special War Savings Stamp Drive

November 4 to 9 Inclusive

County workers who so nobly assisted in the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, and the faithful workers for the War Savings Stamps, Girl and Boy Scouts, are earnestly requested by the government to assist in this SPECIAL DRIVE for the sale of these stamps. Make a house to house canvas in your neighborhood, to secure all the pledges



you can. Let us prove to our government that for every man in the army or navy there are ten of us at home who are willing to make any sacrifice it requires of us to help win this war.

The more our country asks, the more we will give.

It is a privilege as well as a duty.

Buy W. S. S.

G. RAYMOND RATCLIFFE

Director for Prince William County

Buy W. S. S.

DISCUSSES THE COUNTY'S LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA

Our Citizens Did Little More Than Half of Their Duty— Make the Fifth Better.

(By R. G. Keiser, County Agent)

When people are sick doctors speak of diagnosing their case by observing their symptoms. It seems to me that the report of the chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan in Prince William county is a symptom of some kind of sickness in our county as a county. Some may think it beyond the province of the county agent to discuss either the finances or the loyalty of the county. For the sake of argument, but not otherwise, I grant that assumption. Few, however, will wish to deny that privilege to the chairman of the County Council of Defense. As such then I wish to present a few facts and conclusions for the consideration of our county people.

A little study of the rules for the apportionment of this loan shows that all counties were asked to subscribe fifteen per cent of the total resources of their banks when such an amount would exceed the sum of twenty dollars per capita of the population. While Prince William is not one of the counties that have no banks at all, her banking resources are not sufficient to put her in the class of those whose apportionment was made simply on the fifteen per cent basis. She was simply asked to subscribe \$240,000, which is just \$20.00 for each person in the county, assuming that there are 12,000 people within its bounds. That does not look excessive. A \$100 bond would meet the requirement for each average family of five persons. This is just what was asked of those counties that have no banks at all—\$20.00 per capita. Surely the average family in Prince William could afford to loan the government the price of a good cow to aid in the prosecution of a war in defense of human liberty, especially when it offered 4 1/4 per cent interest without taxes.

But how did the county respond to the country's call in this time of stress and strain? Why, by subscribing to \$123,200 of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. That is just a little more than half of what we were asked to do as our fair and just duty and privilege. We were not asked to make a contribution but a loan,

read this except Prince William people. We don't want to advertise our shortcoming to the world but we do want to have it thoroughly impressed on ourselves. The fact is unpleasant but we need to face it squarely. Plans are already being begun for the fifth loan. Shall we not meet our duty then? Even if peace comes real soon we still need the money to support our army and bring it home after everything has been settled.

By way of comparison let me say that fifteen per cent of the banking resources of Augusta county are \$1,110,000. The county subscribed \$1,236,000—went "over the top" handsomely. For the purpose of this loan Augusta's population was estimated at 40,000. That makes a per capita subscription of more than \$32 for each man, woman and child. I happen to know something of Augusta county and its people and I cannot believe that each of her individuals is three times as wealthy as each individual in Prince William. But the results of this loan indicate a serious sickness of some kind in Prince William. Don't blame it on the "flu" because it broke up all meetings in other places also. Washington city was asked for \$27,000,000 and it subscribed \$43,000,000. If you don't think Washington people need money to live on go there and try it a while. If we plead poverty it is incumbent on us to get busy and develop the agricultural possibilities of the county. If we don't plead poverty it would seem that it would be hard to prevent our loyalty from being seriously questioned. Let us hope that it is largely a matter of neglect rather than disloyalty, although evidence is not wanting to show that there is some downright disloyalty. Conditions of life ought to be made so intolerable in America for disloyal people here that they would feel compelled to embark for other shores.

To those who plead poverty I will say that the soil of Prince William responds readily to timely, energetic and intelligent culture. The wide awake dairyman who ships milk to Washington is making money enough to buy his share of Liberty bonds. All kinds of garden truck and potatoes do fine here. The people of Washington, just thirty miles away, are anxious to pay good prices for anything to eat. The road is good for delivery by

Eight miles of macadam from Manassas to Centerville would bring Washington within two or three hours run by truck from the former place. Let us try to get one hundred cents of the consumers' dollar instead of something like 35 cents, when it comes through so many peoples' hands before it gets to ours.

This letter is not written in a spirit of criticism. I shoulder my share of responsibility for the failure of our loan. Possibly I should have proclaimed our duty with greater persuasiveness. Let us realize that our response to the loan would indicate either poverty or a lack of loyalty and be determined to disprove that we are either when the next loan comes around.

TOKEN

We are glad to note that the "Flu" sufferers are nearly all able to be out again. They complain of great weakness in the limbs.

The home of Mr. Dell Cornwell is now in the throes of the "Flu."

The little daughter of Mrs. Linda Davis, we are sorry to learn, is suffering with pneumonia.

Mrs. R. L. Ludwig has gone to the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George Ludwig, to attend her in her illness with pneumonia, following the influenza. Her son, George, also is sick with the dreaded disease. They are at Oakland, Md.

Mr. T. S. Reynolds has returned to the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Richards, after a visit to his son since last Easter, at Raton, N. M.

Minnieville was represented in the Forest last Wednesday evening by the presence of Mr. D. C. Alexander, at the home of Miss Leona Townsend.

The appearance of the names in the paper, of our steady pulp cutters, Bennett and Richards, seem to have had a spurring effect. My! how the wood has flown this past week.

Miss Lola Cornwell spent a few pleasant moments at the home of Miss Leona Townsend Tuesday evening.

We thought Virginia had gone dry, but since cider time we note the "Trust" is still on the job. Better be careful, boys!

Mr. Morris Keim has led the procession, thus far, having started to shuck out his corn. Some corn—yes, and some nibbins, too.

The Forest reports the loss of

Jones, being employed at the mine near Dumfries, has found it advisable to take a house near his work.

The night hunters, Charles Harris, Millard Cornwell, Al Handley and their bunch of noisy dogs, were out the other night and caught some skunk and coon. Whew! No trouble to tell it.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Lucy Fair's son, Mr. C. A. Fair, reached The Forest last week. We all extend our greatest sympathy to both her and her daughter.

CATHARPIN

Our school has been closed for a couple of weeks on account of sickness. The teachers, Misses Metz and Trainham, who have been suffering with severe colds, are now much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brower, jr., and small daughter, Eleanor Randolph, motored from Round Hill on Sunday and visited relatives in the neighborhood, returning to Round Hill in the evening.

Mr. Wm. Beaumont, who has been ill of influenza, is now reported better.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hynson, Mrs. Stuart Pattie and daughter Esther Warren, visited Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Pattie on Sunday last.

Mr. R. A. Collins has recently sold his farm, "Marble Hill," to Mr. Shafer, of Fauquier. Mr. Collins' family are moving this week to their new home, near Manassas, and will be much missed from this neighborhood.

Dr. C. F. Brower, who has been ill, is now much improved.

Mr. L. K. Lynn and family and Master Lee Pattie had a pleasant trip to Fairfax Court-house on Sunday last.

Mr. Paul Wilson, of Washington, visited friends at Catharpin on Sunday.

Our community was saddened to hear of the death on Monday night of the small son of Mr. J. A. Marshall, who lives a few miles from Catharpin.

The child died from injuries sustained on Sunday, when he was thrown from a horse. It was at first thought that he was not seriously hurt but when he became worse on Monday a physician was summoned and it was found that he was injured internally. Funeral services and burial were held at Sudley on Tuesday. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of all in the death of their only son.

"YANK" TRAINING AND THE "REBEL" YELL

No Wonder This Combination Scares the Huns Into Retreat or Surrender.

As the soldiers pass through Manassas, on trains going to and returning from training camps, we hear the familiar old "Rebel" yell of the civil war repeated. This is a part of the equipment, with which our army will attack the enemy "somewhere in France" and later—even now at certain points—"somewhere in Germany."

Our national military training school at West Point, in New York state, up north, has been educating army officers, who have done the instructing of our volunteers and drafted men that has changed green civilians into ripened, effective soldiers. While getting this "Yank" training, our boys have practiced and mastered the "Rebel" yell. Officers of the training camp activities at Camp Humphreys are quoted as stating, in their plea for the donation of a piano for the pleasure of the enlisted men: "The Germans say that a prying Scotchman is a sour fellow to meet hand-to-hand... but a singing Yankee is a veritable fighting devil." Then the "Rebel" yelling "Yanks," according to reports from the battle front, must be many times worse, for they seem to demoralize the foe. The English soldier is called "Tommy" and the French fighter

is known as "Poilu." "Sammy" was tried for the Americans. The men in the ranks discarded it, because it was too weak, like "Willie." One officer repudiated the term as, at the West Point mess, the slang for molasses was "Sammy." The word, he declared, always gave him a "sticky" feeling. As the Red Cross Magazine for November informs us, everybody in France, northerner and southerner, seemed instinctively to take it for granted that "Yanks" was the nickname of all members of the American Expeditionary Forces. "Yank" no longer means a soldier of the north, but one who wears the khaki of the United States army and fights or works under Old Glory, whether he is from the north, east, south or west. "It means Dixie and Yankee Doodle rolled into one." On August 14, 1918, the army's chief of staff, General Peyton C. March, semi-officially sanctioned "Yanks." So "Yanks" it is and they will soon, to the accompaniment of the "Rebel" yell, "yank" the Kaiser from his autocratic throne and end his militaristic, barbarous, atrocious career.

Have you ever had our prices on JOB WORK? In these days it is well to know in advance both the quality and the cost. Ask THE JOURNAL.

Manassas Junk Dealer

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