REAL CAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(From The St. Louis Repudlic.)

We in America are far enough from a birdseye view of causes. Among the theater of war in Europe to take them we find the most wonderfully situated city in all the world, a race of nomad warriors from the Altai Mountains in Central Asia, a streak of sea water between yellow sand and the banks, and the ingrained tendency of Occidental Natiens to lie to each other.

We begin with the city—Constantinople. Get a map of the Mediterranean countries and look at is situation. There, between the island-studded Aegean and the Black Sea, lies a little sea, Marmora. It has two gateways each a long and narrow strait. At this sea's northeastern end, close by the gate through which pours the over flow of the Black Sea, there is a long and narrow arm of deep water, the famous Golden Horn, large enough to hold the ships of all the world. Across from the mouth of this bay is Asia. Behind of it rise rocky hills, easily capable of strong defense. This is the site of Constantinople.

The power that holds it commands at once the Black Sea, the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean. A fleet in the Sea of Marmora, with Dardanelles and Bosphorus closed, is secure, not only from attack, but from observation. When it makes ready to strike it may chose between southern Russia, Black Sea coasts of the Balkan States, the northern shores of fertile Asia Minor, Greece, the Smyrna coast, and the African lands of the eastern Mediterranean. It is in the very nature of things that the power controlling it should dominate all the trade routes between Orient and Occident. This is the splendid prize which the settlement of the eastern question must award.

It is now held by the Turks, Central Asinn nomads with an Arabian creed, whose strength conquered Constantinople in 1453, and whose weakness has held it for more than 100 years more effectually than their strength could ever have done.

When England acquired India, the freedom of the sea routes to that rich and populous country became a vital necessity to her. The digging of the Suez canal made free passage through the Mediterranean only less important to England than the freedom of the English Channel itself. Constantinople being by nature the strongest naval base in the world, England has felt an intense interest in keeping it out of the hands of a strong power.

The natural, civilized solution of the question of Constantinople would have been to neutralize the port and throw the narrow straits where Europe and Asia almost touch open to the commerce of all the world. Here our moral factor emerges. No one may read the history of the eastern question without having the fact borne upon him that in European diplomacy there has been no truth and no honor. The commissioning of permanent diplomats began with Louis XI of France. He sent resident representatives to the Dukes of Brittany and Guionne, and instructed them: "If they lie to you, lie you the more to them." The profession of diplomacy since that day has lived up to the spirit of its founder.

The hitherland of Constantinople is a wild and mountainous region where meet Slavs, Turks, Greeks and other races, like the Albanians and Roumanians of whose origin no exact account may be given. The narrow valleys and upland slopes have been for centuries the scene of arson, robbery, pillage, outrage and murder. In this region have met the power of the Turk, the power of the Russian, and the power of Austria. Neither Austria nor Russia has been permitted to pacify the Balkans or to possess them because this task would carry with it the control of the splendid prize to the southeast.

Here has operated the great moral factor referred to. None of the great powers has trusted any other. Anyone siting down and looking dispassionately over the treaty of Berlin, which "settled" the relations of the Balkan States, and then glancing at the history written since that time will see that all the powers that signed it have ignored it when it suited their pleasure, and that their dealing with the Turk, so far as his obligations under it are concerned, show the moral cowardice of those who, defaulters on their own pledges, have not dared to insist that others fulfill theirs.

The reason why the Balkans have remained the great open sore of Europe is not that there were Slavs on one side, Teutons on another and Turks on a third. There has been too much facile explaining of trouble there in terms of "irrespressible racial antagonism." The main trouble has been lack of plain good faith with each other on the part of nations, and this has been as marked between the Teutonic people as it has between Teuton and Slav. If England, Russia, France, Austria and Germany had been able to trust each other's covenanted promise and to believe each other's professions the eastern question would have long ago been settled. Thousands of innocent men and women have been murdered in a single year and the Unspeakable Turk has been retained long years in Europe, not because one nation was Teuton and another Slav, but simply because all were false in faith and word. Each has commented on and emphasized the shortcoming of the others, so that each has felt justified in its own sins, and its own suspicions.

This "racial" talk is much overdone Russia, we are told, is helping Servia because of "Pan-Slavic enthusiasm," and Austria is fighting Servia because of Teutonic jealousy of Slavs. Nonsense! If Russia is so strongly pro-Slav, why was she one of the wolves that tore the bleeding body of Slavic Poland in three, and why have the unhappy Poles felt so strongly the weight of her hand? Brigandage and outrage have been stopped in many other quarters of the world by the hand of civilization curbing barbarism. In the Balkans alone they have gone on unchecked because of European greed of the great jewel, Constantinople. The Turk, weak and wicked, has suited the second purpose of each one of the great powers, the first being to control Constantinople, the second to keep all the others from controlling it.

Russia, more than a half-century ago, began the policy of festering the spirit of nationality among the southern Slavs. Not that she wanted freedom for them; she really wanted to oppress them. But that was impossible, and it was better to have Constantinople fall into the hands of men under obligation to Russia than to have it taken over by another great power. How little the Slavic factor counts is proved by Russia's use of Roumania, which is not Slavic at all.

Now just as Austria, Russia and England have each coveted Constantinople for decades, and France and Germany have been intent to prevent its falling into the hands of any of them, three of the little Balkan States have each its dream of empire. There are the Greater Greece, the Greater Servia and the Greater Bulgaria ideas, each contemplating an empire renewing the glories of the past, real and legendary, and each idea possible of realization only on condition of the conquest of adjacent districts and the subjugation of neighboring peoples with different plans for their own future.

When Austria reached out her hand to crush Servia, all the weight of the Austrian ambition for the conquest of the Balkan peninsula and its capital was behind the move. Russia intervened because, with Austria on the Aegean and ultimately in Constantinople, Russia's access to the Mediterranean would be cut off. There the exceptional situation of the city played its part again. England was at once intensely interested, not alone because of the possibility of German violation of Belgian neutrality, but because Austrian control of the Aegean would mean command of the short sea route to India through the Suez canal. And when the nations, after abortive attempts to negotiate, fell on each other's flanks, there operated the moral factor: there the utter lack of good faith, in view of a half-century of lies and misrepresentations and intrigues, stepped in to keep any nation from believing in the promises of of the other, and so to make mediation impossible. Then Germany violated the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium, and Europe was in flames.

CONGRESSMAN CLINE CORNERS REPUBLICANS

The House of Representatives consists of 200 Democrats and 127 Republilians. What support did these important (the tariff, currency, trust and other administration) measures receive from the Republican party? It must be admitted that these measures are partly platform measures; if if they did not have real merit, they would have been opposed by the united opposition. What is the record?

Seven Republicans (and Progressives) voted for the Underwood tariff bill.

Thirty-eight Republicans voted for the currency bill.

Forty-seven Republicans voted for the anti-trust (Clayton) bill.

Only 12 Republicans voted against the stock and bond bill.

No Republicans voted against the trade commission bill.

REPUBLICANS OUGHT TO STOP CRITICISING THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION OR STOP VOTING FOR ITS MEASURES. There are some Republicans who profess to believe that there is a chance to return to power in the November election. I want to submit a few interrogatories to that class of Republicans who place the welfare of the country above party.

Do you want to return the Republican party to power and reinstate Cannonism. You know that will happen if the Republicans elect the next House.

Do you want to repeal the Underwood tariff bill and substitute the Payne-Aldrich law?

Do you wa.. to repeal the new currency system and turn your fiscal affairs back to Wall street to manage for you again?

Do you think the anti-trust legislation ought to be repealed and the Morgan-Rockefeller combination once more given a free hand?

Are you satisfied with the income tax law that saves you a hundred millions a year in taxes.

Do you not believe that the United States Senators ought to be elected by the people?

Are you anxious to repeal the parcel post law and go back to the express companies that robbed you for years with excessive charges

Is the old soldier satisfied with the Sherwood pension law?

Does he want to trust the Republican party to legislate for him that disappointed him for fourteen years?

Does the Spanish-American soldier have any complaint of a Democratic Congress that provided a pension for his wife and minor children if he should be taken from his family?

Is union labor wiling to repudiate the party that protected it with legislation and return to power that party that turned a deaf ear to its appeal? If you are satisfied with this progressive legislation, why should you take the chance of a change?—From a speech by Congressman Cyrus Cline, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives.

STOP THAT FIRST FALL COUGH

Check your fall cough or cold at once—don't wait—it may lead to serious lung trouble, weaken your vitality and develope a chronic lung ailment. Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey today;it is pure and harmless—use it freely for that fall coukh or cold. If Baby or Children are sick give it to them, it will relieve quickly and permanently. It soothes the irritated throat, lungs and air passages. Losens phlegm, is anti-septic and fortifies the system against colds. It surely prevents cold germs from getting a hold. Guaranteed. Only 25c. at your druggist.

NEW CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES GEORGIA HOUSE

The Georgia House passed a new child labor bill July 24 by an overwhelming vote of 99 to 44. This is a distinct victory for the National Child Labor Committee, and the various organizations in Georgia which have been fighting hard for the bill. Other child labor bills have passed the Georgia House in previous years, but the National Child Labor Committee considers this the best bill yet passed, and feels confident that public opinion is strong enough now to force it through the Senate. The mill owners fought the bill to the end in the House, but were unable to prevent its passage. They were not even able to weaken it with amendments, although they offered many of them.

The new law provides a 14-year limit for mills, factories, laundries, manufacturing establishments and places of amusement. At present, Georgia has a 12-year limit, except for children of dependent parents, for whom the age limit is 10 years.

A 16-year age limit for night work is also provided by the new bill, instead of the existing 14-year limit, and it requires children under 16 to secure employment certificates or work permits before they may be employd. Such permits are not issued unless evidence is produced that the child is of the required age, and unless the child can read and write.

"The last provision," said Mr. Herschel H. Jones of the National Child Labor Committee, who has been directing the campaign in Georgia, "means that if the bill becomes a law, Georgia's large per cent. of illiteracy will begin to decrease. A high per cent. of illiteracy is always found where poor child labor laws exist. It is true in Alabama, the Carolinas and Louisiana as well as Georgia. The most effective way to begin to raise the standard of literacy is to require the children to have at least the rudiments of an education before they are allowed to go to work."

A most unusual feature of this campaign was the support which it received from organized labor. In previous years, mill operatives have not been organized, and hence have not dared to oppose the mill owners on the question of child labor. This year 800 operatives in the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills went out on strike just before the child labor campaign began and among their demands was the elimination of children under 14 from the mills. Three hundred of these operatives appeared at the hearing on the new bill to show that they were in sympathy with its provisions. Before this the only operatives who have ever appeared at a hearing have been brought there by mill owners to testify that they did not want a better child labor law. "When the operatives were well enough organized to stand up for what they really want," said Mr. Jones, "we very soon discovered that they did not want to have their children working in the mills."

If the Senate passes this bill it will be imposible for advocates of child labor reform to class Georgia any longer with Alabama, the Carolinas and Louisiana as the states which have the most inadequate child labor laws in the United States," continued Mr. Jones. "If Georgia can overcome the enormous opposition which has always existed there and succeed in raising the standard for the protection of her children, the other Southern states can afford to follow her example."

CHAMBEDLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"I advised the 'boys' when they enlisted for the Spanish war to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them, and have received many thanks for the advice given," writes J. H. Houghland, Eldon, Iowa. "No person whether traveling or at home should be without this great remedy." For sale by all dealers.

AN EASY WAY TO CLEAN SILVER

If you want to clean your silver in the easiest possible way, try this plan:

Get a piece of aluminum—you can buy it at any shop where metals are sold—or a few scraps of aluminum from a repairing motor garage will do.

Put a piece of aluminum into an enamel bowl or saucepan (don't take an iron one on any account-, add two qts. of boiling water, and two heaped tablespoonfuls of washing soda.

Put the silver in, being careful that some of it touches the aluminum, and let it stay from three to five minutes, or, if you can manage it, boil it in the water for a minute or two.

Rinse in warm water, and dry with a clean cloth, and your silver will look like new.

The piece of aluminum should be taken out of the water, dried and saved for use again, till it gradually wears away.

It is quite the easiest plan of cleaning silver or plate that I have ever tried.

RHEUMATISM PAINS STOPPED

The first aplication of Sloan's Liniment goes right to the painful part—it penetrates without rubbing — it stops the Rheumatic Pains around the joints and gives relief and comfort. Don't suffer! Get a bottle today! It is a family medicine for all pains, hurts, bruises, cuts sore throat, neuragia and chest pains. Prevents infection. Mr. Chas. H. Wentworth, California, writes:—"It did wonders for my Rheumatism, pain is gone as soon as I aply it. I recommend it to all my friends as the best Liniment I ever used." Guaranteed. 25c. at your Druggist.

ALL WITH MR. WILSON

In his public life, belonging to the American people, the attitude and action of President Wilson toward the warring powers of Europe have the grateful approval and strong support of the nation.—New York Press.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioners for Randolph county at their regular meeting on the first Monday in September next, to-wit: September 7, 1914, to alter the boundaries of Asheboro, Randleman and Back Creek Townships and the territories embraced within the said several townships as follows: take from Back Creek all that part of same situated between the center of the railroad track of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railway Company and the dividing line between Back Creek and Franklinsville townships as it now exists and add the same to Randleman and Asheboro townships in the following manner, that is to say: all said territory taken or to be taken from Back Creek Township as above to be divided by a line running east and west through the center of the bridge across Hasket Creek on the public road now in general use between the towns of Asheboro andRandleman and add all that part of the territory lying north of said line to Randleman township and all that part lying south of said line to Asheboro township; and that the boundaries of the aforesaid townships be each and all altered so as to correspond with the subtraction and addition of the territory as hereinbefore specified.

This notice is given as required by statute, and all persons are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

This the 31st day of July, 1914.

N. N. NEWLIN,
D. B. McCRARY,
W. R. POOL.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of A. G. Jennings, deceased, before W. C. Hamond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on the 22nd day of August, 1914, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, etc., and other articles too tedious to mntion.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified on or before the 15th day of August, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 1st day of August, 1914.

MRS. S. H. FERREE,
Admrx. A. G. Jennings, deceased.

But whoso hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him.—I John iii, 17.

It is estimated that there are approximately 1000,000 automobiles in use in this country, and that they consume $100,000,000 worth of gasoline in a year.