

ENGLISH VIEW

Of the War Presented by the Chichele Professor of Military History at Oxford University.

The following article was prepared, as indicated, by an English professor of the Springfield Republican, and is interesting as showing the English as to the cause of the European war:

A hundred years ago the states of Europe, united under England's lead, fought for three years to shake off the yoke which Napoleon had put upon them. The Germans believed themselves fighting for freedom. After the peace they found that they had gained neither freedom nor nationhood. In 1848 they drove away their kingly, declared themselves free and united and offered the crown of all Germany to the Prussian king. He refused a crown offered by the people. Neither freedom nor union was achieved. Not the people's will, said Bismarck, but the Prussian army must control Germany.

In 1866 the Prussian army made good Bismarck's words, and conquered Germany. It made North Prussia and cut South Germany in two, one-half to be shut out of the fatherland, the other half to be a Prussian protectorate. In 1870 Bismarck beguiled France into her rash attack. The Prussian army struck her down and tore from her lands whose people in 1789 had freely declared themselves Frenchmen forever. The protected provinces hailed as their emperor the Prussian king whom Bismarck's constitution made their supreme war lord. Moltke, the iron soldier, declared that what had been won by the sword must be kept by the sword, as though the Prussian army could make wrong right.

Drilled for 40 Years

"Conscience does make cowards of us all," and Prussia for forty years has drilled Germany against the day when France should demand her turn again. France in her weakness turned to Russia. Thereupon Prussia had recourse to Austria, the gainer of peoples, freedom's foe. Italy, freed and united when Prussia struck down Austria, felt humiliated by the French seizure of that Tunis which she thought her own inheritance, and mortified, sought support in a defensive alliance with Austria.

The Emperor, Francis Joseph, who began his reign in warfare for his dynasty against his peoples, subduing the Hungarians with the aid of the Slavs, and then the Slavs with the aid of the Hungarians, was told when he and his Germans were shut out of Germany to turn his face to the east and supplant the Turks as overlords of Slavs and Greeks. But Russia had set her hand to the freeing of the Slavs and Greeks. She had helped to make a small but independent Serbia. In 1878, after a great war, she made a free Bulgaria. Her methods were not those of the West, but they fulfilled the purpose and made Bulgaria and Serbia free in spite of Austria.

But she had to pay the price. The emancipation of the serfs, the liberator of Bulgaria, had to acquiesce in Austria's occupation of Bosnia. Thus a Serb country which hated the Austrians and fought against them was crushed and conquered in a great war that lasted a year and in which Austria employed 200,000 men. In those days Bismarck supported Turkey and Austria, but five-and-twenty years later his usual Salisbury discovered that he had "backed the wrong horse." Russia, thwarted in her efforts to give nationhood to the peoples of European Turkey, was impelled to make an alliance with France.

Bismarck knew that France could never forgive or forget her dismemberment. He saw that Russia resented the support of Austria and he therefore restricted his Austrian ally, though her compromise with Russia and declaration that Bismarck was not worth the bones of a Prussian general. He saw the risk of turning France and Russia into allies and in 1873 increased the German army by 50,000 men.

Bismarck's Last Work

Bismarck's last achievement was the 1871 treaty which secured the fatherland that England was their enemy. He gave her a treaty which is understood that France is not to be allowed to turn her face to the east. Then he got to his feet, and, with a broken back, he signed the peace treaty which ended the Franco-Prussian war. Bismarck's last work was to secure the fatherland that England was their enemy. He gave her a treaty which is understood that France is not to be allowed to turn her face to the east. Then he got to his feet, and, with a broken back, he signed the peace treaty which ended the Franco-Prussian war.

The Emperor, William II, when he found himself the supreme war lord, took office liberally both that name and the title of a once famous book, "Prussia Over All" modified in the modern national anthem into "Germany Over All in the World." The supreme war lord must rule at sea as well as on land. William as emperor proclaimed that Germany's future was on the water. Germany of course, was delighted and the South Germans, who had never seen the sea, to a man, subscribed for battleships.

The thoughts of the Prussian army have been well expressed of late years by General von Bernhardi who has written volumes to preach to his countrymen the gospel of force. The mighty German army has been, he says, not for peace but for conquest. Let us go forth conquering and to conquer, let us crush France; let us push back the too numerous Russians and above all let us destroy England. These strains, drilled into the emperor's ears, found a response.

Germany Nagging of France

Under William II, Germany has become self-assertive. Twice in the last ten years when she seemed determined to overbear France with regard to Morocco, the British government has intimated that an attack on France would mean war with England. The first time was in the crisis which ended with the resignation of Delcasse. The second was in 1911 when the em-

peror took the high-handed step of sending the Panther to Agadir. At that time he and his advisers thought England paralyzed by the dispute over the Parliament act. The Prussian military party was furious with the emperor because after the English declaration of policy he changed his attitude and did not make war.

Thereafter an enormous increase of the army was voted and carried out and more recently a special war tax was laid on the German people for the purpose of military preparations. All pointed toward a war for which no reason was visible, except the Prussian doctrine that Germany was in danger because the geography of Europe places her between France and Russia. Two months ago no cause of quarrel between the two nations was known. The English had pretty well forgotten the hatred expressed for them in Germany at the time of the South African war; voices were raised in France to suggest that it would be wrong to begin a war even for Alsace-Lorraine. The trouble in the Balkans, except in Albania, seemed to be settled.

For many months Austria has followed toward Serbia and Montenegro a high-handed policy which the other powers tolerated for the sake of peace. She had three army corps assembled in Bosnia ready for action, which could only be against Serbia. To review these three army corps the heir apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, went to Sarajevo, where he was killed by his wife. There they were both assassinated by a malcontent, a Serb. The Austrian official press instantly laid the blame on the Serbian government before there could have been time for any inquiry.

On the 23rd of July Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia. In such terms as any self-respecting government must reject, requiring the entire acceptance in 48 hours and at the same time announced that no European government would be permitted to discuss the matter. That was a direct challenge to Russia, an intimation that Russia must look on at the destruction of a free state whose struggles she had mightily helped. The ultimatum had been telegraphed in full to the German emperor before it was sent.

England for Peace

England pleaded for delay. For time for the powers to consider. Russia urged Serbia to humiliate herself to the utmost but not to abdicate her sovereignty. Serbia complied with this advice but Austria implacably declared war against her. Thereupon Russia mobilized her army; for in the circumstances she must either fight or hand down her flag. Thereupon Germany mobilized and France had to follow suit.

The British government still maintained. The British people having made friends with France felt that they could not desert her. The British government asked Germany to undertake to respect that Belgian neutrality, which all the powers had by treaty guaranteed. The reply was a brutal negative and immediate invasion. Thus England had no choice and declared war against Germany. A significant judgment was pronounced by Italy when she said that Germany and Austria were the aggressors and that no treaty bound Italy to help them in an unprovoked attack. So Italy is neutral.

Thus Germany and Austria have declared in common that they will have their way in Europe and that if it is not accepted they will impose it upon Europe by force. If they succeed the King of Prussia will be the overlord of Europe. If Europe is to remain free the nations that Germany has challenged must stand and dissent to all her war and to aid her to find her own business as a value of other nations but as one among the United States of Europe.

SPENCER WILKINSON

London, Eng., Aug. 22, 1914.

IT ALWAYS DOES THE WORK

"The Chamberlain's Cough Remedy writes that any other cough remedy, like Robert's, Brown's, etc., will not do it. It is the only one that will give the desired results." For sale by all druggists.

Father's Definition

"Pa" said the young man after knowledge, "what is a father?" "A kid, his son," said the father, who hadn't lived his years in vain, "is nothing divided by two."—The Chicago Tribune.

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This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, croup, and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Sore throat, hoarseness, croup, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you—at a cost of only 64 cents—a full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for \$2.00. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and beats the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent hoarse cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gnetin, which is so healing to the membranes. To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

INVOLUNTARY IDLENESS BECOMING OMINOUS.

(Philadelphia North American.) The brilliant achievements of German arms have challenged the admiration of the world, but they have not wholly obscured such conditions as are reported in a Berlin newsletter dated August 27, as follows:

"War has brought in its train widespread involuntary idleness, in spite of the millions of men withdrawn from productive employment. Factories are closing down or running short-handed, and the pinch of non-employment is felt everywhere among the working classes. Symptoms of it are seen in the numbers of men appearing on the streets as newsboys or seeking other unusual employment and in the heavy calls for assistance from municipal and labor union funds."

More impressive is an article in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, by Dr. Emil Lederer, a noted writer, who declares that German industry has been "smashed to atoms." He says:

"All links uniting the various trades have been broken and the crisis with regard to money and credit has been accentuated by the necessity of financing the war by a single stroke; and the attempt made to meet the crisis by liquidating assets only made matters worse."

"In spite of the increasing absorption for military purposes of men capable of working, there is an increase of unemployment among those that remain behind. Even women cannot find employment. Day after day undertakings are shut down or their output diminished."

"The war means for Germany, first, the prevention of exports, especially articles of luxury; secondly, the prevention of imports of means of subsistence, especially raw materials, such as cotton and copper, and, thirdly, the reduction or alteration in the demands of all at the front and the restriction of the demand of those remaining at home."

This industrial prostration in Germany, however, is hardly so ominous as the virtual obliteration of the empire's foreign trade, which during the last year approached the stupendous total of \$500,000,000.

At the opening of the war the German maritime flag was to be found in every part of the globe; there was no port so remote that the proud ensign was not known therein. The great Atlantic was a ferry route for fleets of German flyers, including the largest and most palatial of the passenger craft. The vast reaches of the Pacific were bridged by German lines. South America, the Mediterranean, the Orient and the furthest islands of the sea were linked with Hamburg and Bremen by scheduled sailings.

There was no part of the world which cargoes of German goods were not transported in German bottoms. In twelve months the two leading companies of ocean carriers collected \$27,000,000 in clear profits from their world trade.

At the declaration of hostilities this mighty traffic melted away like the useless fabric of a dream. Within 24 hours every German ship the globe around was a hunted thing; within 30 days the far-flung fleets of merchantmen had vanished from the sea—some of them sunk, scores of them captured and hundreds more indignantly involved in neutral ports to await the doubtful issue of the war.

At the same time the empire was automatically cut off from its colonial dependencies, and their loss made a mathematical certainty. Germany's possessions in Siam and West Africa were taken without a struggle and the concessions in China invested with other nations seem to flow like the tide.

ACUTE INDIGESTION

"Years ago I suffered for over a year by attacks of acute indigestion, followed by constipation," writes Mrs. M. J. Gallagher, Geneva, N. Y. "I tried everything that was recommended to me for this complaint but nothing did me much good. I used almost four months ago your Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and secured a bottle of them from one of my friends. I soon realized that I had gotten the right thing for they helped me at once. Since taking two bottles I can eat heartily without any bad effects." Sold by all druggists.

Insulted Great Scientist

When a pension was voted to Faraday for his remarkable additions to scientific knowledge, from which untold millions of people are benefited, an ignorant lord was selected to administer the grant, but informed Faraday that he did not think much of this science business, and added: "Now, really, Faraday, it's all a humbug anyway, isn't it?" The insulted scientist refused the pension until other better informed officials apologized humbly for the impertinence of "his lordship."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment, and that is, (A.) Remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TEXT BOOK

Achievement is the keynote of the democratic textbook for 1914, out today, and the biggest of things done is heralded on the front cover—"War in the East! Peace in the West! Thank God for Wilson!" It is a record of pledges to the people fulfilled, a wonderful summary of the unprecedented performance of a democratic president and a democratic congress. It contains editorial commendation of Woodrow Wilson, practically all from republican or independent newspapers.

Every accomplishment to date every phase of the political situation is covered in this compact, well-written little volume of 352 pages. It was compiled under the supervision of a committee composed of Robert Wickliffe Woolley, of Virginia, chairman and editor; Senator Benjamin E. Shively, of Indiana; Congressman E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, and E. E. Reed, of New Hampshire, and former governor of the Panama canal zone, Richard L. Metcalfe, of Nebraska.

The book opens with a two-page challenge in the form of twenty-four questions asking the republican party which of the laws enacted by the 63rd congress it proposes to repeal, if restored to power and reciting the fact that every one of these laws was supported by republican members of congress. Next comes a remarkable chapter, unique in the history of textbook making, which recites in paragraphs, crisply written and boldly numbered, fifty-two of the big feats of the Wilson administration and the democratic 63rd congress. The uniqueness and possibility of this chapter is due to the fact that not since the administration of George Washington has so much legislation of large moment to all the people been enacted by a single congress—and the final session of this congress has not yet convened. These first two chapters constitute a powerful foreword and epitome of what follows in the book.

First of the chapters dealing with individual achievements is that entitled "The Wonderful Story of Watchful Waiting." It tells authoritatively of the handling of the Mexican situation from its inception down to the recent language of President Wilson's order withdrawing the American troops from Vera Cruz. It contains much interesting data, hitherto unpublished, showing that from the moment President Wilson entered office he adhered to a fixed policy; the dominant note of which was "morality in diplomacy" and the results of which, peace with honor in the Western world, all the peoples of the earth are now appreciating. No less interesting and of equal importance is a chapter further along in the book which contains a hitherto unpublished and highly informative statement by Secretary of State Bryan telling of the negotiations leading up to and the signing of peace with 26 nations, numbers a billion people. These treaties mean that never again can the United States engage in war with any of the signatory powers, which include three of the belligerents in the present gigantic struggle in the old world, and a careful investigation of alleged grievances is made—in other words, until the parties concerned have had time "to think it over."

Following this chapter are quotations from speeches of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and other Republican leaders condemning in unmeasured terms the policy of "watchful waiting" and excerpts from a letter and speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in which he brands the foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson as cowardly and says he feels it his bounden duty to resign from the Outlook in order that he may be free to fight the present Democratic administration for the manner in which it has handled our international affairs.

Trust legislation, the Federal Reserve act and the Underwood-Simmons tariff law are dealt with from every viewpoint in more than one chapter each of which should be read by all who are earnestly in search of information on these important subjects. A powerful appeal to reason is the chapter setting forth what the Democratic Congress has done toward contributing to the success of the Wilson administration. The President and Congress are described as the "Big Team." Mr. Wilson himself has said time and time again that without the support of Congress he could have accomplished little. This chapter shows that not only was the support given but that there was co-operation of a kind unappreciated in the history of this country.

Russia requires all professional photographers to be licensed.

Sow Crimson Clover and Save Fertilizer Bills

The indications are that prices of fertilizer coming season will be much higher than usual, owing to the fact that the supply of fertilizer materials will be largely cut off on account of the European war. This should cause farmers everywhere to put land in crops that will save fertilizer bills. Nothing will do this better than Crimson Clover. It is unquestionably one of the best soil-improvers that can be put in, and wherever it is grown, it gives largely increased crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

We have secured more liberal supplies of Crimson Clover than was expected and will be able to sell at much more reasonable prices than was anticipated.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL gives full and interesting information about the fertilizing value of Crimson Clovers also about other seeds for Fall sowing. Write for Crop Special and prices of any seeds required.

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FOR SALE. A farm of 100 acres with or without a 12-room house, located in one of the best sections of North Carolina. On the gravel road which is being built from Asheboro to Denton, and which gives an outlet to the National Highway. Telephone system giving connection with the leading towns of the state. A State High School, Church and Doctor in three minutes walk. TERMS REASONABLE. Address L. M. KEARNS, Farmer, N. C.

A LITTLE COMFORT. Those papers in Virginia that opposed prohibition can find considerable comfort in this from the Columbia State. Incidentally, a distinct compliment is paid North Carolina in the enforcement of prohibition. The State 88387.

By winning Virginia the prohibitionists threaten their enemy's center. They carry their conquest to the Potomac, to the very gates of the Republic's capital, to the Southern border of Pennsylvania, to within hailing distance of Baltimore, the headquarters of fine whiskey manufacture in the East.

Whether the victory will be fruitful or not depends on the enforcement of the law which, by the way, will not take effect until 1916. In such support cities as Norfolk the enforcement of the law will be difficult—some will say, impossible—but Norfolk is not Virginia. It is to be remembered, on the other side, that among Southern States, respect for law is greatest in Virginia. When ruffians assassinate a court in Virginia, somebody goes to the electric chair, and, in Virginia, a banker's son and a city's mayor have been put to death for murder.

An immense business in Virginia will be destroyed by the prohibition law, if Virginia continues to consume liquor, sold by lay-breakers and imported from other states, as Georgia does, to a large extent, that destruction will spell loss. On the other hand, if prohibition shall be enforced, there will be no economic loss; there will be gain. Whatever may be said for or against prohibition, the consumption of alcoholic beverages diminishes a people's wealth; there is no gainsaying that the success of the whiskey industry is not less to the public, except of course, when the beverage is made for export. The same thing, though, is to be said of many another luxury—tobacco for example.

Prohibition now prevails in North Carolina and we employ the verb advisedly—it prevails, is enforced, with measurable success, in North Carolina.

A fairly successful demonstration of a prohibition law across the Potomac from Washington will have tremendous effect on the Congressional mind—a mind that is usually impressed by its immediate environment and that is likely to forget that Virginia and the United States are not the world or even the whole civilized part of it and that the use of intoxicants is older than recorded history and as wide as the remains of human kind.

We do not think that Virginia will settle the whiskey question—we wish that Virginia could and whatever law on the subject she shall have we hope she will enforce—but, be that as it may, the victory in Virginia is the most notable and significant that those of the people who call themselves prohibitionists have won in many a year. We hazard no prediction as to what they will do with it, but we wish them mighty well with it. If they shall be beaten back out of Virginia as the years run, we shall not be astonished, but that is certainly not an event that we would encourage until they have had a fair chance to make good and have failed.

People are astonished when they call at the Rexall Drug Store and find Colgate's Talcum Powder at 5c.

TO ENJOY WINTER. Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else. In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs. FOR SALE BY VILLRE REAL ESTATE. Local and Long-Distant Phone RAMSEUR, N. C. She is growing.

Your prescriptions will be filled with care by a competent druggist at the Standard Drug Store.