

Only Peace by Sword,

Says Sir Francis Lloyd.

London, July 14.—Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom, was among the guest at the annual Anglo-French dinner organized by the Alsace-Lorraine Patriotic League in London last night in connection with the French national fête. Baron Burnham presided.

Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd replying to the toast 'Success to the Allied Forces' said:

"There can be no peace by negotiations and nothing but peace by the sword. Now that we have an indescribable asset which has come over to us across the western waves at a time we most need it we surely should carry through and attain the desired end."

General Biddle, replying to the toast, "Our Guests," said:

"Great as have been the sympathies and friendship between the French and American nations they never have reached a climax until today when, happily, both nations are fighting side by side."

General Biddle read a message sent by Marshal Joffre to General Pershing, the American commander in France, in which, referring to the Fourth of July and 14th of July celebrations, he said:

"On these two solemn days American and French hearts beat in unison. All feel that the moment approaches when, thanks to their common efforts the defeat of Germany will allow all free nations to celebrate at last the independence of the world."

What Saving Samuel Says.

Saving Samuel says, hearken to me, son: When it comes to makin' a flash the butterfly has got a whole lot on the bee, but no man ever saw a butterfly with honey saved up.

Moreover, son, don't get the idea that what you could save "wouldn't amount to enough to wad a shotgun." Every cent makes a sound nowadays.

And, remember, son, that the feller who blows the piccolo never leads the orchestra, and four dollars and eighteen cents ain't much, but it will buy a heap of persuasion for Kaiser Bill.

Notice, Sale of School House Bonds.

Pursuant to the laws of North Carolina, the County Board of Education of Surry County will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in Dobson on Monday the 5th day of July 1918 at one o'clock P. M., \$5,000.00 in bonds, in denominations of \$500.00 each, bearing date the 1st day of June 1918, due and payable in 20 years from date with interest coupons attached at six per cent, payable semi-annually. Said bonds were issued by the County Board of Commissioners of Surry County for the purpose of building repairing and equipping a school building in Dobson Graded School District, as expressed by the will of the people in said District under an election held for that purpose.

This the 1st day of July, 1918.
E. H. WRENN,
Chm. Co. Board Education.
J. H. ALLEN,
Clerk to Board.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Department of State.

To all to whom these presents may come—greetings:

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that Haynes, Brown and Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at Oak street, in the town of Mount Airy, County of Surry State of North Carolina (W. T. Haynes being the agent therein and in charge thereof upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revision of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 26th day of June 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have here-to set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 26th day of June A. D. 1918.

J. Bryan Grimes, Sec. of State.

**Dr. H. R. Hege
Dentist**

Office corner Main and Moore Sts.,
Opposite Hawks-Rothrock Drug Co.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 12 m.
1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

THE PATRIOT

By ZIM



Contributed by Eugene Zimmerman to the National Security League's Campaign of Patriotism Through Education.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY"

WHAT IT IS

By DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
Director of the Columbia University
School of Journalism.

Based on the principle, immoral in ethics, tyrannical in operation, and perilous to all liberty, that certain men are born to rule, the "Imperial German Government" has for a generation been the foe of liberty and the enemy of freedom. Its whole influence has been thrown to suppress freedom in the four Balkan states. It has prevented their peaceful development, refused to enforce the Treaty of Berlin, which would have brought peace, and is responsible for four Balkan wars. A score of years ago it supported the bloodthirsty Sultan of Turkey in Armenian massacres, and the officers of the "Imperial German Government" have aided and abetted these massacres now because the Armenians worked and planned for liberty when other races in Turkey were quiescent. It is the "Imperial German Government" which is responsible for 800,000 Armenians, starved to death as Germans themselves testify.

Talcott Williams.

"Secret Enemy."
In 1908, when the revolutionary Turkish government was for freedom, Germany opposed it; when it became tyrannical Germany made this government its ally. The German government harassed France not merely because it was its ancient enemy, but because its success as a republic made the French people perilous to princes. The German government plotted to restore the Manchu Emperor and the Russian Czar to their thrones.

Because the American people by its prosperity and power made liberty desired by all the world the German government has been its secret enemy. Thirty years ago it plotted against our treaty rights in Samoa; it sent its fleet to worry and threaten Dewey at Manila in 1898; it offered to England, which refused, to overturn the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. It has in fifteen years threatened Venezuela, Mexico, Haiti and other American states. When we were maintaining peace under great provocation, it proposed to Mexico and Japan to attack us, both refusing. It betrayed international faith in the dispatches sent through the Swedish Minister. It filled our land with spies, sought unavailingly to embroil us with those of German birth resident in this country, slaughtered our citizens on the high seas, contrary to all law, national and international, human and divine.

"Bore Much."
We waited long, we bore much, and we are now sending our sons to the war declared against the "Imperial German Government" because the record of thirty years shows that neither liberty nor democratic institutions are safe the world over while that government is powerful. We wisely prefer, after what Belgium suffered, to fight Germany "somewhere in France" rather than in New York harbor; on the Somme, rather than on the Hudson. In one or the other we should have had to fight. In 1776 we sent our sons to fight for American liberty, and we won it. In 1812 we fought for the freedom of the sea, and we won that. In 1861 we sent our sons to fight for the liberty of the slave, and we won that. Today we send our sons out to fight for the liberty of humanity, and we shall win that.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Good Americans will indorse outright the program of the National Security League to prevent the election or re-election of any members of Congress this year who are not known to be vigorous proponents of the war or who can be lured to support any specious efforts at an inconclusive peace. The country needed such a nonpolitical organization as the league to lead the fight against the milk fed officeholders and office seekers who, in many parts of the country are catering to the hopes of the people that the war may be ended, even though it is not ended right. The league can come to Colorado, for instance, and build fires under two or three politicians who probably will seek re-elections here and, without its motives being questioned, can expose the rank pacifism which has featured their political careers.

Just how the war will terminate will depend mostly upon the United States. Just what the United States will do depends in a great measure upon Congress. If there is a strong sentiment for premature peace in its membership the task of putting through our war program until our institutions are absolutely safe will be complicated. We are pledged now to go through with the war by force, "without stint or limit," and we must support that pledge by electing men to Congress who will "stay put" on the issue until victory is won.

For that matter, Americans should be careful about electing anybody to any office now who is not clear-cut on the war. Men of no particular force in private life have much weight added to their opinions when they are clothed with the authority of office. We cannot afford to have any such backing the pacifists in the dark days of the war that are to come. We must make this a poor season for "yellow dog" office seekers of whatever grade or party or politics.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

PUBLICITY AND CRITICISM.

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," so reads a clause in our Constitution.

This is a wise provision. The citizens of a democracy should at all times know of and be able to criticize the management of their affairs. Investigation and criticism in the present war have been of great benefit in hastening our preparation by pointing out errors that have been made. There is no doubt whatever that the great safeguards in the conduct of the war are almost unlimited publicity and the right of criticism.

We are told that constructive criticism is always welcome, but who is to decide what is constructive? Why not criticism without the adjective? Most citizens believe that Universal Military Training as a corrective of our unpreparedness would have been constructive, and yet it was not adopted. Who can tell, if it had been accepted when first proposed, what the result would have been on this war!

If we had had more publicity upon the production of aeroplanes, shipping and ordnance, the suggestions of thinking men would unquestionably have stimulated the rapidity with which these articles were being produced, and the delays that have occurred might have been avoided.

There are things the Government cannot make public, and these the people do not ask to know. But in the main full information concerning the progress of preparation can safely be given to the people. It is the people's war; it is a war supported by the people financially and physically, and suggestions by them should be sought and considered.

Difficulties of Hun Transport.

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In connection with transport difficulties in the West German mining industry, an account of the inefficiency of the canal system has appeared in the Zeitung.

The development of German waterways, it reads, is unfortunately not so advanced as is desired and as the great increase of German's industrial production urgently demands. In particular, water transport to the east encountered many obstacles during the war, and was able to gain ground but slowly. The necessary arrangement arrangements were lacking, and it was only a last year that regular communication could be developed, although it is still very limited. The low efficiency hitherto may be attributed partly to the fact that the transshipment arrangements are still imperfect, and that many small pieces of work remain to be done. The prevailing conditions are however, apparent also in the low efficiency of the Rhine-Herne Canal and its arrangements. The locks are too inadequate in capacity and number to cope with the still scanty traffic. Too many stoppage and delays occur in the journeys, and a closer cooperation of railways and waterways is needed, at least in war time.

The defective development of the canal system makes it necessary for coal to be transferred to the railway for further transport at the transshipment stations of the upper Rhine and the Dortmund-Ems and Ems-Weser canals. Here the necessary means of transport are usually lacking, as the wagon supply is not punctual. The coal lies at the place of debarkation and has to be twice loaded and unloaded, instead of being transferred direct from ship to railway. Increased efficiency of the water way system can alone bring the transport question of ore and coal nearer a solution.

The Joy of Living.

To enjoy life we must have good health. No one can reasonably hope to get much real pleasure out of life when his howels are clogged a good share of the time and the poisons that should be expelled are absorbed into the system, producing headache and indigestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets will move the bowels, you a chance to realize the real joy of living. Try it.

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