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NOW REINING UP FOR PERIOD OF REIGNING OVER

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 20 is, "The Importance of Self-Control." Isaiah 28:1-13. (A Temperance Lesson.)

(By William T. Ellis.)

Even the comic papers have learned that John Barleycorn is a war victim. Mars is apparently putting the finishing touches upon the fate of the liquor business. As we come to this regular quarterly temperance lesson of the Sunday school, which is to be studied topically, we find ourselves in the position of a friend of mine who is a leader in American social service. Commenting a few days ago upon the condition of the temperance reform, he wrote: "Things are moving so rapidly that it is all one can do to keep up with the progress of the movement, much less try to lead it." The speed at which the saloon is being driven from trench to trench, from position to position, until it is now near to obliteration, is bewildering and dazzling and glorious.

War is speeding up everything. Reforms are being accomplished at a breathless rate. The work that centuries should have done, must crowd the hour of the setting sun. So we read of blow after blow at the liquor trade, each severer than the last, and now the confidence pervades the land that the entire business is to be wiped out quickly, in the interest of military and economic advantage. There seem to be no friends left for John Barleycorn, except the men who profit financially by his continuance.

Fit for Fighting. "Soft" and "Out-of-Condition" have been characterizations heaped upon the non-military nations of civilization. They were self-indulgent. Excess and appetite held sway. One of the most shameful incidents of the early stages of the conflict was the refusal of a body of British churchmen to give up the use of liquor during the war. They had wandered so far from the Christ-principle of self-denial for the sake of others that they were not so much as willing to curb their appetites for the sake of God and country. The stigma thus placed upon Christianity has been remarked upon by the secular and religious press around the entire globe.

In Canada, and in the fighting zone of Europe, people are becoming more fit for fighting. They have learned the great self-renunciations which underlie all discipline of mind and body. Real preparedness is a thing of the spirit, a state of mind. Success in war, as in all the other battles of life, strikes its roots back into the character of the individual. So long as a people are self-pleasing, and accustomed to put comfort ahead of conviction, the state is in danger.

Here we come directly upon the reason why the Sunday school should study a temperance lesson. We hear a great deal about the economic aspects of the fight against the use of strong drink; and not one word too much. Nevertheless, the issue is fundamentally religious. Its appeal is to the Christian spirit of altruism and vicariousness. For the sake of others the disciple of Jesus, like his Master, denies himself.

The New Kind of Heretics. The person who will not deny his own desires for the sake of his country or his God violates the very teachings of the New Testament. They are poor Christians indeed who have not learned to subdue an impulse at the behest of a principle. Their undisciplined lives are doomed to slavery. Only reined spirits are fit for the service of God. All Christians who are represented by the British ecclesiastics, mentioned above, who refused to abstain from the glass during the period of the war, are real heretics. They are disloyal to the first principles of Jesus. Such selfishness is worse than doctrinal unsoundness. The world knows and cares little about a Christian's creed, except as faith is wrought out into life. But it clearly brands as un-Christian all such self-indulgence and self-seeking as has been indicated. The churchman who cares more for his wine than for the name of the Master which he wears; and the business man who puts his

dividends above his duty to his fellow-men are alike traitors to their land and their Lord. They have not learned the first lesson even of temperance, which is self-control, and the art of holding things in proportion.

The Patriotism of Prohibition. I have been trying to imagine the feeling nowadays of the veterans of the temperance reform movement—the Women's Christian Temperance Union workers and the "eccentric" prohibition advocates who, 15 or 20 years ago, were out voices crying in the wilderness. Few of them dared to hope to live to see the fulfillment of their dream and desire. Now statesmen and economists and educators and labor leaders are one in pleading with the Nation to go to the extreme limit of National prohibition.

What would Neal Dow or Frances E. Willard have said to having as an ally the president of the National City Bank of New York, Frank A. Vanderlip, formerly of the United States treasury? Yet here is an extract from a recent telegram by Mr. Vanderlip: "I believe we are facing a serious test of our National character and efficiency and am firmly convinced that a National prohibition measure would be of transcendent importance in its effect upon the National spirit in conserving and increasing our food supply and in raising the efficiency of the Nation. The man-power released from the liquor industries could be directed into other productive channels where the need for labor will be acute and thus be readily absorbed. The needs of the agricultural and industrial situation will make this a particularly opportune time to put through a National prohibition law with minimum shock to our economic machinery during the readjustment. The business interests involved should be fairly dealt with, but many plants can be readily converted into important industrial uses. The plea that the government revenue will be seriously curtailed should not influence action, for prohibition will induce a National efficiency which will open new and far richer sources of revenue."

The author of the Webb-Kenyon bill, Hon. Edwin Yates Webb, wrote in a recent Sunday School Times: "The no-licensing or dry area now amounts to 2,500,000 square miles of territory, or 86 per cent. Twenty-five States are now dry, and out of a total of 2,543 counties in the United States, liquor is allowed to be sold in only 305 of them."

The Plea of the Empty Flour Barrel. That same statesman declares: "It is a National crime in times like these to have about one hundred million bushels of grain destroyed yearly in the manufacture of intoxicants, when food and other necessities of life are so high that the average man can hardly buy them, and the poor are wondering whether they must go hungry or starve."

"If this two billion dollars were converted into other industries—and it should be, especially in time of war—it would give back to labor \$500,000,000 in additional earnings and wages and would give employment to 600,000 more laborers."

Ready for a New World. Society's case against strong drink has been proved up to the hilt. We know that the booze-business debauches politics (a large group of Pennsylvania brewers were indicted a few days ago for political bribing and corruption) and debauches life. It does no real good and imparts no lasting pleasure. Its effects are en-

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MIGHTY CALL ARMS

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill, signed last night, follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Section 5—That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President and upon proclamation by him or by his direction, stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, the Navy and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any persons who shall willfully fail or refuse to present themselves for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered; Provided, that, in the call of the docket proceedings shall be given, in the courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided, further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or

before the day set for registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: Provided further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Penalty For False Registration. "Section 6—That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the Governor or other officer of any State or territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of the act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of several States and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents of the several States and territories and of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

June 5 Registration Day. And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law, that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the fifth day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

May Register by Mail. And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk where they may be registered by agent: Those who expect to be absent on the day named for the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the place in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in the cities of over thirty thousand population, they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerk of counties and of cities of over thirty thousand population in which numerous applications from the sick and authorized to establish such sub-agencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

Must Arm the Nation. The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased its armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army in France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It

is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this can not be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will be serving the common good. Thus, though a sharp shooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharp-shooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

Landmark of Progress. The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie

behind the battle line. The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history, in which the mankind of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

Day of Patriotic Devotion. It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

BABY WEEK SPLENDIDLY OBSERVED IN WARSAW

(Special to The Dispatch.) Warsaw, May 19.—Baby Week is being observed here this week with change of program each day. The observance, which is being conducted under the supervision of the Warsaw Women's club, began with a special sermon on last Sunday (Mothers' Day) by Rev. A. O. Moore.

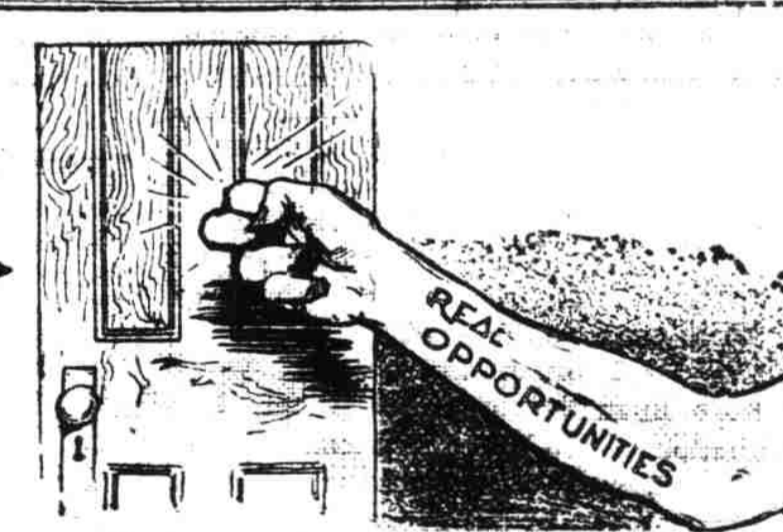
In the better babies Contest, which was held at the Ricks furniture store on Tuesday afternoon, first prizes were given to Joseph Wooten Herring, Pearsall Middleton and Francis Justice as best babies under six months, one year, and two years, respectively.

A baby parade through the main streets of the town was a special feature of the afternoon program. The Baptists in their prayer service Wednesday evening, and the Presbyterians in their missionary meeting Thursday afternoon, will give precedence to the baby, while the outstanding feature of the week will be the program rendered by the Woman's Club at the school building on Friday afternoon, at which time health talks on the care of babies will be given, and papers relating to their welfare will be read.

It is a very anti-social. The one rallying cry of the trade, that it provides employment for thousands of persons has been turned into hollow mockery by the war, which has created such a demand for workers and warriors that every man at present employed in the liquor business could find another job within twenty-four hours. We need both the men and the grain that the brewery and the distillery are diverting from the vital channels of the Nation's life. Most of all, the world needs the new crop of boys who would be destroyed by the saloon.

There is a new note in all discussion of the temperance question today. For it is clear that we are entering upon a different world order. President Wilson's epochal address to the United States Congress assured that the organized life of mankind is to be lived on a higher plane hereafter. Democracy's demands are difficult. Its implications of brotherhood and common welfare and united self-sacrifice can be met only by a new spirit among men.

The new world-life will be a sober life, a self-controlled life, a life of highest efficiency. And that can come in no other way than by the spirit of Jesus.



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