

GERMANY FORCED US INTO THE WAR

Attacking Four Forms of Liberty, Says Dr. Hillis.

MUST USE OUR STRONG MEN

By Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.



REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

"How Germany Has Forced Us into War" was the subject of another of the series of sermons of Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He chose as his text "When the visitor fades the people perish."

One hundred and forty years ago our fathers founded this republic, dedicated to the principles of independence, freedom and self government. Now the nations of the world are engaged in a war to determine whether or not free institutions in America, France and England can long or permanently endure. Having prepared the most powerful military equipment ever known to war, Germany has attacked those nations that represent self government and with a fury born of despair is trying to impose autocracy and militarism upon them. During the past century and a half this republic has waged four wars upon other countries. As the fruits of these wars our people have won four forms of liberty and democracy. Strangely enough every one of the four issues for which our fathers battled in these four wars is now denied by Germany in the single war that she is forcing upon us. In 1776 our country was invaded by a foreign army that imposed every form of unjust taxation, such as Belgium is now suffering. Our fathers then fought their war to a successful issue and won their independence and freedom. In the later war Great Britain denied us the freedom of the seas, shut our ships within our harbors and caused our cargoes to rot upon wharves that soon were green with grass. Now Germany denies us the freedom of the seas, thus compelling us to fight once more the war of 1812.

Germany Is Attacking Four Forms of Liberty.

In 1846 Mexican bandits made almost daily invasions of our southern frontier, driving off our herds and flocks, burning our houses and killing our citizens. Now, in 1917, Germany has fomented an insidious plot, seeking to repeat that invasion, while she has financed Mexican bandits and told Mexico that as a reward for her assistance Germany will return to Mexico certain states that we bought and paid for—Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, with Texas! In 1898 the republic went to war with Spain not because of lust of territory, but because the spectacle of a foreign power butchering helpless Cubans was a spectacle so bloody and cruel as to be unendurable to a free people. Now Germany, having invaded Belgium and butchered northern France, counting her treaties mere scraps of paper, is fomenting wars in America, Japan and India and spending millions of money in stirring up revolution, arson and murder in Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia and certain other lesser lands. Every one of the principles for which our fathers fought in these four great wars is now assailed by Germany.

By steady, harsh, subtle and persistent pressure Germany has forced us to the conflict. The hour is come when our people must either become a vassal state or help to win the war. We must defend our liberty, the four forms of democracy upon which the republic was founded, or we must accept the militarism and the autocracy which Germany now seeks to impose upon 200,000,000 of conquered peoples.

How Germany Has Forced the Crisis.

As of old, so now, whenever it becomes necessary for our people to wage war upon another nation a decent regard for the opinions of mankind compels each citizen to set in array the reasons for the momentous decision. Has any nation in all history ever been so arrogant, cruel and relentless in piling up causes for war as Germany? And has any people and government ever been more patient long suffering and magnanimous than the United States during these two and a half years? We need not rehearse the story. More than two years ago Germany's ambassador, Von Bernstorff, turned his office in Washington into the headquarters for organizing secret plots against the people, the institutions and property of this country. German agents were paid out of the German secret service fund that was deposited in a New York bank to blow up various manufacturing plants where munitions were being made. It is now generally understood that Roy-Ed was entertained at dinner one night with a number of German friends prominent in New York and Brooklyn, men who arose and toasted the kaiser, after a long distance telephone message came saying that one of the Du Pont works had blown up, a plot that next morning was found to have killed many of our citizens. Later bombs were placed

in American ships, and American cargoes were destroyed. Spies stirred up labor troubles and strikes in innumerable American factories. Germany's consul, Bopp, in San Francisco, matured a plot to blow up a great factory, and the United States court sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary but because he was cut out of the plot of Von Bernstorff the German government Bopp was kept in a lunatic asylum in his office as consul.

Abuse of Hospitality.

While dining at the White House and living under the protection of the American government and under the most sacred law, the law of hospitality, Von Bernstorff secretly perfected his plot to precipitate war between Mexico and the United States. A blacker act of perfidy and infamy has never been perpetrated since the day when the Borgias used to invite the owner of some palace to dine with them and then poisoned the wine before seizing the guest's property. It is a shameful story. Think of the country of Martin Luther, the land of Goethe and Schiller, putting away its solemn pledge to take its disputes to the Hague conference and then going forth to use brute force upon Belgium and northern France, Poland and Serbia, until the scholars of every civilized nation now always speak of Germany as "the assassin" among the nations! But not only by overt acts has Germany forced war upon us. Her diplomats have persistently claimed that they have during the past ten years organized in this country a powerful Germany society that would make the conflict partake of the nature of a civil war. And there is much unpleasant truth in the assertion. Always in times of public excitement strong statements must be analyzed. When war clouds are black and patriotism sweeps over the land with all the majesty of a mighty storm, men are inclined to accept at full value many exaggerations. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to question and scrutinize all affirmations. Now that war has come let us close every page written by English or French or American and open only German authorities. Further, that there may be no possibility of error or exaggeration, let us open only German authorities that were written before this war began, and especially books published in Germany under circumstances that made the authors confident that busy Americans would never read their pages.

An Example of German Treachery.

I have before me such a work. The title is "Experiences at a German Embassy—Ten Years of German-American Diplomacy," by Emil Witte, Counselor of Legation, Leipzig, University Press, 1907." Having reached the age limit, this diplomat retired. Witte was the adviser of the ambassador in Washington. Old men are proverbially cautious, especially when they have been decorated for distinguished services, and understand the importance of accuracy, restraint and prudence. Moreover, these reminiscences were written ten years ago, in the quiet of an old lawyer's study, who reviewed the great events in his life in the interest of his children and his friends. This lawyer tells us that he proposes to "give the truth, and the whole truth, about German-American relations." He characterizes the mission of Holleben and himself as successful, in that "a war between the United States and Germany would bear the character of a civil war." He rehearses the story of the organization of the German-American league on Oct. 6, 1901.

The Purpose of the German League.

He tells us that the immediate purpose of the propaganda was to induce McKinley to intervene in the war between England and the Boers and that he handed to congress a petition weighing 400 pounds that was five miles long. Then comes a most significant statement as to the German ambassador's plan, instigated by the kaiser, to progressively weaken the loyalty of Germans who had become American citizens and finally to transfer their allegiance in the heart from the American government to the fatherland. "Without dwelling on the reasons why German-Americans have been officially distinguished by the German government through sending them flags, decorations, gracious letters and medals, it must be frankly stated that the relations between official Germany and the immigrant subjects of the emperor, whether they have become citizens of the republic or not, may lead to serious complications between Germany and the United States and to unforeseen accidents which at any moment may involve both powers in serious difficulty."

In one chapter this German legal adviser tells the story of the visit of Ambassador von Holleben and himself to Chicago, upon which occasion Von Holleben presented to the German Society of Veterans a flag sent by the kaiser. The ambassador said: "This German flag is to be the symbol of German faithfulness and German military honor. His majesty asks you to accept this flag as a token of that unity which should prevail among German soldiers in the fatherland and in the United States, that you may act here abroad in accordance with German loyalty, and take for your maxim Bismarck's words, 'We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world.' Now, let this flag flutter in the wind. Let all sound the cry: 'This majesty the German emperor! William II! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!'" Now, after events like this one cannot be surprised to find that the counselor of legation in another chapter says that he has sometimes thought that the government at Washington is becoming nervous and fears that there is a German league, which in the event of a war between Germany and the United States would aim at creating an independent federation of the largely

German states of the middle west of America, involving the United States in a civil war.

A War Against Self Governing Nations.

Another form of pressure that Germany has brought to bear upon our republic is her relentless insistence upon autocracy and her determination to destroy the self governing peoples of Europe, who share with us the great convictions of democracy. As events have developed it has become increasingly clear that this war is between autocracy and democracy. Germany claimed at the beginning that the occasion of the war was the assassination of an Austrian prince and princess and that the murder by a half crazy man fully justified her going to war. The mind of the Prussian is so twisted that with the next breath he will affirm that the fact that Germany has murdered hundreds of Americans is not a sufficient justification for war on our part! The underlying cause, of course, was economical and industrial. Her population was approaching 70,000,000, and she needed territory for their development. Her iron mines in Alsace and Lorraine were giving out (see report of the mining engineers of the German government, 1909), and she needed the iron deposits of Belgium and the newly discovered iron mines in northern France. Germany was tired also of paying industrial tribute to Rotterdam, a city that has grown more rapidly than Hamburg, and she desired to obtain the mouth of her greatest river, the river Rhine, while the pan-German scheme also involved the railroad from Hamburg to the Persian gulf.

America Has Spoken For Democracy.

Now the point of emphasis is slowly changing. America has spoken for democracy, and the attacks of the German leaders upon democracy and self government are increasingly numerous and bitter. But nothing can stay the rising tide. When that spring broke out in Prospect park engineers filled it with cement, but the hidden waters pushed the cement away; then a wall of masonry was built, and when the frost went out of the ground the spring pushed the whole wall aside; finally in despair the engineers gave up the contest, built a curb around the spring and put in a drain pipe because they realized that the waters of the northern ridge of Long Island were pushing on that spring. The forces of democracy are rising, lifted by the spirit of God, even as the tides are lifted by yonder orb that flashes in the sky.

Passing in review, therefore, the willful course and the deliberate plotting of Germany and her allies, it has become plain at last to every American, including the rank and file of German-Americans who are loyal, that now that we have taken our stand on the side of justice and democracy, the duty of the hour is the whole hearted prosecution of the war. "Public opinion is all but omnipotent," said Edmund Burke, but public opinion represents an atmosphere created by loyal citizens who in their conversation in the office, on the street car, in the streets, bring their loyalty to bear upon their fellow men. In these critical days many young men are asking what we can do, since as yet we have no army to send abroad and, after two and a half years of delay and drifting, have no navy. Well, one thing can be easily done—we can start in and build ships with which to provision England and France and Belgium, and build them four times as rapidly as the German submarines are sinking them, with this added benefit—that when the war is over the United States would then have a great merchant marine and recover its place upon the seas.

We Must Use Our Strongest Men.

Bryce in his "American Commonwealth" once said that if this republic ever falls it will be overthrown by the present party system. A great nation means government by its greatest men. This country has entered upon the greatest war in history. The republic needs the organizing genius of its greatest statesmen.

Better days, let us hope, are coming. Men hitherto asleep are now fully awake and alert. There has been a revival of loyalty and patriotism. Traitors who have been nourished in our cities have already felt the rod. In such an hour the true soldier strikes, takes the offensive, flings his helmet into the thick of the enemy and fights his way thereto, never standing on the defensive. The charge that the republic cannot defend itself and is unwieldy will be disproved. America has shown other nations that a free and self governing people can develop education, property, finance. Now the time has come to show that the republic in times of attack can make 100,000,000 of citizens to have but one mind and that mind true to the great principles of independence and self government; that 100,000,000 people have but one heart and that heart beating in sympathy with despoiled lands like Belgium; but one arm and that arm omnipotent to strike for the freedom of the seas. The German critic sneers at the republic, calling the fatherland a battleship and the republic a raft, but let Herr Zimmermann remember that one cannon ball sends a battleship to the bottom of the sea, while thus far nobody knows how to sink a raft. Take no counsel, therefore, of crouching fear. Just now the sun is under an eclipse, but the first strokes of war are beginning, and they will be like the stroke of the north wind that will sweep away the low lying clouds, and again the sun will shine out. If the republic is to teach the nations of the earth free institutions, we must reassert, reinvigorate and re-establish the fundamental principles of independence, freedom and self government and maintain the rights of small nations, the freedom of the seas and protect the life, property and institutions of our own people against all who would seek to destroy them.



Photo by American Press Association. Major General J. Franklin Bell

The Central railroad of Georgia employs 19 women agents, whose duty it is to solicit and handle all freight and other matters pertaining to this end of the business.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or bronchitis, is invited to call at the drug store of Crech Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of **Boschee's German Syrup**, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectation in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

This is to notify the public that we, F. Hunter Crech and Geo. Ross Pou, have dissolved our co-partnership in the practice of law. However, both members will continue the practice of law in Smithfield, and any one desiring the services of either of us will find us in Smithfield. Any one holding accounts against the former firm of Crech and Pou will please present itemized statement not later than August 1st, 1917. This June 29th, 1917. F. HUNTER CRECH. GEO. ROSS POU.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK.

At Princeton, N. C., at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$30,536.86
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	141.63
Banking Houses	\$1,100.00
Furniture & Fixt.	1,883.94
Due from National Banks	2,983.94
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,771.28
Gold coin	20,112.79
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	190.00
National bank notes and other U. S. Notes	257.17
Total	\$68,497.67
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	403.22
Deposits subject to check	48,967.37
Times certificates of deposit	7,806.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	190.98
Accrued interest due depositors	130.00
Total	\$68,497.67

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, 1917.

I, Geo. F. Woodard, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. WOODARD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of June, 1917. W. J. MASSEY, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 27, 1918. CORRECT—ATTEST: A. G. WOODARD, A. F. HOLT, J. W. BAKER, Directors.

RAT CORN
Kills Rats & Mice

For Sale by Crech Drug Co., Smithfield, N. C.; R. C. Lassiter & Co., Four Oaks, N. C.; G. E. Edgerton & Son, Kenly, N. C.; J. R. Ledbetter, Princeton, N. C., and all good Dealers.

Magnolia Balm
LIQUID FACE POWDER.

The beauty secret of women who know how to take care of the complexion. Cannot be detected. Heals Sunburn, stops Tan. Soothing, cooling, refreshing.

Pink, White, Rose-Red. 75c. at Druggists or by mail direct. Sample (either color) for 2c. Stamp. Lyon Mfg. Co., 40 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PINE LEVEL, At Pine Level, N. C., at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$34,887.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1.33
All other stocks, bonds, and Mortgages	1,500.00
Banking Houses	\$1,200.00
Furniture & Fixt.	1,700.00
Due from National Banks	2,900.00
Gold coin	1,987.48
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	90.00
National bank notes and other U. S. Notes	768.81
Total	\$44,554.57

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000.00
Surplus fund	900.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	611.31
Deposits subject to check	23,151.39
Time certificates of deposit	13,489.17
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,402.70
Total	\$44,554.57

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, June, 1917.

I, E. S. Jones, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. JONES, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of June, 1917. N. B. HALES, Notary Public. My commission expires Mar. 27, 1918. CORRECT—ATTEST: Z. TAYLOR, J. R. OLIVER, D. B. OLIVER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF KENLY, At Kenly, N. C., at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$105,145.47
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	2,478.39
All other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	20.00
Banking Houses	\$3,778.88
Furniture & Fixt.	2,252.68
Demand loans	6,031.56
Due from National Banks	9,390.79
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,606.27
Cash Items	2,286.57
Cash Items	110.00
Gold coin	157.50
Silver Coin, including all minor coin currency	158.98
National Banks note and other U. S. Notes	2,270.00
Total	\$134,655.53

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,800.95
Notes and bills rediscounted	18,000.00
Bills payable	20,000.00
Deposits subject to check	43,493.96
Times certificates of deposit	38,567.38
Cashier's Checks outstanding	435.88
Accrued interest due depositors	357.36
Total	\$134,655.53

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, June 28, 1917.

I, J. H. Kirby, Cashier of the above-named Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. KIRBY, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of June, 1917. A. G. HOOKS, Notary Public. (My commission expires Feb. 9, 1918.) CORRECT—ATTEST: J. H. KIRBY, W. T. BAILEY, J. T. EDGERTON,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FOUR OAKS, At Four Oaks, N. C., at the Close of Business June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$119,820.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	727.54
Banking Houses	\$1,690.00
Furniture & Fixt.	885.00
Due from National Banks	2,575.00
Gold coin	2,003.79
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	293.50
National bank notes and other U. S. notes	469.64
Total	\$128,010.17

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,443.59
Dividends unpaid	16.00
Notes and bills rediscounted	50,000.00
Bills payable	5,000.00
Deposits subject to check	51,908.69
Time certificates of deposit	6,168.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	53.40
Accrued interest due depositors	420.00
Total	\$128,010.17

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Johnston, June, 1917.

I, B. I. Tart, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. I. TART, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of June, 1917. C. W. BANDY, Notary Public. My commission expires Mar. 15, 1918. CORRECT—ATTEST: B. B. ADAMS, J. W. SANDERS, J. H. STANLEY, M. D., Directors.

MONEY TO LOAN.

During the summer months when business is not rushing is the best time to secure your money needs for the coming year.

I can lend you one-half of appraised value of your cleared land on 5 years time with interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Or I can lend you this money on 20 years time on the amortization plan; in other words on the same plan as the Government Land Bank Loan. This money is available at any time.

See me and learn details and arrange for your loan right away. F. H. BROOKS, Smithfield, N. S.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

For sale, the Wayne Hardwood Company's large tract of land in Johnson County, also the Nathan Toler 615-acre tract of land and timber. The Wayne Hardwood Company has about 2,000 acres of cut-over land. On this tract of land is located all the camp buildings; it has several nice tracts of cleared land, including a large tract of land known as Ramsfield, is said to be fine clay for brick. There is a great deal of small timber growing on this land; it is one of the finest pastures in North Carolina; can be cut into 100-acre tracts to suit the purchaser.

The Nathan Toler tract of land has a large two-story house on it, good out buildings and three small houses; can be cut into several small tracts. There is several million feet of timber on this land; about 200 acres of open land that can be cultivated. Balance of land good for pasture, most of which can be cleared and can grow timber very rapidly.

The above properties can be bought on liberal terms, and are located in Johnson County. If you wish to know anything further about above proposition, or wish to buy or sell any real estate communicate with E. L. Edmundson, Goldsboro, N. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. S. Tart, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 29th day of May, 1917. H. M. TART, Administrator.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor on the estate of Blackman Jernigan, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 22nd day of June, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 15th day of June, 1917. ZERO D. JERNIGAN, Executor.

ABELL & WARD and JAMES RAYNOR, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

Southern Railway Company vs. Mary E. Clark.

The defendant above named will take notice that a proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County to condemn a right of way for the construction of a necessary railway track over certain lands of the defendant situated in or near the town of Selma, N. C.; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County, at the Court-house in Smithfield, North Carolina, on the 23rd day of July, 1917, at twelve o'clock M., and answer or demur to the Petition filed in said Proceeding, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Petition. This 23rd day of June, 1917. Z. L. LEMAY, Deputy Clerk Superior Court.

ABELL & WARD, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. H. Boykin, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 3rd day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 30th day of June, 1917. ASHLEY BOYKIN, Administrator.

F. H. BROOKS, Attorney.

ED. A. HOLT Dealer in

High Grade Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes, Princeton, - North Carolina