

ARMAGEDDON

By Rev. E. J. McKay

Let no one who reads these lines think that war will cease during the present age, nor that the proposed League of Nations will prevent them. The final battle is yet to be fought, which will decide who shall be king of this world, Christ or Satan.

It is clearly revealed in the Word of God that the last days of this age will be the time of the Great Persecution, when the final Antichrist shall rise to supreme power throughout the Roman world. It will be a time of turmoil, excitement and commotion (Luk. 21:25, 26); a time of wars, pestilences and famines; a time of catholician persecution, culminating in a crusade against Jerusalem (Ezek. 39 and 40; Joel 2; Rev. 19:19-21).

Before Christ's kingdom of glory can be established, Satan's kingdom must be destroyed. God allows it to come to a head in the final Antichrist. In the Book of Revelation we find him at the head of the anti-christian confederacy, and with authority over every tribe and people and tongue and nation (ch. 17:13; 19:7). God allows him to rise to supreme power and dominion, that in him he might show his power, and that his name might be declared throughout all the earth (Ezek. 9:17; Rev. 18:24; 19:21, 22; Isa. 37:20).

The nations will rage just before our Lord's return, and the peoples will meditate a vain thing—they will labor under a delusion (Ps. 2; 33:10; 2 Thea. 2:1). The whole earth will wonder after the beast and worship him (Rev. 13:3, 4); every one whose name is not written in the book of life of the Lamb. They will persecute the Lord's people even unto death.

False prophets shall arise; iniquity shall abound; the love of the many shall wax cold; signs and wonders shall be wrought by Satanic power; Antichrist and his followers shall rage against the Lord; but the Lord Christ shall return to this earth in his glorified body, and fight against these nations as he fought in the day of battle.

The conflict between the two great antagonists, Christ and Satan, will come to a climax in the war of Armageddon. The final battle will end and must be fought to a finish here on this earth. The armies of the nations will gather in the Holy Land at God's appointed time, for Jerusalem shall be a cup of reeling and a burdensome stone to all peoples; all that burden themselves with it shall be sore wounded (Zech. 12:2, 3).

"And I saw the beast," says John, "and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against the Lamb." It is the war of the great day of God, the Almighty. The crisis comes, God gives full vent to his long pent-up wrath. He looks down upon them, as he did up-

on the Egyptians in the Red Sea, and this throws them into confusion and panic (cf. Ex. 14:24; 2 Thea. 2:8). Terrified by his storm and filled with confusion, every man turns his sword against his brother (Ezek. 37:21, 22); and they fall upon the mountains of Israel. The Jews shall see their miraculous deliverance, and glorify Him, whom they pierced.

The coming storm will be brief; for the elect's sake it shall be shortened. Beyond it is a golden day, for Jesus will be king of the nation. "His kingdom will be righteous, perpetual universal, benign" (Ps. 72), for righteousness and justice are the foundation thereof. See Ps. 89; 132; Dan. 2:44. He is and will be a comfort to his people (Ps. 48 and 47). "Everlasting joy shall be upon their heads; they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

By E. A. Jones.

The trend of the times indicates that out of all this stress and turmoil which the country has been going through, that man may yet carry in- to execution the threat of doing the sensible thing, by accepting tribunals and courts in which the reasoning processes of the human mind will supplant violence and passion that have had their outlet in industrial strikes. The preliminary statement of the President's Industrial Confer-

ence came at the close of the year, and indicated that there are still many men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog.

The Industrial Conference has proceeded in a wholly different manner from the last one, which went on the rocks with the Gompers and the Compera dis- sent, as naturally should have been the case upon the subject of "compulsory arbitration." The new conference, organized by the errors of its predecessors, and refused to permit it- self to become a debating society, re- cognizing the fact that industrial publicans present irreconcilable points of view, and serve to pro- volve the minds of men are in some instances as far apart as the poles.

Lord Grey, in reviewing the days before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, brushed aside all the "ifs" and "ands" of prior causes and told the Gridiron Club, that if there had been something like the League of Nations to turn to, that the war could doubtless have been averted. Lord Grey is one of the "tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog" and his prescription for the prevention of war, is in principle exactly the same as the method recommended by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Herbert Hoover, ex-Governors Martin H. Ginn and Samuel W. McCall, former Attorney General Wickorsham, Oscar S. Straus, Julius Rosenwald, and their associates in the Industrial Conference, who have proposed that there be created a federal industrial court with headquarters at Washington, with a dozen regional boards of in- quiry and adjustment throughout the country, to investigate and deter- mine disputes arising between em- ployers and employees.

And in order to be selected through nominations which will be made in a way satisfactory to both the employ- ing and the employed classes, with due regard for the public—that same public which Carlyle said was "an old woman"—and which is sure to be satisfied if two such contending classes as employers and employees can be brought together in harmony.

The statement of the President's Industrial Conference passes rather easily over the relations of the public utilities, but the spirit of the docu- ment is to create machinery that will make strikes unnecessary. But it does not forbid strikes except among government employees, policemen, and the like. The purpose is to establish a sort of league of industry, where aggrieved mortals can bring grievan- ces and get justice.

It is not surprising that the Hin- denburgs of American industrial af- fairs should have thus early aligned themselves against the constructive plan set forth by the Industrial Con- ference, and the first voice of oppo- sition comes from Mr. Gompers' of- fice, from whence many substitutes for work have emanated. "Any plan to establish or maintain anything like fair relations between workers and employers must avoid compulsory fea- tures," says Mr. Gompers, to which Secretary Morrison adds that the re- port offers "no hope to lovers of in- dustrial peace who see the necessity of abolishing autocracy in industry."

Which interpreted into American-English speech means that these auto- crats of labor's council board insist that any laws that prohibit strikes are acceptable to them—possibly be- cause strikes are their "life and trade." The Gompersites have repeat- edly denounced the "radical" work- ers of the country and in turn the "radicals" in their conventions accus- the Gompersites of being hopeless "conservatives." Assuming that

their differences are of the fifty-fifty variety; and passing by all the Hin- denburgs of industry, whether they are found in the employing or the employed class, there ought to be lit- tle question about the principle re- cently voiced by Attorney General Palmer in the coal strike when he asserted that "there is involved the right and power of the Government to vindicate its own authority and sovereignty."

As the wild men of the forests, the vigilance committees of the wild and woolly, and the autocratic kings of 1914, fell before the onrush of ad- vanced civilization, so must the illo- gical weapon called "strike" take its place with the dodo birds, and give way to the people's judicial proce- dure. In taking positive steps in this right and power of the Government Industrial Commission have given splendid proof that they "live above

Auction Sale of Town Property

Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 11 o'clock a. m.

On the above date I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder on easy terms, the following business lots situated near the center of Dunn:

One lot 25x75 feet, situated on Broad street, between Wilson and Clinton avenues, upon which stood the store building occupied by M. C. Butler & Co. before the recent fire.

One lot 31x110 feet, facing Clinton Avenue, just back of the Christian church.

One lot 30x50 feet, on alley just off Broad street, back of the J. E. Jordan old stand.

This property will be sold upon the following terms: One-fifth cash, balance in five equal annual payments, deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest from date of sale.

This property is part of the estate of the late M. F. Gainey and every foot of it is desirable for business buildings.

Residential Property

On the same day I will also sell at auction the following residential lots, a part of the late Dr. M. W. Harper estate:

One lot situated on S. Wilson avenue, 72x140 feet, between the Harper home place and the residence of Mrs. J. G. Goddard. A more desirable residential lot is not to be found in the town of Dunn.

Four lots in southern part of Dunn, 50x140 feet each, belonging to Mrs. Annye Young and Mrs. McD. Holliday, situated on eastern extension of Pope and Pearsall streets.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in two annual payments, deferred payments bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale.

Any one interested in buying town property will do well to attend this sale.

Geo. L. Cannaday
Auctioneer
Dunn, N. C.

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