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SOME FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN DEALING WITH THE KAISER

BY W. H. GARDINER,

Member Board of Trustees, American Defense Society.

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Truly, Napoleon the Great had vision when he said in St. Helena after his fall:

"I made the mistake of my career, when I had the opportunity, that I did not remove the Hohenzollerns from the throne of Prussia. As long as this house reigns and until the red cap of liberty is erected in Germany, there will be no peace in Europe." In reviewing the progress that has been made in this present day world's war by the Kaiser of the German empire it is well to review the historical progress that the Prussian Hohenzollerns have enjoyed.

The Germanic empire is really an offshoot of the Frankish empire, founded on Christmas day, A. D. 800, by Charlemagne, whose realm included France, the Lowlands, North Germany, South Germany, Switzerland and in Austria, the areas of what is today known as the western part of the German empire and a majority of Austria-Hungary.

In the middle ages, under the Hapsburgs, the Germanic empire comprised essentially the areas in the new eastern front of the German empire as well as that section later known as Poland, the Polish territory between them and their present western boundary mentioned above, while as late as 1806 the Turkish empire reached to about the present boundary between Austria and Hungary.

The northernmost boundary of the Germanic empire was just east of Berlin, where until 1525 the Hohenzollerns of the pagan Prussian and Lithuanian borders. By 1806 the Hohenzollerns had conquered about all the territory bordering on the Baltic sea, the Polish territory between them and some of that bordering on the North sea, this all having become the Prussian kingdom and vassal to the Hapsburgs who still controlled the now eastern front of the German empire as well as that section later known as Poland.

In 1864 Prussia, with the support of the Hapsburgs, took Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and in 1866 turned upon her own allies, drove the Hapsburgs out of Germany, absorbed North Germany and conquered the South German Confederation.

Primarily to divorce these South German states from the Hapsburgs and to bring them to Prussia, Bismarck forced them to join Prussia in conquering France in 1871, from whom Prussia proceeded to take Alsace-Lorraine and 51,000,000,000.

Thus Versailles the Prussian king was crowned emperor of the new-born German empire and Prussia made secure her most important objective in the Franco-Prussian war—her permanent dominion over South Germany.

Truly "the chief industry of Prussia—making war"—had paid handsome dividends to the Prussian Hohenzollerns, who had first got all Eastern Germany, then in three three-cornered wars, in less than ten years (1864-71) had kicked the Hapsburgs out of Germany, conquered the South Germans and then the French.

But note that the North Germans, the South Germans and the Austro-Germans are of kindred blood and had been under a common rule for over a thousand years—since Charlemagne in A. D. 800; whereas the Prussians were an alien race of pagans only 400 years ago when they came under the leadership of the Hohenzollerns. Note that while Prussian influence has been rampant in North Germany for a hundred years, Prussia's dominion over South Germany is but fifty years old; nor is Bavaria's wound of 1866 yet healed, although again beside Prussia she stood to fight France.

Some five years ago at a table in the Munich Hofgarten were some of the Bavarian army staff. Some Prussian army officers went by, and the head of the Bavarian army spoke to them in the usual in Bavaria—i. e., "Stinkprussien," that is, "Stinking Prussians." (General von der Tann made this remark to the writer who was sitting with him.)

In 1916 a pamphlet was published in Munich advocating the abdication of the Hohenzollerns in favor of the Wittelsbachs of Bavaria, in order to secure peace.

While the North and South Germans followed Prussia in victory, they would not prefer freedom from her to defeat with her?

one time extended north to the Baltic sea. But for over 300 years the Hapsburgs have held this foreign race under harsh military dominion, so that today, in Austria's time of trial, there is a suppressed revolution seething among the 8,500,000 Czechoslovaks.

Between 1850 and 1700 the Austrians drove out the Turks of Magyar Hungary, and then the Magyars and Austrians conquer the Roumanians of Transylvania to the west of Roumania, which latter, having endured as a nation for over 1,500 years, completely regained her national independence on Turkey in 1828, but has never been able to liberate her 3,000,000 brother Roumanians in Transylvania.

Only in 1908 did Austria-Hungary take Bosnia and Herzegovina, pure Jugo-Slav provinces linked by every tie of blood and custom to Serbia.

And all this is held by the domination of 12,900,000 Austro-Germans over 10,000,000 alien Magyars, who in turn dominate over 3,000,000 Roumanians and over 2,000,000 Jugo-Slavs, while jointly they hold in subjection 5,500,000 Ruthenes, who are of Slavonic blood, and nearly 1,000,000 Italians.

How firm today is the "ramshackle empire?"

In 1848 the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, the idol of America, would have won the independence of Hungary from Austria except for the autocrat Metternich, whose diplomatic ability almost surpassed that of Bismarck.

Today in Hungary there is a very strong Magyar party working for independence from Austria. They want Magyar independence for themselves and over 2,000,000 Jugo-Slavs, who are subject Roumanians and Jugo-Slavs being in turn free to join themselves to their brothers in Roumania and Serbia.

And this Austro-Hungarian empire, a conglomerate of three-quarters of its population is what the Kaiser trapped into declaring war on Serbia and so bringing Russia down on herself, and thus enabling Germany to declare war on Russia, which opened the latter's ally.

France, to Germany's attack through Belgium, and thus brought Great Britain in and finally Turkey and Bulgaria with the Teutons, and Japan, Italy, Roumania, Portugal and the United States against them.

Thus Prussia merely repeated on a grand scale the war politics which she used when she forced South Germany to fight France with her so that she herself could get permanent control of South Germany. By diplomacy, which forced Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria to join her in a war against others, she now has established her own absolute military control over them, and is now seeking to make this control permanent by obtaining peace before they are conquered by the Allies and set free from her.

If the Kaiser can get such a peace, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria will permanently bear the same relation to Prussia that South Germany has for the past fifty years. Then the Middle-European empire will succeed the German empire, and the Hohenzollerns, instead of having only 70,000,000 subjects, will have over 170,000,000 subjects wherewith to carry out their plans for future conquests.

But note that this Austro-Hungarian empire of 48,000,000 is controlled by but 12,000,000 Austro-Germans under the Hapsburgs, who were beaten and driven out of Germany just fifty years ago by the Bavarians, undoubtedly the Austro-Germans would gladly share victory with the Prussians. But now it is evident to them that if Germany wins, the Hapsburgs and all Austria-Hungary will become appendages of Berlin, and if Germany loses—

Peace Essentials.

Knowing all this, and volumes more, the Allies replied to President Wilson's peace note of December 19, 1916, as follows:

quate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider ourselves merely because they have a pleasing sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustment necessary must be made.

"But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty over which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

When Germany of Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria or Turkey talk peace terms we must remember that as long as they are united the will and the voice will be that of Berlin no matter who mouth speaks. We must remember Prussia's centuries of faithless intrigues and ruthless aggressions crowned by her devilish deceptions and barbaric cruelties of this last war of her aggression.

We shall see her offer to free and indemnify Belgium, to free Poland, to return Alsace-Lorraine to France, but always the Kaiser will evade the freedom of the Jugo-Slavs and Roumanians simply because the integrity of Austria-Hungary is the necessary link between the European and the Asiatic parts of the middle Europe empire.

When peace talk is loud remember the Prussia's essential purpose in the present war is to clinch her present hold on these vast and continuous domains of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Turkey. If the Kaiser can do this he will really have won the war, though he retire from France, Belgium and Poland and indemnify them.

While Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are dominated by Berlin, we should see them on our knees as slaves to the Kaiser's will and fight them as such. When they cast off his dominion or when the allies shake free his grip on them not one of their peoples must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live—this for the Kaiser's tools, ay, including not only the Austro-Germans, but also their blood brothers, the south Germans and the north Germans, who though he retire from France, Belgium and Poland and indemnify them.

Then to the Prussian autocrats and to their Kaiser, who have caused this war and enslaved all the peoples of the middle Europe empire in order to enslave the world, to them:

Unconditional Surrender.

This is essential not only for the safety of our democracies, but for the freedom of the north Germans and of the Austro-Germans and of all their subjugated nationalities from the yoke of the Prussian Kaiser.

Under him they are, one, docile to his will for war and peace, and as one middle Europe empire we must war on all of them until they revolt or we free them from the Kaiser, to whom our only terms must be unconditional surrender.

Only then will our democracies be safe from the Prussian Hohenzollerns. Until then let us not think or speak of peace, but when Germany makes her peace, let us drive her all just continue to work and fight unanimously and wholeheartedly for victory.

JUDGE BOND PRAISED.

Resolutions Are Adopted by the Robeson County Board.

(Special Star Correspondence)

COLORED GRAND LODGE MEETS

Patriotic Spirit Featured All Sessions. Officers Re-Elected and Rocky Mt. Selected.

(By Geo. F. King)

Salisbury, Dec. 15.—Over 600 colored Masons from every section of the state have been attending their 48th annual communication of their grand lodge in session this week in this city. Every session was full of patriotic fervor and such movements as the Y. M. C. A. war fund were liberally supported by the grand lodge making subscriptions to same. Over \$300 was given to help the movement for better negro schools in the state.

Mayor Woodson was accorded a pronounced ovation when he welcomed the grand lodge to the city and the response by Col. James H. Young, of Raleigh, elicited a patriotic demonstration. Prof. Griffin, of High Point in responding to the welcome address said that the negro soldier would not only cheerfully go over the top but would not be satisfied until he would help plant the flag of his country in Berlin.

The feature of this annual communication was the annual address to the craft by Dr. R. B. McRary, M. W. G. M. of Lexington, who has entered his 11th year as the head of this organization. He is regarded as one of the ablest and most progressive leaders of his race. He in part said:

"During my term of office, I have from time to time, particularly in the preparation of annual messages, dwelt in part upon our several duties as members of the order, and endeavored to give the proper interpretation of the attitude of Free Masonry towards all phases of life that have to do with our civil and moral obligations to society, so that it would seem to be unnecessary to repeat in this address what I have said before. As I read the signs of the times, I am more than ever persuaded to believe that Masonry is to play a conspicuous part in helping on the proper solution and adjustment of many of the problems and questions that now tax the best thought of statesmen and reformers."

"I have issued two proclamations during the year. The first relating to our patriotic duty, and the second which was on recent date with reference to our educational program. If Masonry teaches anything, it teaches patriotism. Around its sacred altar, perhaps more than any where else personal political creeds and dogmas are subordinated to the fundamental principles of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. We are justly proud of this fact, and we lose no opportunity to proclaim it; but we must not forget that this relationship implies mutual obligations, civil, as well as fraternal. If the state, as we contend, and rightly contend, owes its protection and fostering care to the subject or citizen, by the same token the subject and citizen owes his support and loyalty to the state and when its institutions are endangered and sovereignty is imperiled, he is in duty bound to rally to its defense. We have come to such a time as this and no true Free Mason will be found wanting in fealty to the flag of his country. In token of which I advised that the American flag be unfurled over the entrance of every Masonic lodge room in this jurisdiction, the response was prompt; not only so, but many of our lodges and individual Masons subscribed to the Liberty Loan.

"Not a few of the families here represented are also represented in the ranks of those who will go to the front at their country's call, and if necessary, consecrate the altar of true democracy and of international peace with their blood."

"My proclamation relating to the education of youth and the care of our orphans, is of such recent date that I need scarcely do more here than reiterate your recollection. No investments can possibly yield larger returns than that which is made in moral training and mind culture. There should be no retrograde movement along these lines by this great order. I make this statement in view of the fact that we have lately adopted the budget system which was found to be necessary in order to protect our fraternal interests and meet our legitimate obligations; so that my appeal is for a generous free will contribution to the orphanage and the rural school movement. As stated in my proclamation, it is an appeal as important part of its work is to be as full as the circumstances warrant. No sacrifice would be too great to secure a home for every orphan of the race, and for proper school facilities in every rural community in our beloved state. An opportunity will be given for contribution to these causes at an appropriate hour during the sessions of the grand lodge."

"Masonry is not a reformatory, but an important part of its work is to make good man better men, to cement friendships, to extricate race discord,

WOMEN FARMERS SHOW SKILL.

Competition In England That Was Very Interesting To Men.

(London Dispatch)

Agricultural competitions under the auspices of the Women's Legion were held at Dakham, Rutland. Rutland is the centre of great activity in this particular branch of women's work, but competitors were not confined to that county. They came from as far afield as Scotland and the south coast, and all of them were representative of the 100,000 women who are wearing the green brassard emblazoned with the red cross.

The competitions included plowing, hedge-trimming, milking, hay-pitching and loading. There were tests that would have tried much older farmhands. In one riding competition the entrants had to harness two horses in plow gear and, riding one and leading the other, go through a line of gates carrying a sack of chaff on the ridden horse. The winner went through with all the sang froid of an old plowman and the big pair of horses knew that they had to behave. Other competitors had to harness a single-horse wagon and drive through a line of narrow gates. Many of them did this without

Christmas Slippers.

For every member of the family at Peterson and Rulf's.—Adv.

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once touching the posts.

Butter-making was carried on in a large marquee, and many a girl proved that even a few months' training can make a competent dairymaid.

Dressed in their neat smocks, breeches and leggings and with aunty felt hats, these girls, one after the other, turned their hands to the many jobs of the farm. Instead of trudging over the links with a bag of clubs, they now tramp across the fields with a pitchfork and a dinner pail, or drive a nine-tined cultivator, from the high seat of which they can afford to look down on women who are not helping to win the war. Many farmers were there, keeping careful eyes on the work done, but in all the comments that could be heard they were enthusiastic. Perhaps the farmer is as hard to shake out of old habits as any class in the country, but there was one field of exhibits, the mechanical tractors, that held their attention and made many converts.

To Have Patriotic Rally.

Warsaw, Dec. 15.—Friday, December 21, will be observed by the schools of Duplin as a patriotic rally day. Appropriate exercises will form a program in all of them. In the Warsaw school, North Carolina Day will also be celebrated there, only a short program having been rendered the past Friday.



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