

HERE IS A CHANCE TO MAKE
OUR NAVY USEFUL IN
PEACE AS WELL AS A
PROTECTION IN
WAR

The United States has no commercial navy. Everybody knows that, unfortunately.
But the United States has a fighting navy.
South America suffers because European trade is cut off.
South America WOULD trade with the United States—but there, are no ships for the trade.
Why not turn our troop ships, our colliers, and our men-of-war, as far as may be, into trading ships to help South America and help ourselves?
Our battleships are steaming around burning up coal, exercising the men, anyhow.
Why not make the exercise USEFUL. Could not Congress arrange to establish lines of warships between United States ports and the South America ports?
Would it not be safe to take a few of the cannons off some of the ships—since we are at peace—and carry wheat or cotton or manufactured goods equal to the weight of the cannons?
Why not give the buyers of South America a chance to see what we have for sale here, and all the sellers of this country a chance to see what the South Americans want to buy.
Does anybody say that it is beneath the dignity of the Navy to engage in business or carry goods.
How can it be beneath the dignity of the Navy to engage in business of those THAT OWN THE NAVY?
If it isn't beneath the dignity of the Americans who build, own and pay for the Navy, to engage in business, then it is not beneath the dignity of the Navy to help business and be a business navy.
The thing to do in an emergency is to act quickly. There is no sign of trouble between our country and any other country.
We have the ships, the men, our manufacturers and farmers have the goods for sale. We can not deal easily with Europe, since cotton and even foodstuffs are contraband of war and may be seized. But we CAN deal with South America.
Why not take this occasion, using all the ships, all the business genius of the country, and even the national navy to bring North and South America more closely together, giving to these two countries the fullest benefit of their MONOPOLY OF PEACE?
After the present war is concluded and the Hague tribunal sits to make new laws governing the belligerency of nations, it will probably be thought necessary to devise some more effective safeguards for the comforts and welfare of citizens of neutral countries, who may be caught, without warning in the war district, as was the case with thousands of Americans.
The Belgians have apparently abandoned their courageous efforts to keep out the German invaders and now will center their defense at Antwerp in one mighty stand to check the onrush of the Kaiser's troops. It would certainly seem to be appropriate for the French and German allies to throw their best strength to the aid of little Belgium and share with her some of the burden, which she has carried so nobly to date.
Well, we are considerably relieved, for we have been afraid that something had happened to the Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, member of Congress (when not lecturing or campaigning for another job) for not a single word had been heard from him since the war broke out in Europe. He has now been heard from the sounds his well known and time-worn war cry, "Look out for the JAPS."
The marooned Americans no doubt feel that they have a just cause in complaint about the delay experienced in securing their money, but at the same time, the precautions taken by the State Department are necessary. It is better for each of these Americans in London to wait a few days and be sure of getting his money, than to at last apply and find that through haste and carelessness on part of the Washington authorities his money had been claimed and secured by parties not entitled to it.
Says the Onslow Progress.—Our good neighbors in Jones county are somewhat disappointed that Onslow is so anxious to have the Central Carolina railroad constructed across his territory, since that prevents the active and progressive spirit of the Jones county people from having an opportunity to invite it to traverse their townships. The fact that Onslow was given the first opportunity to give the invitation, which we did urgently, does not mean that we are not anxious to see our Jones county neighbors accommodated with better railroad facilities. The fact is, we want to be tied to Jones county by another railroad or two, the more the better; for we believe our business would soon become mutual. Why shouldn't we have a road from Richlands to Trenton and on to New Bern? A fine country and good people! Mr. Edwards is a working man. He doesn't finish one job, till he is looking out for another. After the present line, as projected, of the Central Carolina is completed as it will be before two years elapses why not show our friendliness by seeing the construction of the "Richlands-Trenton" railroad?

GABRIEL AND PENELOPE
Dedicated to the Descendants
Of Gabriel and Penelope
Hardison.
By Uncle Zeka, Thurman,
N. C.

Many, many moons ago,
Autumn frost and Winter snow
Merry Spring with melting
rays.
Summer with her million
ways;
Came a maiden to our land,
Fair of face and white of
hand,
Rosy dimples stained her
face,
Flowing curls with eyes of
grace;
Merry as the dawn of hope,
She was christened Penelope.

Many youths were in the land
Sought the modest maiden's
hand,
Pledged their honor, pledged
their birth;
All their pedigree and worth
Fearless of the duke and moll
Skilled in husbandry and
soil,
None Succeeds but Gabriel.

He the vanquished foe deride
Takes away the jeweled bride
Makes for her a cottage fair
Shades to stay the sun's a-
buse,
Breezes from the river Neuse
Thru a mansion by the sea
Of a thousand things in fee
Held in fancy's fleeting hope
Had he for his Penelope.

Soon the cry of infants fair
Broke the silence of the air
Gabriel bestirs him well
For the care which on him
fell,
One by one the urchins came,
Merry Sue and laughing
Jane,
Fredrick and wise Council
Then another Gabriel;
Then the quaint "Thief of
Time"
With his sargos, sad sublime
Turned his ancient funeral
dirge,
Thus into another world.
For their union still she hoped,
Gabriel and Penelope.

Years ago one left the scene,
Weary years did intervene,
Only two were left to bear,
Harvey and her Ida dear,
All the sad and ill of life,
One a husband one a wife,
On and on the time extends,
Many children many friends,

Gabriel for father named,
Bears the semblance of the
same,
Many sons and daughters he,
Reared to manhood brave and
free,
Carrie through the house-
hold pride,
Still remains at papa's side,
Annihilating dreamy fears,
Cheering his advancing years
Thus the tide of progress goes
Where to stop no prophet
knows,

Next Elizabeth and Jane,
Mother of a dozen dames,
This does not complete the
list,
Like their father some are
missed,
Some exiled to regions where,
Weary hearts will know no
care,
Mary, George Elizabeth,
Free from acre and earth's
distress,

Some are left to cheer her still
And fulfill a father's will,
Porting lips and tottering
feet,
Quite a number her to greet,
John, the eldest son of all,
Amos next though little
small,
Men of no heat mild intent,
Amiable yet merriment.

Trust of their sex, their wives
Kind and gentle all their lives
All their virtues plainly shown
In the guiding of their homes
Gabriel and William Penn,
Eliza, thus the number ends
It ends but truly not the last
For I've left one out, the bet-
ter half,
For who with pen and ink can
tell,
The worth of those who loveth
well,

The ancient poets oft por-
trayed,
The merits of the knightly
blade,
While words were easy found
to trace,
The chieftess of each moral
grace,
But none has ever told with
pen,
The better half of masculine
Who would the welfare of a
race,
The rubies cannot take their
place,
And thus the daughters of our
sire,
Have risen like the polar star,
Then for the better let us hope
Gabriel and Penelope,

Now be sure to take the

**THE PEOPLES BANK
NOW IN NEW HOME**

**OCCUPYING HANDSOME AND
COMMODIOUS QUARTERS
ON MIDDLE STREET**

New Bern can boast of a number of beautiful buildings. Buildings which cost thousands of dollars to construct and furnish but in the entire category there are none to surpass the new home of the Peoples Bank on Middle street into which that institution yesterday moved and where last evening they kept "open house" to hundreds of their patrons and friends.

The Peoples Bank is the next to the youngest banking institution in the city but only in age it is young. At the helm of its affairs are such men as T. A. Uzzell, Clyde Eby, William Dunn, C. D. Bradhan, E. H. Meadows, Jr., and others and it would be natural to presume that with the guiding hand of officers and directors of this sort that the institution would prosper.

From the very first the Peoples Bank forged ahead and it is now one of the leading financial institutions of the entire South.

A New Home

Until yesterday on Pollock street but several months ago the officers and directors decided, owing to the rapidly increasing patronage, that more commodious quarters were imperative. Accordingly a very desirable piece of property adjacent to the Mitchell building on Middle street was purchased and an architect was employed to draw up plans and specifications for the new banking house. These plans were soon in readiness and the actual work of construction was begun. For weeks a small army of skilled mechanics and laborers toiled on this magnificent structure and the completing touches were added this week and the bank's new home was in readiness for occupancy.

The Building

The entire front of the bank, with the exception of the bronze doors and grating, is constructed of gray granite which gives it a most imposing appearance. Upon entering the door one is impressed by the fact that every attention has been paid to the arrangement of the various suites so that convenience is par excellence. First is the main lobby. In this the floor is of white tiling while the furnishing throughout are of Italian marble with an English vein and this is indeed most attractive.

The first apartment on the left as one enters the building is a ladies rest room. This is fitted with handsome mahogany furnishings, mirrors and everything for the comfort of the female patrons of the institution. Adjacent to this is another room for the ladies. This is also furnished in mahogany, including writing tables chairs etc. One of the windows of the paying tellers cage also opens into this room and the ladies may make deposits or cash checks there without going into the bank proper.

Adjacent to this are the main banking offices of the bank, all furnished in the most modern manner and on the opposite side is the office of Cashier T. A. Uzzell and his private office. In the rear of the bank are two enormous safes. The one in which the cash, securities and safety deposit boxes are kept is a specially constructed, burglar proof safe carrying two time clocks. Adjacent to this is a safe designed especially for books and ledgers.

The Directors Room

Ascending the stairway in the rear of the building one enters into the directors room. This overlooks the entire interior of the bank. It is furnished in mahogany and its appointments are perfect in every detail. This is the only room on the second story.

Down in the basement is found the steam heating apparatus. This is modern in every way and during the winter months the bank will be heated at an even temperature throughout. The building is lighted by both electricity and gas. The electrical work was done by the New Bern Electric Supply Company.

Taken as a whole the building is complete in every detail and, as stated before is one of the most modern in the South. Today the bank will be open for the transaction of business and those who have not already made an inspection of the place are extended an invitation to visit it and look it over.

Among the other features at the opening of the Peoples Bank last night was the music furnished by the Peoples Concert Band. A number of selections were rendered by this organization and these proved of real enjoyment to the hundreds who visited the institution during the evening.

**PARIS WAS TAKEN
IN SIX MONTHS**
**BUT PRUSSIAN MET FIERCE
RESISTANCE AT EVERY STEP
IN WAR OF 1870**

When the Prussians under Kaiser Wilhelm I, with Count Bismarck and General von Moltke, started the movement against Paris forty-five years ago the Germans troops were met with fierce resistance on every hand. From the time they crossed the border into France it took the Germans a full six months to capture the French capital.

The first order to mobilize the Prussian army was given by Kaiser Wilhelm I, on July 15, 1870, France declared war four days later. Three armies were put in the field by the Prussians. The first was under General von Stiemetta, near Trever, the second under Prince Fredrick Charles in the Reinisch Palatinate and the third under Crown Prince of Prussia on the frontier of Baden. Fifteen days after the mobilization order had been given Prussia had 520,000 men under arms.

A line of 100 miles long from Mount-Jur to the Belgian frontier to Belmont at the junction of the Swiss and German borders, was covered by an army of 350,000 men under Napoleon III. The French army was divided into eight army corps with Marshal MacMahon, near Strassburg, General Faily at Betsch, on the Palatinate frontier; Marshal Bazaine near Metz, General Brossard at Saint Avoide, near the Prussian frontier; General Ladmirault at Thionville now called Diedenhofen (for the Germans); the reserve corps under General Bonbaki and Marshal Canrobert at Nancy and Chalons, and General Felix Douay holding the fortress at Belfort.

It was on July 28 that Emperor Napoleon left Paris to take command at Metz and on August 2 Kaiser Wilhelm, with Count Bismarck and General von Moltke took the field with headquarters at Haniz.

Saarbrück was attacked and captured on August 2 by Frossard. France was invaded by the German crown prince on August 4. He engaged the French under Douay at Weissenburg and drove them back after a terrific five hour fight, in which the losses were heavy on both sides.

Again, two days later the crown prince engaged the French. This time he met MacMahon's men at Zorndorf and forced them to retreat in disorder. Stiemetta, in the meantime, routed Frossard's corps at Metz and Forbach.

Following these disastrous defeats the eight French corps were consolidated into two armies, one under Bazaine at Metz and the other under MacMahon at Calons. It was shortly thereafter that the northern part of Alsace was abandoned, while the French retreated along the Moselle.

On August 8 crown prince left Metz to push on through the passes of Vosges to Nancy. He entered the city on August 16. In the meantime, Stiemetta was the most active man in the German army. He took Forbach on the 9th, St. Avoide on the 17th and on the 14th was near Metz. In the battle of Colomney-Nouilly General von Moltke prevented the junction of the two retreating armies.

Beat on the capture of Metz, Prince Fredrick Charles took part of his army via Saarbrücken and part through Saargemund, and on the 16th day of August drove Bazaine back on Colomney. He was defeated on the 18th and cornered in the fortification at Metz.

On August 19th the Prussians formed a fourth army to move rapidly through the plains of Champagne to Paris. The crown prince of Saxony was placed in charge of this fourth command. One hundred and thirty thousand men were concentrated at Chalons under MacMahon to defend Paris. On August 21 MacMahon moved to Rheims and under orders from Paris attempted to relieve Metz. His division was cut off by the Prussians at Sedan, surrounded and overwhelmed. He surrendered on September 2, being taken prisoner with the emperor. The battle of Sedan was the most disastrous of the entire war.

The surrender of Strassburg came on September 28 and on October 11 General Vonder Tann captured Orleans. Metz was surrendered by Callaines, in a heroic effort, recaptured Orleans from the Prussians on November 10, but was defeated in a battle lasting from December 2 to December 4.

In vain General Ducrot tried to break the strong Prussian line at Berle and on December 29 the Prussians captured Mount Vernon, one of the forts defending Paris. Rouen was captured by the Prussians on December 6 and the French were overwhelmed at St. Quentin on January 19. Paris finally capitulated on January 28, 1871.—Baltimore American.

**FRENCH ORDERED TO EXECUTE
GERMANS WHO BURN
AND KILL.**

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It is stated officially that several letters found on German soldiers prove clearly that they have been burning villages and putting the inhabitants to death. The result is a general order permitting French soldiers to order the execution of any of the enemy caught at such practices.

**URGING PEOPLE TO BUY
CAUSED HIGH PRICES**
**PREPARATIONS MADE TO CALL
BOYCOTT ON EGGS, BEEF
AND VEAL.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Zealous and sane to serious men working on commission are largely responsible for the recent arbitrary rise in food prices in Greater New York according to a primary report made to the commissioner of weights and measures. His investigators found in many cases where salesmen urged customers to take on supplies because prices would soon soar. This is especially true as regards sugar and flour. Retail meat prices throughout the city are coming down, it is said, in the face of a boycott of housewives.

Plans Boycott.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Preparations for calling a national boycott on eggs, beef and veal, according to Frank Krause president of the "Thirty Cent Egg Club" yesterday. He declared that the movement would force the prices downward within three days. "The only way prices can be brought down is to stop buying," said Mr. Krause.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A bill to authorize the president to forbid by proclamation, exportation of foodstuffs, clothing or other contraband or conditional contraband of war, if such exportation threatens to increase prices in this country, was introduced yesterday by Representative Vore of Indiana.

**RELIEF COMMITTEE
ENDS EXISTENCE**

WORK OF AMERICANS DURING
PANIC GREATLY IMPRES-
SED ENGLISH OBSERVERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The American citizen relief committee, organized during the financial and shipping panic the first few days of the war ended its existence today after accomplishing that greatly interested English observers.

Owing to the departure for New York of Theodore Hetzler, Fredrick I Kent, William C. Breed and other leaders in the movement, the executive committee empowered Herbert C. Hoover, W. N. Duane and Joseph H. Day to prepare to turn over the work of the citizen's committee to the American residents' committee which will continue relief measures in conjunction with the American embassy.

At today's meeting Mr. Day reported that 20,000 Americans would sail this week for home, as against 35,000 last week. On the vessel sailing this week are accommodations for 250 first class passengers additional which have not been sold. Most of the inquiries for these reservations are coming from persons who had booked passage in the steamer when the rush began to get away from Europe.

The French steamship line has restored its service from Havre to New York. The steamer Espagne will sail August 22 and the Rochambeau August 29. These sailings will help relieve the situation on the continent.

The American residents' committee handling relief funds is paying out thousands of pounds of sterling daily, chiefly in loans. Only small per centage of this money is being expended as charity. The American embassy is besieged with persons who were expecting money which had been deposited with the State Department in Washington and which they believe would arrive on the United States Cruiser Tennessee. Ambassador age is trying to straighten out this tangle.

The American committee has donated \$1,250 to the boy scouts organization.

**FERTILIZER RATES
ORDERED REDUCED**
**INTERSTATE COMMERCE COM-
MISSION SUSTAINS COM-
PLAINT OF ROYSTER CO.**

NORFOLK, August 21.—Existing freight rates on fertilizer and fertilizer material from Norfolk to points in North Carolina east and north of Hamlet were held to be unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington yesterday, and a new tariff, effective October 15, was prescribed, according to a dispatch last night from K. Foster Murry, Washington correspondent of the "Virginia-Pilot."

This schedule prescribes rates as follows: \$1.00 per ton for 50-mile haul to \$2 for 100-mile haul; \$2.60 for 200 miles, and \$3.05 for 300 miles.

This question came before the commission on the complaint of the Royster Guano Company of Norfolk against the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and Seaboard Air Line Railway, in which it was alleged that the railroads were charging rates on fertilizers from Norfolk to points in North Carolina that were in excess of the rates for the same rates for the same distances from Wilmington to the same points and that the rates were an unjust discrimination against this city.

The commission decided the complaint of the local concern was to a considerable extent justified and the sliding scale above quoted was adopted and ordered placed in effect. A petition of the carriers to continue commodity rates on fertilizer from Norfolk to Wilmington, lower than those in effect to intermediate points, was denied and a readjustment ordered.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH

At the Tabernacle Baptist Church today Pastor Thiot will preach at 11:00 a. m., on "A Changeless Law of Time," and at the evening service 8:00 o'clock he will preach on "Hell." Those who have heard Pastor Thiot preach will welcome an opportunity of hearing him discuss the subjects of the day. There are a great many different teachings on the subject of Hell, and those who hear this sermon will doubtless get a clear and definite understanding of the teaching of the Bible concerning hell. The public is given a cordial invitation to attend each of these services and are promised a hearty welcome.

Sunday School convenes at 9:45 a. m., and the musical program that is being rendered by the Sunday School orchestra each Sunday is quite an inducement to those who are lovers of music. The young men of the city are invited to join the Berean class, which is taught by Mrs. Thiot.

The electric fans make the Tabernacle building cool and comfortable, and those who attend will not suffer with heat.

SMALL INCREASE

Local Druggists To Bear Part Of Increase.

The prices of drugs have gone up considerably since the beginning of the European war but the druggists of New Bern have requested the Journal to state to their friends and patrons that, while the price of many of the articles have increased and will require an advance in the retail prices, that they will in all cases hold as close to the former prices as possible and they propose to bear the greater part of the increase themselves. As soon as the war comes to a close and the prices begin to decline, this increase will be taken off and the former prices will be in vogue.

Mrs. J. B. Fowle and daughters Misses Annie and Caddie Fowle, passed through New Bern yesterday enroute

**GERMAN'S TREAT THE
AMERICANS KINDLY**
**GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO
PLEASE THOSE WHO ARE
STRANDED.**

ROTTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 22.—Fredrick Wright, a physician of Douglas, Ariz., who has just come from Germany, says

"Americans in Germany have no cause for complaint. Their treatment could not be better. The Hotel Bristol in Berlin placed 150 rooms at the free disposal of Americans who were financially embarrassed owing to the difficulties in cashing checks. Many private families opened their houses to Americans. A large overseas shipping concern in Berlin has taken charge, free of cost, of all American baggage. Germany is going out of her way to please Americans."

"American Consul-General Soren Listo said today

"Americans now arriving here speak highly of the treatment accorded them by the Germans. Those who had trouble were mistaken for Englishmen. There has been no willful abuse and any instances of hardship were due to the state of war and the precautions thought necessary. The German Government notified the Burghomasters ten days ago that they would be held personally responsible for any injury done to Americans and other foreigners."

The total number of Americans stranded without money in Germany is about 700. Most of them are in Berlin, Munich and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. No one is distressed, as the hotels are giving them credit. Many hotels in Germany are accepting personal checks. Americans who have arrived here lately are unanimous in praise of their treatment by Germany and resent the stories told about alleged abuses.

William Guggenheimer, of New York has given \$5000 to the German Red Cross Society.

**HUERTA AND PARTY STOP IN
LONDON.**

Talk Briefly of European War, but Refuse to Discuss Mexican Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, his wife, son and three daughters, and Gen. Blanquet today went shopping.

Huerta has chartered a small steamer to take his party from Bristol to Santander, Spain, where he plans to remain for some time.

Asked what he thought of the European war, he wrote

"On the present war in Europe I should not speak. All that can be said is what I have already said in the book of a lady, which is as follows

"God is always with the strongest—that is to say, the strongest is always in the grace of God. It is for this one is the strongest."

He refused to discuss the Mexican situation.

LOCAL MARKET.

As Quoted By Jacobs & Company.

Irish potatoes \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.
Cabbage \$1.50 to \$2.00 per crate.
Sweet potatoes 75c to 90c per bushel.
Onions \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel.
Apples 60c to 75c per bushel.
ears 75c to \$1.00 per bushel.
Scuppernon grapes \$1.00 per bushel.
Green hides 10c to 14c per pound.
Bees wax 25c to 27c per pound.
Wool 12c to 20c per pound.
Quotations by A. Caster.
Beef 10c per pound.
Pork 11c per pound.
Eggs 22c per dozen.
Spring chickens 40c to 75c per pair.
Old chickens 40c to \$1.00 per pair.

T. J. Roberts was a business visitor to Vanceboro yesterday.

40 Cents

Special Coupon Subscription Offer

One Month Only

To The New Bern Daily Journal,
New Bern, N. C.,
Gentlemen—
I am not a subscriber to The Daily Journal but I am interested in the war news and I desire to accept your offer and herewith enclose 40 cents to pay for one month's subscription to The Daily Journal. Unless I notify you to stop it at the end of the month you may continue it to me at the regular rates.

Yours Truly,
Name
Address