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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917.

LaFollette demands that charges be brought against him. It seems to us there have been enough already to satisfy any ordinary man.

New Bern auto speeders should have more regard for the lives of the policemen who are sent out to the speedway to arrest them.

An exchange wants to know if hunting for a still is a still hunt. If that editor could see how the moonshiners run when the revenuers come on them he would know that it surely is not.

It is to be supposed the Kaiser enjoyed his visit to his confers in massacre of women and children, the Turks. Birds of a feather were flocking together when he and the Sultan were hobnobbing.

Evidently those Austrians who attacked the Germans in the Adriatic port, having found they could not whip the Italians, thought they would tackle somebody they could get the best of in a fight.

The Germans will make a poor out of it in trying to excuse their murder of Miss Cavell, the Red Cross nurse, by pointing to the execution of Mata Hari, the professional spy and hired agent of the German foreign office.

Governor Bickett would feel well repaid for the trip to our city and his speech Friday night if he could realize the boost he gave the cause. No doubt his speech caused many a bond to be subscribed here that would not otherwise have been taken.

The fellow who has to have sugar in his'n has one consolation over the prospective sugar famine—he hasn't any use these days for sugar in that way, so active have become the officers under the revenue laws and Reed amendment.

The High Point Enterprise speaks of the way Luxemburg "put it over" the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires and the foreign office at Stockholm. We are not so certain that they were "put over" by that German agent. There are "none so blind as those who will not see."

Maybe it was a good idea for the Senate committee to give LaFollette a whole month and more to cogitate over the unenviable position in which he has put himself before the American people. He may either come to his senses or repent of his sinning against the American people ere that time.

Putting Zeppelins back in the air raiding service must mean that the Germans are suffering a shortage of the proper kind of aircraft for such warfare (?). Their experience Friday night showed that the Zeppelin is not a success as an air raider. They were taken out of the service some time ago for that very reason.

Says The Duplin Record: "We have missed a good deal the many fine young men that went from among us to the army training camps. It seems that the draft got many of our most industrious young fellows. But there is no appreciable lessening of the number among us who never seem to have anything to do. We are in favor of another draft law to draft and make to do productive labor of some kind every idle person in the land. This is a war era and service in the field or workshop is necessary the same as in the army." It's a pity the government does not have power to draft the many loafers and put them to work on farms or in factories.

WHY GERMAN DEFEAT IS NECESSARY.

Below we give two editorials taken from our exchanges. Each is from a State orphan asylum paper. We think they will be found interesting to the readers of The Sunday Dispatch. The first is from Charity and Children, under the heading "The Changed Attitude," and is as follows:

"There has come over the country a wonderful change in the attitude of our people toward the war situation. At first many of us were disposed to be rebellious. We felt that it was an egregious blunder to become involved in a struggle that suddenly burst upon the world without a cause. That feeling to some extent still remains. We have no patience whatever with those hot spurs who cracked their heels together and wanted somebody to fight, but without the least intention to get into the fight themselves. Men like Billy Sunday, for instance, who clamored for war, but who are as close to shot and shell as they will ever get. But the Germans themselves by their cold-blooded brutality, and their insistent determination to dominate the earth, have brought about the changed attitude of the public mind.

"Making the world safe for democracy is a fine phrase, but it did not quite reach the spot. It was not strong enough to justify the vast expenditure of blood and treasure that the struggle will cost; but making the world safe for religion, for common decency, for virtue and honor and truth—this is something worth fighting for. And German domination would mean the destruction of everything that we hold dear. It would destroy free speech, free thought and free religion. It would bind the church to the State in bonds that could not be broken. It would destroy every hope of aspiring youth except that of the foundlings under the ample roof of the house of Hohenzollern.

"Slowly this catastrophe to human hope dawned on the minds of the people. Gradually the vision of chains and slavery loomed upon the horizon; and then we concluded that whatever the cause of the war its ultimate end, in case of German victory, would mean the wreck and ruin of the race. It was hard to believe that Germany had gone clean crazy, but it seems she has, and the only thing to do for a crazy man is put him where he will be incapable of doing anybody any harm."

The following is from The Orphans' Friend. It shows the German Crown Prince in his true light and in doing so portrays the character of the class of Germans to which the heir to the German throne belongs. It is this class of Germans that has forced upon the world the war for suppression of human liberty and the establishment of the rule of autocracy—autocracy with them meaning the Hohenzollern family, now headed by the Emperor, and after his death to be centered in this Crown Prince, who for months and months has been driving his soldiers in solid masses against the French fortifications at Verdun in the vain hope of breaking his way through to Paris. Never in the annals of history has there been such a remorseless, cold-blooded sacrifice of his men by a commanding general as this man has made on that field for the sole purpose of gratifying his own and his family's ambition and through vengeful anger and hatred of the French for their defeat of his attempted invasion of their country.

The Orphans' Friend says of this man:

"The Crown Prince recently invited singers from the Munich Opera to come down to his headquarters by special train and sing for the benefit of his frazzled nerves. Bavarian newspapers were scandalized at the procedure, calling attention to the inability to move necessities as rapidly as they are needed, and the Crown Prince was so indignant at the suggestion that mere matters of food shortage and transportation be given precedence over his musical moods that two of the Bavarian papers have been suppressed. The Crown Prince has always been more or less of a fool and never more than when he does such stunts as this. Imagine over here in America conditions of war bearing down upon the people as they do in Germany today, and some pleasure-loving dignitary summoning opera singers from a distance to appear at his headquarters and give opera! Wouldn't there be some lively doings by the people?"

"This episode is an index of the attitude of official Germany. The people have been made to contribute their blood and treasure in a suicidal war of pillage, lust, and inhumanity at the behest of such things as this selfish and arrogant Crown Prince, in order that militarism may wipe its heel upon democracy and dominate the world, regardless of the inherent rights of liberty and justice.

"Nearly all of the masterpieces of grand opera are bloodcurdling and wind up in a sad end. The librettos are tragic in the extreme, chronicling the villany and inhumanity of certain characters; and when the curtain falls, death and gloom control the stage. The Crown Prince is putting on grand opera himself, only there is no music in it. For him and those of his type there is a sad end coming. He and his kind are superfluous on the stage and time will soon brush them into impotency. The world will never be safe for democracy until Kaisers, Crown Princes and supermen are stripped of their powers."

The only way we can account for Germany's sudden attack on Russia in the Baltic is that she realizes that she must have victory of some kind to cheer her people and to head off the growing discontent. The time had come when they could be fooled no longer with official lies about success against the British and French.

WITH THE EDITORS.

Charlotte Observer—President Graham, of the University of North Carolina, wants a woman's building at Chapel Hill. He is calling upon the alumni to provide it, and the public may expect the alumni to make response in kind.

High Point Enterprise.—There are a lot of Americans who refuse to economize on food, and abuse Mr. Hoover for his recommendations, because they do not want to be "dictated to." When the government finds it necessary to establish a sure-enough dictatorship in order to carry the food supplies through, these are the people who will be responsible.

Greensboro Record.—The University of Missouri has put in about 2,000 tons of coal as a precaution against a possible shortage of cars and a consequent sharp advance in the price of fuel, later in the year. This stroke of foresight, it is probably hoped, will enable the class in practical economics, next winter, to view the coal situation, as it affects the mass of the people, with greater calmness than if the teachers and students were uncomfortable from lack of heat radiation.

Salisbury Post.—Fifty billion dollars has been suggested as the sum that the German Kaiser would exact from the United States in case he and his allies win this war. It will cost us less to pay now than to pay later. It will be cheaper to win than it will be to lose. The cheapest and easiest way out of a difficult situation is the shortest way out. This is true of individuals and it is true of nations. The better we finance this war the less it will cost in blood and money.

Winston Sentinel.—"We had just as well realize that we cannot have all the comforts of peace in the midst of war." This statement, made a few months ago by a United States Senator, should be pondered carefully by those who get tired of hearing about food conservation and other war activities. There are no few people who do not seem yet to realize that we are in armed conflict with a powerful military nation and that sacrifices along various lines are necessary if we are to win, and win quickly.

Greensboro News.—The feud which has arisen between George Creel's committee on public information and the United States navy publicity bureau serves to emphasize the obnoxiousness of Creel's methods and to accentuate the popular plea that this expensive instrument of boredom be discarded. Secretary Daniels, at the instigation of Creel, we are informed, has issued an order providing for the suppression of the offerings of the navy publicity bureau in the form of feature stories, submitted for publication in the Sunday papers, containing information carefully prepared, designed to arouse interest in the naval service.

Greensboro News.—It is an easy assumption that national thrift would be a shining and valuable virtue. If a popular passion for small economies could be engendered it would check the careless waste that is a national characteristic. And it would tend to prevent many people from eating so much more than they ought to. It is well known what created thrift in France. There was a condition of widespread poverty following a devastating war. The victors had imposed hard terms, a staggering money indemnity, a national humiliation having for one of its outward and visible emblems the cession of a portion of rich territory from the vanquished nation. It was patriotism, the wounded and affronted pride in the fatherland, it was the imperishable spirit of France that caused the people of all degrees to assume the burden of the indemnity laid upon their country, and the assumption of that burden was the birth of popular thrift.

STATE NEWS.

Recently several train loads of colored soldiers passed through Concord on their way West. The colored soldiers from this section, it is stated, will be sent to Camp Grant, in Illinois.—Concord Tribune.

The present tobacco season has been one of unprecedented success, both in regard to sales and prices. On several days the sales were around a hundred thousand pounds at the two warehouses. On Tuesday of this week with the season near its close, the quantity sold was 68,000 pounds. Owing to the fact that farmers have rushed their tobacco on the market ever since its opening, because of the high prices received, the season will be an unusually short one for this market.—Duplin Record.

Sadness and sorrow extend to every home in Red Springs this (Friday) morning over the news of the death of Mr. D. P. McEachern, who passed away suddenly last night between the hour of retiring and morning. Mr. McEachern was in his usual health at bed time and when Mrs. McEachern went to his bedside early this morning she found him in the cold embrace of death. Deceased was one of our best known and best loved citizens. Born in Mecklenburg county 81 years ago, and living here all his life, he knew the county and its people, and took much interest and pride in their advancement.—Red Springs Citizen.

At It Was.
The boy stood on the burning deck—
His ringlets were of auburn gold—
His whiskers were a sight to see—
They looked like scrambled eggs
when cold.
—But with eggs selling at fifty per this was
Quite stylish for that period.
—Greensboro Record.

CELEBRATION OF THE REFORMATION.

(Contributed).

The celebration of the Protestant Reformation should appeal to all who delight in breadth and esteem freedom. For the larger and freer world of the 20th century owes no little to the 16th century. As a matter of fact, the religious revolution of reformation days was really and truly, in the last analysis, the revolt of the human mind against absolute power in the intellectual order and the effort of men bound for the abolition of absolute power in the spiritual order. However, this abolition sought did not prevail entirely anywhere, and in some of the European states it almost utterly failed, especially in the Latin, such as Italy and Spain. But the impulse gained for the abolition of absolute power in the spiritual order has not spent itself. The day is not yet done. That which was begun in the revolution of the 16th is finding its consummation in the 20th century.

The revolt against autocracy 400 years ago was primarily in the realm of religion as represented by a powerful ecclesiasticism. Today the world is in a death struggle with autocracy of every form. This new and insistent demand for democracy will not be content until every autocrat on this planet has vacated his throne of power. The signing of a peace pact between the warring nations of the present will be only the ushering in of the triumphant march of freedom. The Reformation marked an epoch; this world conflict for democracy begins an era. The ultimate end is sure. The throne of every autocrat rests on the sand.

Liberty's struggles have been long and bloody, and tyrants have held them useless; but the divine rights of man to be free must prevail, though at great cost. Before a vast institution had been interposed between the individual and the object of religious faith and hope, but the Reformation changed all this; it opened to the individual a direct access to the heavenly good offered him in the Gospel. No priest could longer close the door of the Kingdom against the faithful soul though such differed to the point of heresy. This cost much, and the larger struggles of the race for freedom from every sort of tyranny has cost and is costing more. This, though, always strikes a note of cheer: Truth and right and justice and freedom may be trampled in the dust and left under the tyrant's heel for a time but only for a time. The future is theirs. Even heretics done to death have won the right of not staying dead.

The civil powers subservient to the Papacy, carried out the decrees of the ecclesiastical council and burned—those flames are hot still—John Huss and Jerome of Prague at the stake and for a time stifled in Bohemia the whole movement represented by these arch-heretics and revolutionists. But somehow or somehow else, mental fermentation ever ebbs and has, through the last few centuries gone on in spite of the edicts and bulls of Rome. Destined to break out again, the cause of Huss and Jerome watched and waited the opportune day which came in the next century. Strange to the tyrants but true to history, discontent and revolt breed in the life-blood of the race, and what cannot be forced to absolute submission, even though it be clothed about with the sacred vestments of religion and exercised by the vicegerent of high heaven. At any rate, the one well established fact of history is the religious revolution known as the Reformation. This means so much to all Protestants who prize the open Bible, the open way to the mercy seat in unobstructed approach to God, and the free world in which we live that we are not willing to let the occasion pass without a backward glance along the way in which they have set up the poles of sweet deliverance.

In every consideration of the Reformation, we should not lose sight of the fact that this movement is many-sided and not confined to any one people, certainly not to a few individuals. This was a time of great men and great movements. The 16th century felt the impact of potential forces from afar and responded to the call at home. Men were thinking no thoughts and fresh longings were kindling in the soul. The old order unchanged could not endure. The new wine was destined to burst the old wine skins. Just as the new wine of early Christianity broke asunder the old Jewish forms, even so the new life in the days of the Reformation, broke asunder the medieval ecclesiastical forms and defied the burdens too grievous to be borne.

Things too numerous to mention were happening to hasten the meaning of the days seen in the distance, seen by a few favored seers. In fact, elaborate preparations were in the making for this momentous event. The use of gunpowder changed the system of war; the magnetic compass revolutionized navigation; the printing press marked the beginning of an era not yet completed; Magellan sailed around the world and thus gave correct geographical ideas; and Columbus discovered America and opened up a new world. One can scarcely estimate the significance of the inventions and discoveries in a world yet dormant and bound.

Cheaper books made possible more readers and a wider diffusion of knowledge. The capture of Constantinople in 1453 by the Turks scattered Greek literature over the West and sent many learned men to settle in Europe where their influence was felt. Moreover, new ideas gradually found their way among the ignorant masses, distributed from the forty universities now in Europe, and a new vision was luring men away from the hard and fast conditions so binding.

The Renaissance—the new learning—had its beginning in Italy, but it soon vitally affected Germany, France, Spain, England, and the Northern countries. This great moral and intellectual awakening of Europe and its usually marks the final and fatal decline of Papal despotism. Its sweep embraced the Reformation. Indeed, without it the Reformation had not been possible. But it would, however, be a mistake to confound the Renaissance and the Reformation. The two movements, while concurrent,

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ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.
One Year Ago Today in the War, Oct. 21, 1916—Count Karl Stuercken, Austrian premier, assassinated by Friedrich Adler, a radical editor; British advanced on a front of nearly three miles in Somme district; in speech at Shadow Lawn President Wilson declared he did not expect the United States to get into the war.
LINES WORTH REMEMBERING.
Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune but great minds rise above it.
SMOKE AID.
Seventy-five Years Ago Today.
1842—Horace W. Robbins, who attained high rank among American landscape artists, born at Mobile, Ala. Died in New York City in 1904.
Fifty Years Ago Today.
1867—Meeting at Oss of the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
Twenty-five Years Ago Today.
1892—Dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.
John Burns, Celebrated English labor leader and statesman, born in London, 59 years ago today.
Louise N. Parker, one of the most successful of English playwrights, born in France, 65 years ago today.
George E. Drummond, who established the iron industry in Canada, born in Ireland, 59 years ago today.
Ralph H. Cameron, Arizona capitalist and political leader, born at Southport, Maine, 54 years ago today.
Jay N. Darling ("Ding"), noted cartoonist, born at Norwood, Mich., 51 in a new age. These came and with years ago today.

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