

BIG AUCTION SALE of Free Sewing Machines

There will be offered on Saturday, October 13, 1917 at 11 o'clock, sharp, in front of T. L. Gerald's Stables
50 PERFECTLY NEW FREE SEWING MACHINES

These sewing machines to be offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, regardless of price. They are going to be sold.

If you are in the market for a sewing machine for personal uses, don't hesitate to attend this sale, or if you want sewing machines to resell don't hesitate to attend. You can make money.

J. W. Gerald & Baggett

THE SPOILED CHILD OF THE WORLD?

From Collier's.
A War Department bureaucrat with a Teuton name was chatting the other day. Speaking for himself, he said: "France is the spoiled child of the world. She has lost Alsace-Lorraine, and honestly thinks that all the rest of the world ought to strive and suffer so that she may have her lost provinces back again."
France lost Alsace-Lorraine as a result of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The people of those provinces refused to be annexed to Germany; their legislative representatives insisted that they were, and would stay, French; and when new elections were held under Prussian auspices the vote was once again overwhelmingly against ratifying annexation to the enemy country. That is ancient history.

More recent is the fact that France, in defending herself, and all civilization, against the Prussian drive, has also had a vision that her own would be returned to her. This is not conquest. This is not annexation. This is justice.

Early in this war Great Britain and Russia pledged themselves to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, just as they pledged themselves to guaranteeing the rehabilitation of Belgium by Germany. Since the Battle of the Marne all civilization has been in the debt of the hero nation which won that decisive victory, a turning point in history no less unforgettable than the battle on the plain of Tours by which Charles the Hammer saved Europe from becoming an African province. And every one except the neutral souls, and the German sympathizers, has felt that whatever else befell the world, France must be herself again—France must have her own.

Alsace-Lorraine does not, however, present a question of pure sentiment. After this war Europe faces a great task of reconstruction. Coal and iron will then be among the necessities of peace, as to-day they are among the necessities of war. The country that lacks them will labor under a tremendous disadvantage for peace or for war. Now, Alsace-Lorraine is precious for its accumulations of coal and iron. That was why the Germans insisted on tearing the province from France in 1871, and ever since then French industries have staggered under a tremendous and unjust handicap. When this war is over either Alsace-Lorraine will be returned to the nation loved by the people of those provinces the great-hearted and pacific Republic of France, or Alsace-Lorraine will remain a German conquest—a token of victory and a source of power for the ironmasters and gun founders and Pan-Germans whose cult is violence and whose aim is world domination.

In one sense we Americans are not concerned with what we used to call a little contemptuously, the "internal politics" of Europe. The intrigues of princes and parliaments, we need to say, had no appeal or interest for us—whose empire was the harvest fields and the meadowland, the mines and the mills, of Kansas and Pennsylvania, of New York and Cali-

fornia, of Dixie and the Mississippi Valley. But to-day! Surely we have learned now that it does matter whether there is justice in Europe or injustice; whether the robber state among the nations is granted immunity to murder and to destroy, to steal and to poison, to have and to hold, and to spread its tentacles round neighbors at home and rivals overseas in peace time as in war. That is a part of the Declaration of Interdependence upon which President Wilson has founded his country's entry upon the greatest of all wars—not simply to redress American grievances, but also "to make the world safe for democracy."

"The Spoiled Child of the World!" That is one phrase for France—but it is the phrase of the apologist for Germany, the pacifist who is also a cynic in international politics.

COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

Christian Science Monitor.

The estimated cost of the world war, to date, is approximately, \$90,000,000,000, a sum almost beyond the comprehension of the average individual. It means a per capita cost of about \$55 for every man, woman and child on earth. That expenditure for war purposes are not growing less, in the aggregate, is seen by the fact that the daily cost to all belligerents is now about \$117,000,000. This compares with about \$105,000,000 six months or so ago. Now that the United States has entered the conflict, it is probable, from this time forward that the expenditures will increase much more rapidly.

The financial demands have meant a hard strain upon the resources of the belligerents of Europe, particularly the central powers, Russia, and Italy. In its forty years of preparations for war, Germany had provided a well-filled war chest, and was in an excellent condition, in both a financial and a military way, for the inauguration of hostilities.

The three years of fighting, and the rapidly increasing cost of it, have, however, made such serious inroads upon Germany's war chest that its contents have, it is believed, all but vanished. Germany's credit with the few neutral countries of Europe has nearly disappeared. They demand gold for what they sell to Germany now, and Germany has not the gold to pay. If Germany succeeds in getting further credit from the neutrals, it will be only the mulester in which a highwayman gets his booty from his victims. In short Germany is virtually bankrupt.

If the morale of Germany were as good, for instance, as that of China, which never considered itself a Christian nation, the neutral powers would probably keep on extending credit, taking Germany's promise to pay as contentedly as its gold. But Germany has forfeited its standing as a nation, both financially and morally, and no people is inclined to trust a financial and moral bankrupt. It is an axiom, among business men generally, that a man of character and without security is more desirably to lend money to than the man with security and without character.

Germany began to lose gold most heavily last June, when the United States government embargo measure became a law. If President Wilson

had any doubts as to the effect of that act upon Germany's economic position, they must have been dispelled since then. Germany's gold has disappeared so rapidly that mark exchange, in the neutral countries, has declined to a most serious extent. Germany's efforts to stem the tide by shipping gold has resulted in the depletion of the gold supply, but has had scarcely any appreciable effect upon exchange rates. England has shipped considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold to the United States, but England's annual production of gold, within her colonies and possessions, is almost one-third of that amount.

Germany has no outside sources to draw from, but, on the contrary, has had to help Austria and Turkey. Germany has spent money so lavishly, in carrying on the war, that it is necessary for it to borrow to pay interest on the obligations already incurred. The entrance of the United States into the world war came about a short time before Germany's financial exhaustion. The United States has brought to the aid of the allies the resources of the wealthiest nation in the world, in addition to the contribution of millions of men for trench warfare. It is, therefore, not difficult to see ultimate victory for the allies, nor is it hard to understand why Germany desires peace now.

The German Chancellor was simply following the keynote given by Frederick the Great speaking in 1740: "The question of right is an affair of ministers. Take what you can; you are never wrong unless you are obliged to give back."

Contrast the American and the German standards of national honor. The honor and good faith of the American Government from Washington's day to Wilson's are back of the Liberty Loan Bonds. Well may they be called the safest investment on earth—the premier security of the world.

CURE MALARIA IN THE FALL.
The best way to prevent malaria in the spring is to get every body completely cured of malaria in the fall. Mosquitoes carry malaria in the summer time but human beings are the winter "carriers." They get it from infected mosquitoes and unless they take a sufficient quantity of quinine to kill the malarial organism in their systems, they carry the infection from one season to another. When the first warm days come in the spring, they have their first "touch of malaria" and are ready to infect the first mosquito that bites them. Thus malaria is always with us. Man infects the mosquito and the mosquito in turn infects man.

FIRST QUARANTINE INDICTMENT

Charlotte, September 25.—Dr. C. S. McLaughlin, county superintendent of Health, also county quarantine officer under the new State Epidemiology law, was indicted here yesterday for failure to discharge his duties in reference to his office as quarantine officer for Mecklenburg County. This is the first prosecution under the State Quarantine law recently enacted by the General Assembly, and was instituted for non-compliance with the Public Law, of North Carolina, 1917, Chapter, 243.

HARNETT'S RECORD-BREAKER

BUIES' CREEK COMMUNITY FAIR

COMMUNITY FAIR **FAIR** COMMUNITY FAIR

Thursday, October 11, 1917

From the opening parade at 9 o'clock to the closing event the day will be filled with pleasure and interest. The attractive premium lists are for distribution at all stores. Call and get a copy and plan to carry something for exhibition. Competition is open to every one in the county. Get ready to go

BUIES' CREEK COMMUNITY FAIR