

"This Argus o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep;

No soothing strains of Maia's son,
Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

THE WAR IN EUROPE WITHOUT SPONSER OR CAUSE

The Great Commoner Appeals to the Common People with Resistanceless Conclusions

He Speaks to the Graded School and Orphan Children

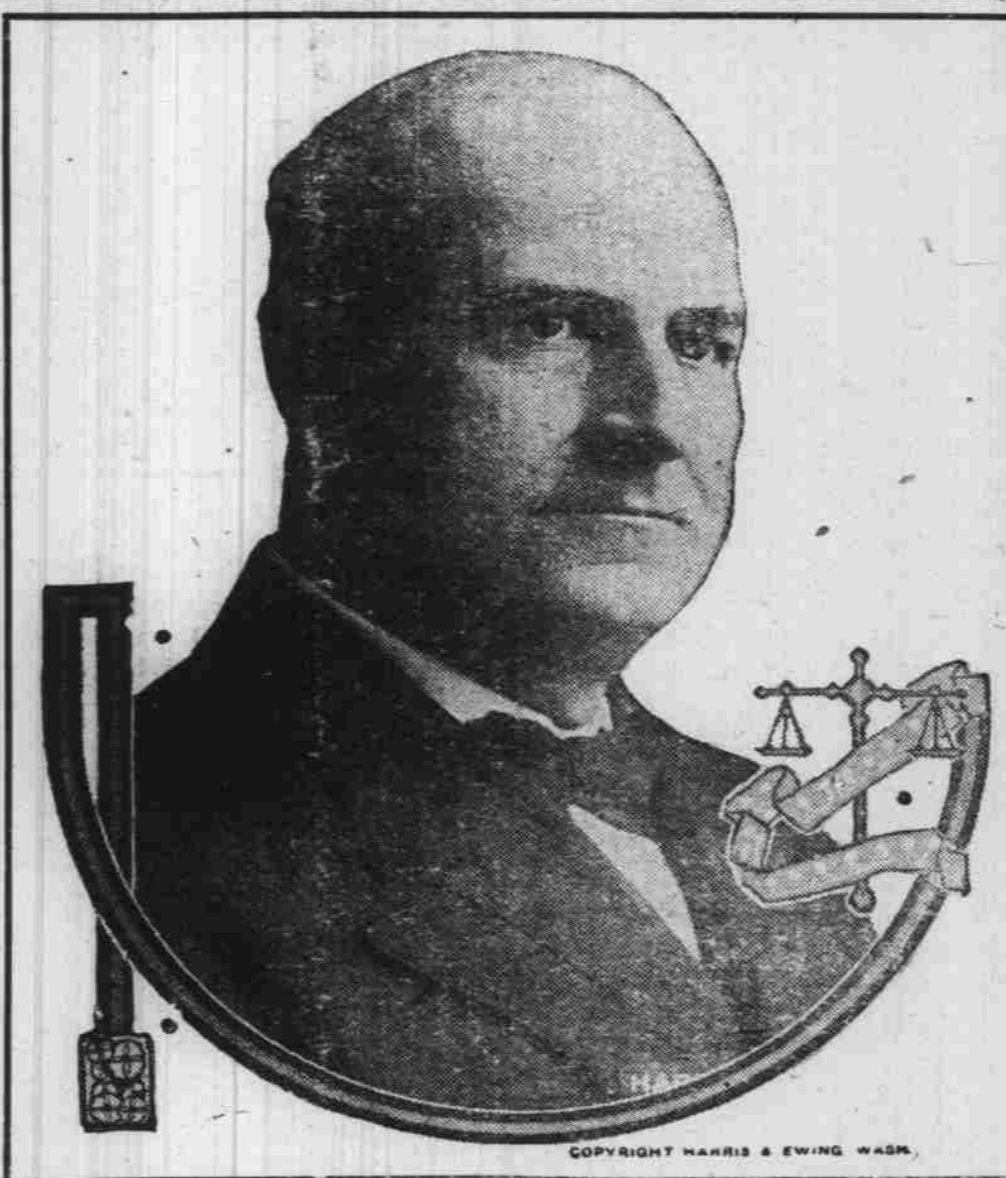
Hon. W. J. Bryan arrived in the city on the early train Monday morning—6:35 o'clock—from the north, coming at the invitation of the Baraca-Philathea Union, and was met at the station by the entire personnel of the large committee of entertainment appointed to receive him, of which Mr. Geo. C. Royall is chairman. From the station he was escorted in automobiles to the Hotel Kennon, where he took early breakfast and retired until 10:30 o'clock, at which hour the committee was on hand and escorted him to the City Public Schools, where the entire school population, of children and faculty were in waiting assemblage on the spacious front grounds, and from the balcony of the central building he delivered three brief addresses to the three divisions of the schools, the Primary grades, the Grammar grades and the High School pupils, each address emphasizing a pertinent illustration, and the whole being wonderfully eloquent and impressive. From these schools he was driven to the school of the State I. O. O. F. Orphanage, where again the children were lined up to receive him, and to these he spoke briefly, simply and encouragingly, and with all the children of both schools the splendid lessons he imparted will linger in their memories through life and make an abiding impress for good upon their characters.

word great implies something more than bigness. When we speak of a great institution or a great movement, we have in mind something more than mere size. There have been, I think, greater wars than this, but none that approached it in bigness. It is the biggest war ever known if we measure it by the population of the nations at war—never before have so many people lived in belligerent nations. It is also the biggest war of which history tells if we measure it by the number of enlisted men who face each other upon its many battle fields. The estimates run from twenty-one to thirty-one millions. Rather than risk exaggeration, let us take the lowest estimate; it is sufficient to make the war impressive. In fact, the number is so great that the mind can scarcely comprehend it. Let me translate it into everyday language by comparing it with our voting population. We have never cast as many as twenty-one million votes at an election. That means that if all in every State who have on a single day exercised the right of suffrage could be gathered together in one place, the concourse vast as it would be, would fall several millions short of the number now actually engaged in fighting.

withdraw their own vessels for use in the transport service, and to some extent they have done so, still further crippling the carrying trade of the ocean. Because of lack of ships and because of the increased risks of the sea it has sometimes cost seven times as much to send a bale of cotton across the ocean as it cost in normal times. When on the Pacific Coast a few weeks ago, I learned that it then cost nearly three times as much to transport a bushel of wheat to Europe as it cost in time of peace. These are some of the burdens which neutral nations are bearing; and, in addition to these, all of them are in danger of being drawn into this war, although none of them desire to take part in it.

I have called attention to the outstanding features of this war that you might comprehend its magnitude; and I have mentioned some of the injuries suffered by neutrals that you might understand how earnestly the neutral nations long for the return of peace, but I can not conclude this part of my address without impressing upon your minds two facts which it is necessary for us to keep in mind. If all the newspapers had obeyed the President and observed neutrality his tasks would not have been so delicate and the people would have been better informed. But while most of the newspapers have tried to be neutral, we have had two unneutral groups—the pro-ally group and the pro-German group. The pro-ally group has emphasized our disputes with both; we have protested to Germany against the use she has made of submarines, and to Great Britain against interference with our trade with neutrals. If you will read the notes which our Government has sent, you will find that our rights, as we understand those rights, have been violated, not by one side only, but by both sides, and that injuries have come to us from both sides.

This is the first fact which we must keep in mind, and the second is related to it; namely, that while both sides have injured us, neither side has desired to do so. The injuries which we have suffered have not been intended against us, but have been incidental to the injury which each has intended against the other. They are like two men shooting at each other in the street, who are too much interested in killing each other to pay any attention to the bystanders who get the stray bullets from both sides. In order to deal patiently with the problems presented by this war it is necessary that we should understand both of these facts—I repeat the statement of them—namely, that both sides have injured us, but that neither side desired to do so. It would be unfortunate enough for us to go to war with a nation that hated us and wanted war with us; God forbid that we shall ever compel a nation to go to war with us if it is not an enemy and does not want war with the United States.



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his government, invokes the kindred doctrine that dynamite is right. If you will take your Bible and turn back to the story of Naboth's vineyard, you will find that Ahab violated three commandments in order to secure a little piece of land. The commandments read, "Thou shalt not covet;" "Thou shalt not steal;" and "Thou shalt not kill," and these commandments are not only without limitation, but they are not subject to limitation. Take for instance the commandment against covetousness. After specifying certain things that must not be coveted, the commandment concludes with the clause "or anything that is thy neighbor's." If this has any meaning, it covers everything. There is no process of reasoning by which we can retain that commandment and make it binding upon the conscience of the individual if we hold sinless the nation that covets the territory of another nation. And yet the coveting of territory has been the fruitful cause of war.

for the protection of individual life and the guarantee of private property. But just when it has become possible to unite in an effort to prevent war we find a radical difference of opinion as to how war can be prevented. A propaganda is being actively carried on which has for its object the establishment of the doctrine that the only way to preserve peace is to get ready for war. The exponents of this theory admit that war is a horrible thing and that it should be avoided, but they contend that the only way to prevent war is to organize, arm and drill, and then stand, rifle in hand and finger on hair-trigger—and preserve the peace. I never expected to hear this theory advanced after the present war began. At each session of Congress, during the past fifteen or twenty years, we have heard some advocating this doctrine and insisting on more battleships and a larger army, but their interest could generally be traced to their business connections—they were anxious to furnish the preparedness themselves and therefore advocates of the theory. But when this war broke out I thought that at least one good would come out of it, namely, that no one would hereafter stand before an intelligent audience and argue that preparedness would prevent war. If we could be prevented by preparedness there would be no war in Europe today for they have spent a generation getting ready for this war. They had the kindling all ready; all they needed was a match. When the war broke out those best prepared went in first and others followed as they could prepare, and I believe that, if we had been as well prepared as some now ask us to be, we would be in the war today shouting for blood as lustily as any of them.

achievements? The advocates of extreme preparedness are attempting to fasten upon this country the duelist's standard of honor and we know what that standard is because we had it in this country a hundred years ago. When that standard was supported by public sentiment men were compelled to fight duels even when they did not believe in the practice; they were branded as cowards if they declined. The case of Alexander Hamilton is an illustration in point. While I prefer the ideas of Jefferson to the ideas of Hamilton, I recognize, as all must, that Hamilton was one of the hero's figures of the revolutionary days. He fought a duel and fell, and the last thing he did before he left home for the fatal field was to prepare a statement which he left to posterity, saving that he did not believe in the practice, but that he felt it necessary to conform to the custom in order to be useful in crises which he thought he saw approaching. The duelist standard of honor was this: If a man had a wife and she needed him, he had no right to think of his wife; if he had children and they needed him, he had no right to think of his children; if his country needed him, he had no right to think of his country. The only thing he could think of was that he must kill somebody or be killed by somebody. According to the duelist's standard of honor, it was more honorable for a man to throw his wife and children upon the care of a community than to allow what he called an insult to go unchallenged. It required moral courage on the part of many to effect the change which has been wrought on this subject, but the change has come and we not only have a law against dueling in every State in the Union, but we now call the man a coward who sends the challenge to the man who declines it.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS PRAISE OUR STAND

It Reflects American Sentiment, Says New York Sun

BRITAIN MUST OBEY LAW

"Great Britain Has Become Grievous Offender," Declares New York World.

New York Sun: The note, in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress, and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law, and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law; and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people.

New York World: On such a showing of outrage as is here made, the terms of the American protest which are lawyer-like throughout must be regarded as exceedingly temperate. To gain a military advantage more or less important Great Britain has become a grievous offender against its own cherished principles, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion, and against the best and most powerful friend that it has among all the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade. * * * If even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing street the British government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own accountants will have something to do presently.

Baltimore American: Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work * * * but she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge the United States can bring against her, but it is a mighty serious charge, one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

San Antonio (Texas) Express: It is a cause of satisfaction that the issue is put so squarely before Great Britain. The continued violation of law of nations is indefensible.

Indianapolis Star: The whole range of British contentions is brushed aside as untenable, and even offensive. * * * This note puts up to the British government a very sharply defined choice between radical amendment of its course and a conscious defiance of the United States.

Knoxville Journal and Tribune: The President strips the alleged embargo of its gauzy garments, exposes its nakedness and its pretense and hypocrisy.

Cincinnati Freie Presse: President Wilson's note to Great Britain is not likely to cause apprehension in Downing street. It insists, of course, that the American government cannot submit to further disregard of international law, but nothing contained in the note suggests that further violation of American represents by Great Britain would be considered as unfriendly act—a tone so readily adopted in our diplomatic intercourse with Berlin.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times: The American note to Great Britain is clear and unqualified in its rejection of the British contentions and in that respect will command cordial support in the United States. Nevertheless, when you get through with it there still remains the old question, "what is our government going to do about it?"

Pittsburg Dispatch: The note * * * places the American protest against the lawless action of Great Britain on record. But that it will have any effect in causing the British government to alter its high-handed course is unlikely.

Springfield (Mass.) Union: It is the most effective answer that could be made to the charge that we have one kind of neutrality for England and another for Germany, although the purpose was not to disprove that charge.

Binghamton Republican-Herald: The President has the country back of him. * * * It is time to end England's piratical course. She must swallow the dose Germany had to swallow or be called to account. If the President does not do it the Congress will.

LADIES! The Aluminum Tri-Color is perfect for making drip coffee, tea, and steaming rice. Demonstrated at E. M. Davis Grocery Company.

After the usual courtesies of speech in recognition of his visit again to this section of the State, his introduction by Judge Robinson, and his appreciation of North Carolina's Cabinet member, Hon. Josephus Daniels, and sorrow at the fire loss of Saturday to his splendid newspaper plant, the Raleigh News & Observer, Mr. Bryan took up the subject of his address—The War in Europe, etc., and for an hour and a half he held his great audience entranced and interested and responsive.

OPPORTUNITY—For immediate sale: Morris chair \$7, refrigerator \$7, roll top desk \$5. 226 E. Centre St. S.

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If we measure the war by the destructiveness of the implements employed, nothing so horrible has ever been known before. They used to be content to use the earth's surface for the maneuvers of war, but now they have taken possession of the air, and thunder bolts more deadly than the thunderbolts of Jove fall as if from the clouds on unsuspecting people. And they have taken possession of the ocean's depths as well, and death-dealing torpedoes rise from out the darkness to multiply the perils of the sea. They have substituted a long range rifle for a short range rifle, a big mouthed gun for a little mouthed gun, a dreadnought for a battle ship, and a super-dreadnought for a dreadnought, to which they have added the submarine. And they now pour liquid fire on battle lines and suffocate soldiers in the trenches with poisonous gases. Inventive genius has been exhausted to find new ways by which man can kill his fellowman!

And the nations which are at war are not barbarous nations—they are among the most civilized of the earth; neither are they heathen nations—they are among the Christian nations of the globe. They all worship the same God; and most of them approach that God through the same Mediator. They offer their supplications to a common Heavenly Father and then rise up to take each other's lives.

The trade of the world is deranged and our nation, the greatest of the neutral nations and the one with the largest foreign commerce, is suffering more than any of the others. When the war began we were using the ships of other nations largely for the carrying of our merchandise, when, all at once, the very nations whose ships we employed became involved in war, and then one side drove the ships of the other side into our harbors and compelled them to intern there, and, according to International Law, there these ships must remain during the war, idle and useless, while we suffer for lack of ships. And the nations that drove these merchantmen from the seas are not under any obligation, according to International Law, to supply vessels to take the place of the ones of which they have deprived us. On the contrary, they are at liberty to

as against his neighbor or as against life. It is just a plain, blunt "thou shalt not kill," and yet as we read history we are compelled to admit that it has been easier for governments to hang one man for killing one man than to punish killing by wholesale. And many poets have felt impelled to express themselves much in the language employed by the author of Gray's Elegy who speaks of those who "wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

I have called attention to these commandments for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that if we adopt the doctrine that "might makes right" we must be prepared to repudiate all of the moral code upon which we rely

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