

THE BRUNSWICK NEWS

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God have mercy on the man who is everlastingly poking his nose into the business of other people.

The Red Cross folk are going to knit 1,500,000 sets of comfort bags for the soldiers. That's some knitting, all right enough.

Senator Stone also smarts under newspaper criticism. The truth hurts and looks awful cold and distant in newspaper type.

That blood and iron remedy in Russia does not seem to have been applied so as one would notice it, if we are to judge by results.

Brunswick ought to get up some sort of "blow out" for her soldiers who are to leave here for training camps on Sept. 5. Every city in the state is doing something of the sort.

Kerensky and Korniloff told the members of that Moscow conference a few things the other day that are bound to be written into the history of unhappy Russia.

President Wilson's prompt reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict was a surprise to the European diplomats. Promptness as well as efficiency is an American habit.

Those German submarines were busy on the job last week, and, according to Associated Press reports to The News, they increased their deadly work over the week before.

Alsace-Lorraine says she wishes for nothing but a return to France. How natural that a child would prefer to be returned to its parents after it had been stolen and retained for years by pirates!

Every business man in this city who has the good of Brunswick at heart ought to go to the good roads meeting at the city hall at half past eleven o'clock tomorrow morning. The Dixie Highway officials are to be here and are to talk to us on the subject of good roads generally.

President Wilson has approved plans, which, if carried out, will give the United States the strongest flotilla of torpedo destroyers in the world. The appropriation for this item alone will amount to \$550,000,000, and the whole plan is to be submitted to congress at once.

With the senate voting to strike out the tax on publishers in the war tax measure, and the government ordering newspaper manufacturers to reduce the price of paper to two and a half cents per pound, we begin to see a short vacation for some of us yet.

Senator Hardwick says he disdains the press and has a contempt for it. He has changed his mind in the latter years of his life, so it seems. However, the press has been pretty kind and pretty fair to him. If it had told what it knows, he would have had more cause for his indignant contempt.

The government at Washington seems to have entirely overlooked the fact that it has at Brunswick one of the best and one of the deepest and most accessible harbors in the south. Surely in such an emergency as now confronts the nation, it has use for such a port as Brunswick has to offer. News came yesterday that Savannah, New Orleans, Charleston and Port Arthur were named as shipping points for foodstuffs, but Brunswick was not included in the list. We merely wish to direct the attention of Senators Smith and Hardwick and Congressman Walker to the situation.

THE REPLY TO THE POPE.

The pope's peace proposals may be said to have definitely failed to accomplish anything in the way of bringing an earlier peace than will be determined by an ultimate military decision, because President Wilson's re-definition of the now familiar and obvious principles for which America and her allies are fighting sets out without equivocation that there will be no peace dealings at all with the present government of Germany, says the Macon Telegraph. Thus does America line herself up officially and with fine emphasis as fighting for precisely the same thing the other democracies are in the effort to beat down the Kaiser's armies and so destroy that thing we know as Prussian militarism which as long as it lives and rules Germany must provoke an unremitting warfare on Germany. Just so long as the German people follow these leaders and this criminal government in its monstrous adventure, just so long will the armies of the western democracies carry on their terrible warfare against that empire and all its works.

The president makes it very plain to the supreme pontiff that this is no time nor any place for peacemakers who don't "think right" about the issues of this war, who would negotiate a peace to be discussed with the present German government, and that there is no use asking America to even think of peace with the Hohenzollern and the Prussian junker running Germany. Peace will have to be arranged with the German people through representatives of the German people, and even then we must wait until the German people have quit serving their present masters, who probably do still pretty thoroughly represent them. Neither France nor Britain has ever stated this greatest issue of the war more emphatically than has the president in his rejection of what he calls the well meant efforts of the pope.

He goes further, however, than any of the entente utterances have yet gone in that he clings to that logical consistency so characteristic of all his compositions for public consumption and definite of national American sentiment in his complete concurrence with the pontiff that there must be no economic war after the military war is over. We know that the English and France have gone pretty thoroughly into that phase of it and that they are planning on something of the sort, a something though that may not work out sufficiently well to justify it without America's co-operation. America, as President Wilson sees it, will not be a party to any economic war after the military war is over, for America will fight out this military war until the very end of the war is won and there will then be no quarrel with the German nation, because the German nation that can get a peace out of America will be the German people so changed and so hastened that we will have no quarrel with it, can have no quarrel with it unless we prove false to the very issues on which we have entered the war.

We suspect the president wrote in that clause more for the benefit of sentiment and policies forming in the entente democracies, where they hate the Germans much more than we do, looking toward a bitter and unrelenting trade boycott of all Germans and German products when peace comes. If we make the right sort of peace—so one can only deduce from the president's letter to the pope—we will have achieved our ends, our quarrel will be over and our efforts will be directed toward helping to rebuild a penitent, reformed and shattered Germany as well as to help her present enemies. We cannot otherwise, because we cannot and will not make a peace with any other sort of Germany.

That's pretty high ground in a way, and from another angle it is thoroughly practical and obvious ground on which to stand. If we fight Germany hard enough to teach her to be good and force her to get rid of the Hohenzollern dynasty and all that dynasty means, then we may well admit Germany to a sort of probationary consort with us, hoping her ways will be permanently mended. The German people, rightabout faced and started off rightly, we would help develop rather than to hinder and further punish.

The president might have made it clearer, though, that before this high ground is adhered to by us in our treatment of Germany after the war, Germany must herself climb up on it, and in so doing specified to His Holiness that before even the German people may be admitted to decent and helpful company, or get any respite from the war they are in they must pay all bills for the damages they have worked, disarm, submit to a rearrangement of the map that will group kindred nationalities and racial strains in Europe and furnish those guarantees sufficient to secure Europe against any possibility of their ever trying any such criminal experiments again. To have specified some of these things might have gotten the pope off on a better foot in this situation and would not have been without effect on the entente public.

It is a strong reply, though, taken in its entirety, and it is designed amidst the confusion of thought naturally entailing on war's alarms and excitement to keep some things straight in the public mind. The entente, England and France, are told that America's idea is to keep on fighting the military war so there will be no need of economic strife while at the same time the Germans are told that with their Kaiser on the throne, ruled, governed, directed and guided as they are today, they may never hope for anything from America but the mailed fist, an unceasing and unremitting warfare.

If there has been any lingering doubt in the German mind as to the extent of America's participation in the war it should be thoroughly dissipated with the letter to the pope. We are in, up to our necks, grimly resolved to fight this thing out to a finish and to such a finish that when we get through it will be finished for good and all. In this respect it is a historic American paper—in some respects the most significant since the war has started.

WHO SHOULD BE EXEMPT?

This nation has gone to war; it cannot be denied that it went to war willingly. War involves sacrifices—the willingness to accept limitless sacrifices rather than accept defeat. The soldier must be fit to perform a certain service, and at his country's call every fit man owes the debt of willing service. These are axioms. Why is it that we now hear debate as to the personality of those who must make the sacrifices to give the service? Under other circumstances each of these claims to exemption can be supported by good reason and sound argument, but if we accept all these and act upon them, we can raise no army, and we have declared war without an army with which to enforce the will of the nation—we have made, as our enemy declared in the beginning, a mere bluff! May we review some of these claims?

An ecclesiastical authority demands that divinity students be exempted, pointing out that the schools cannot furnish chaplains for the army unless they are allowed to reserve those from the firing line. Which is true! From the medical faculty of a famous university comes the plea that the supply of surgeons is inadequate—unless the medical students are exempt from the call, the army will be deprived of an essential feature of its existence; an army of a million men will offer 50,000 sick to the care of physicians for whom the surgeons must not be taken from the wounded! Married men must not be taken from the women and children! Farmer boys must be exempt, because food is as necessary as ammunition to the fighting force! The army of transportation must not be broken down; the trained men of business must be left to guide affairs at home!

Nobody denies these propositions; the trouble is that one of them is as good as another. Grant one plea, and all must be allowed; grant all, and where can men for the firing line be found? No matter who suffers, no matter what sacrifices are made, we need an army first. It is possible that physicians and chaplains may be found in the ranks—from the ranks they were called to other service under the confederacy. But just now we are making an army, and that must be created first; since we have declared war—to this end all others are subordinate, and for the present must be sent to the rear; argument is now futile. Now we must fight—afterwards we must hope to save ourselves as best we can.

Just why the United States government should rent great summer hotels at fashionable resorts for German prisoners is a type of American liberality we do not understand or appreciate.

That Dixie Highway meeting here tomorrow morning ought to have a special interest to the people of this community, since we are now figuring on a great bond issue for permanent good roads in the county.

We are now told by the head of the Japanese mission that the "yellow peril" of which we have been hearing so much of for the past four or five years, was "made in Germany." We do not doubt that for a second.

Every time congress gets the war tax nearly fixed it is called on to squeeze out a few billions more, and then it has to begin all over again.

It is said that two and a quarter million German soldiers have won the Iron Cross. At this rate, the man who is without it will soon be conspicuous.

China, Siam and Liberia have declared war on Germany, but we do not hear that they have done anything more.

DEPOSITS GUARANTEED Helpful Service GLYNN COUNTY BANK BRUNSWICK, GA. BRUNSWICK'S OPPORTUNITY. The war has brought to Brunswick people a great opportunity to serve the Government by "speeding up" in all lines of business and farming activity.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM Effective July 1, 1917. For Atlanta and the West: No. 26, Nos. 34-3. Lv. Brunswick 8:50 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 7:50 p.m. Ar. Jesup 10:00 p.m., Ar. Macon 3:05 a.m., Ar. Atlanta 5:55 a.m., Ar. Chattanooga 10:55 a.m., Ar. Cincinnati 9:15 p.m., Ar. Chicago 7:20 a.m., Ar. Birmingham 12:25 noon, Ar. Memphis 7:50 p.m.

A B & A RAILWAY Condensed Schedule Between BRUNSWICK, SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE. Via Thalman and Seaboard Air Line. READ DOWN DAILY, READ UP DAILY. A MJA MJP MPP M Ar. Brunswick 4:00, 5:05, 5:45, 6:15, 7:15, 8:00. Ar. Savannah 8:30, 9:35, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00. Ar. Jacksonville 1:15, 2:15, 3:00.

Listen Here! We wish to remind the public that we are still headquarters for everything in the Hardware, Grocery and Ship Chandlery. One order with us will make others. Wright & Gowen Co. Agents for HUDSON Super-Six the best of all automobiles. SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY Note Convenient Daily Schedules. Lv. Thalman Ar. Savannah Ar. Richmond Washington New York 11:30 a.m., 1:05 p.m., 5:29 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 2:49 p.m.

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