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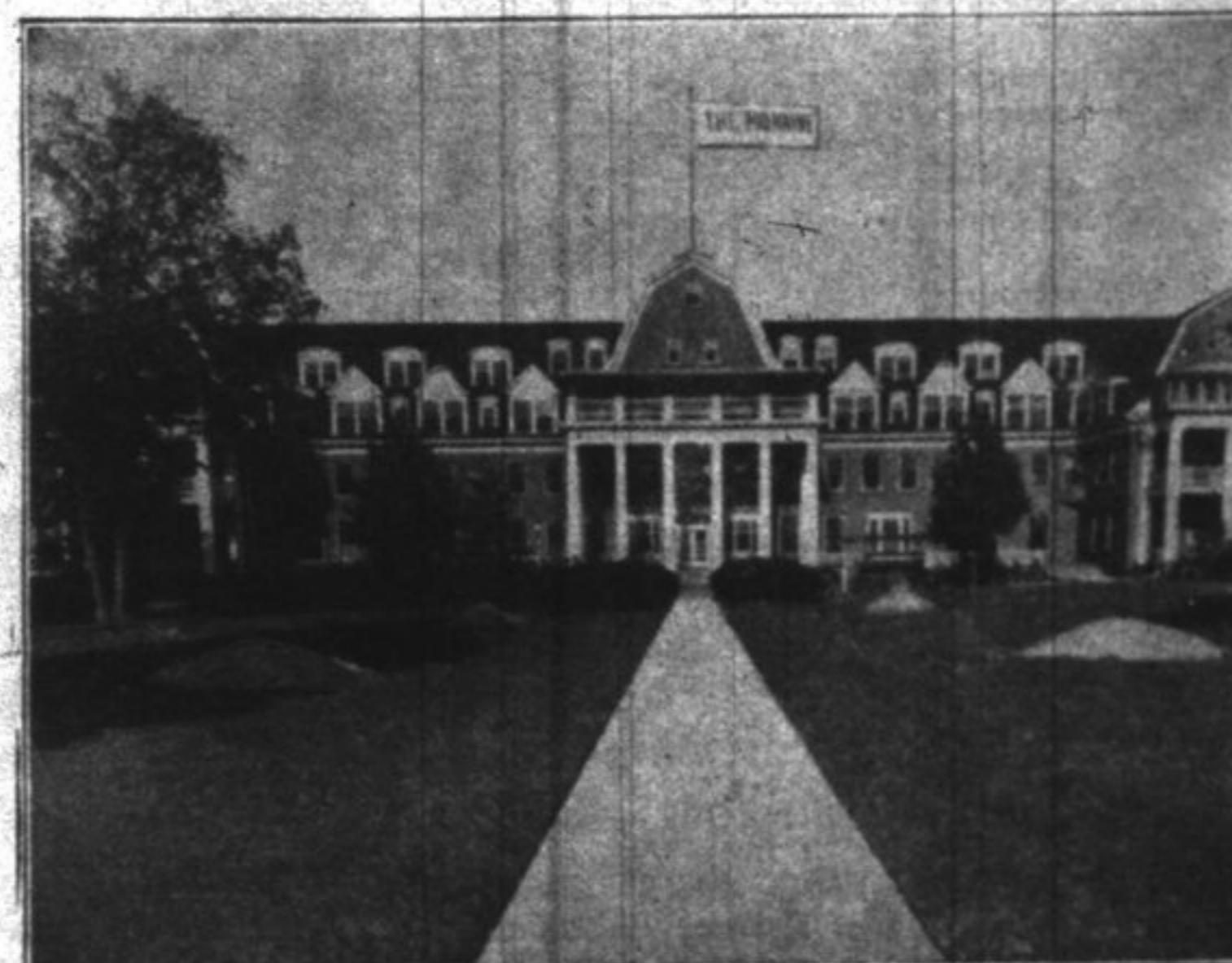
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Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Reformation

1917 marks the 400th Anniversary of the Reformation. This momentous event, which has brought incalculably great blessings to all mankind, will be fittingly celebrated at

Patten Gymnasium

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Sunday, Sept. 16 7:45 P. M.

A festival long to be remembered by all who attend it. Good music and a powerful and interesting speaker, Prof. O. Boecler, of Springfield, Ill.

Music by Hand's Band
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**The Lutheran Churches
of the North Shore.**

TIMELY SERMON ON "IS WAR EVER JUSTIFIABLE?"

Continued from page 2

us laugh with all our lungs at the old women in trousers who complain that war is cruel and hideous; war is beautiful; it elevates the heart of man above all that is commonplace and earthly." Add to these a sentence from Nietzsche, "Ye shall love peace only as a means to new wars, the short peace rather than the long." Add to these this sentence from Harnack, the theologian, "when Great Britain espoused the cause of Belgium she therein was guilty to treason to culture," Add to all these this sentence from General Von Liebert, "Should we not now realize our hope of a maritime base in Flanders, we must prepare to work for it after the war, in view of the next war."

A Natural Deduction

And I defy the powers of darkness with pens dipped in the ink of perdition to frame a theory more demoniacal in its intent than the theory written into this specimen composite. And from such doctrines as these, lying like seed-principles of evil back of the red harvests of war, come deductions such as this: "Far better it is for an army to be too savage, too cruel, too barbarous than to possess too much sentimentality or what we call human reasonableness." Nor was this written by a Goth of old, drinking his wine out of the skull of the enemy he had slain; nor yet by a Zulu chief, with a belt made out of the teeth of his enemies throttled in a jungle, but by a teacher of Ethics in the professedly Christian University of Berlin. Like to the spirit of Milton's satan who made evil his good, such teachings are blasphemies of Christian thought—mad appeals to passing not to reason; to hatred not to love; to selfishness not to God.

The Safe Middleground

Between the extremes of the Pacifists and the Millarists I believe there can be found a safe, middle ground, the ground taken by our chief executive in stating the reasons why we now espouse the cause of the nations who are linked to defeat the ambitions of the enemy for world power. Not with the thought of material conquest do we fight, in his declaration, but in the loftier interests of justice and liberty.

Nowhere do I find a better answer to my question: "Is war ever justifiable?" than in an article on the subject in the Catholic Encyclopedia: "A nation has a right to go to war for any one of three reasons: first, when menaced by foreign oppression; second, when its future security demands the punishment of the mauler; third, when it undertakes the defense of oppressed and helpless peoples." And he is neither a lover of his country nor a friend of righteousness who is not willing to say amen to that.

Ideally and ultimately, with human society purified and perfected, the Christian state will not resort to war; practically and mediately, as the champion of justice and the advocate of fair play among nations, the Christian state must of necessity be militant both in spirit and action in order that her cherished ideals of law and order may be permanently triumphant in the world.

No intelligent person looks upon armaments as Christian institutions, but the spirit of religion as much as that of patriotism makes it the sacred responsibility of a law-abiding citizen to curb by means of the "engines of war" any form of aggression upon the God-given right of humanity to a fireside and liberty and a law of love.

For the punishment of a common offender, who would gratify a criminal instinct to rob or wrong or torture, the citizen calls the sheriff; for the suppression of a pirate government deliberately set upon subverting the holy principles of righteousness and trampling roughshod over the bleeding hearts of weaker peoples, the President, with a Christian nation behind him, has the same right to summon an army where the sheriff will not do.

The Pacifist Who Is Inconsistent

To the pacifist who is reasonable and intelligent it must be clear in the face of transpiring events that the doctrine of non-resistance is not always a workable one. If he cannot consistently live it in private life, he ought not to preach it in public. He offers no objection to the hand-cuffing of a ruffian who invades the sanctity of his home why, should he register himself a "conscientious objector" when nations who in the language of the book "Love righteousness and hate iniquity" make a conscientious effort to handcuff a ruffian militarist and hold the sword of certain retribution to its merciless heart?

There is not a word in the Bible as I know it to support the doctrine of "peace at any price." In the words of Ishah, "The work of righteousness shall be peace and the effect of righteousness quietness and peace forever." It is peace with honor—peace that leaves no dark disgrace on a nation's soul. As Earl Grey said on the solemn day of England's declaration of war, "I would rather see the name of my country blotted from the pages of history than see her remain a silent witness to the tragic triumph of force over law and of tyranny over liberty."

The pacifist's appeal to religious sentiment and high ideal is a cheap thing when made to cloak that which is often irreligion—national irreligion. The great Master of men and the eternally true of unfairness and injustice would not do it. It was He who took it upon himself to use the whip of legitimate force and drive the unjust teachers from the temple courts. It was He who said, "When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars be not troubled, for such things must needs be, but the end is not yet." It was His "disciple of love" who re-

ported this revelation from heaven: "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity; he that killeth with the sword must be killed by the sword."

The pacifist declares his belief in the ordinance of humane righteousness. He dreams his dream of universal peace so long as the local police force is sufficient. By the same sign he must believe, it is consistent in the vindication of the principles of law, else what, in the failure of them, becomes of the purity of social life when the human Jackal is abroad, or of the integrity of commercial life when the rogue is abroad, or of the permanence of national life when the tyrant is abroad?

The Fair Argument of Event

The issue today is clouded only for him who lacks vision or loyalty. Does the pacifist honestly believe that the barons of the 13th Century were in the wrong when they wrung by force of arms the Great Charter from an unscrupulous sovereign, or that the independents under Cromwell at Naseby did wrong in fighting against the assumption of "the divine right of Kings" and for the ultimate blessing of the Habemus Corpus act, or that George Washington did wrong to gain by the muskets of the colonists the independence of America from the unjust rule of King George?

And, living as we are in this futile present—in an age on ages telling—what tell me, is the pacifist's policy in the higher interests of humanity when face to face with what we have come to call "resort to frightfulness"? Could he look on with complacency while the holy freightage of innocent women and children sunk to death with the Lustianitis and heartless Prussianism burned bonfires in celebration? Could he witness the invasion of a French village, in which, after the soldiers of "Kultur" had passed through it, not a person of womankind over the age of twelve had not suffered the indignity of the vilest insult of all—could he witness and not offer the protest of a real man? Could he talk again about the "star of bears arms" after seeing an Armenian grandfather nailed to a cross because he tried to keep his daughter's child out of a Turkish harem? Why, the pacifist's cry of peace, when in the words of the prophet, "There is no peace," would be like waving a perfumed feather over a cecropia defiled with blood. And, were the Christ of the martyr's cross and the hero's heart a visible witness to such things, I know what he would do. He would trace the crime of war to its certain course. He would borrow the thunderbolts of justice and from the high throne of righteousness slay the offender forever.

The Diviner Way of Good Faith

No one needs to be told that the diviner way is to secure if possible the judicial settlement of international disputes. Patiently, and, many think, all too long, our nation adhered to the way of peace with honor or unassilled, but in vain. Today we are unitedly committed to an end which conscience bowing before the great God can approve. The loyal vanguard of a mighty host of the sons of freedom are on the fighting line while American mothers who bore them smile through their tears and American pulpits pray—

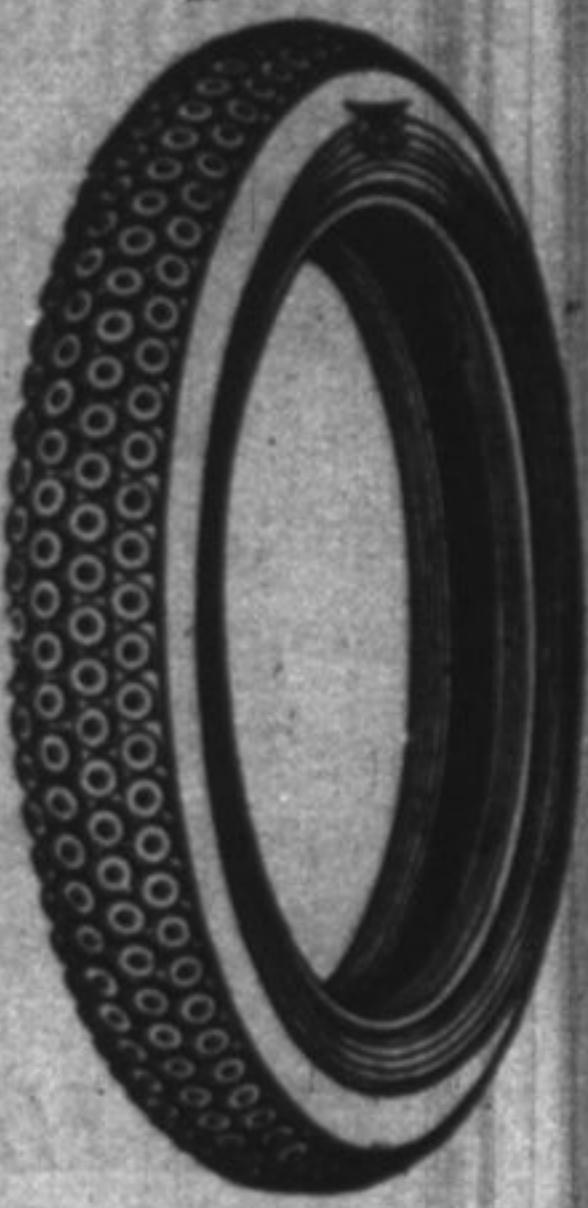
"Protect us by Thy might
Great God, our King."

For one, hold no unchristian spirit of antagonism to the German name and the old-time German ideals. I have sat with delight and profit at the feet of Luther and Hegel and Kant and Schiller. I number among my choice friendships men and women of German birth and predilection. I know them to be sincere in their loyalty to the principles for which their adopted country has willied to fight. I have heard a German professor say "God forbid that my children should ever know as I knew the slavery of the iron yoke of militarism." I can sincerely pray for a new Germany with the curse of an overbearing autocracy conquered out of her life, but I refuse to bow the knee with disciples of the school of Barnhardt and Nietzsche with force their glorified deity and brutality their method.

Resistance Now Justifiable

Because I believe that it is a Christian nation's duty to vindicate the principles of international good faith, and because the insults of autocratic war-lords is today rebuked by the aroused conscience of mankind, I believe, for seven good reasons, that our entrance into the war is justifiable in the sight of God and man. First, because a nation in the power of a military caste and denying to its own people a full measure of self-government, has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the free peoples of the world. Second, because a nation, fed on the false philosophy that "might spells right," has stealthily but deliberately through many years made ready for relentless and aggressive warfare, acting on the policy that any course is justifiable which secures power and keeps it. Third, because a nation, disregarding the sacredness of treaty obligations and the God-given right of smaller peoples to exist and prosper has sacrilegiously appealed to heaven in justification of her deeds while striking her heel in the faces of prostitute Belgium and Poland and Servia. Fourth, because a nation, professing Christianity, has in alliance with the Turk clearly permitted, if not abetted, the atrocious treatment of innocent Armenians, making sacrifice to those to 1.5 million souls at the foul altars of lust and hatred. Fifth, because a nation while making pretensions of friendship has secretly sustained a spy-system in our towns and cities with the obvious purpose of undermining our government and crippling our material resources. Sixth, because a nation has used her officials in our capital city to work intrigue with our traditional enemy, Mexico, and, taking advantage of a spirit of forbearance on the part of both president and people, has wantonly shed American blood, intermixed with American commercial enterprise on the high seas and laughed in the face of American conviction. Seventh, because a nation, now pleading for a drawn battle without conversion from a policy of

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