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NO SECRET POLITICAL AGREEMENT ANNEXED

Immediate Demobilization of Army: Allied Occupation of Dardanelles.

London, Nov. 1.—The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "Complete and unconditional surrender."

This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to The Associated Press tonight.

No Secret Agreements

With reference to rumors circulating here to the effect that the armistice with Turkey includes clauses by which Turkey would retain soverignty over Armenia and other provinces, the foreign office authorizes the statement that there is no truth in the suggestion that any secret political agreement is annexed to the armistice with Turkey.

Terms in Detail.

The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey follows:

FIRST—The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

SECOND—The position of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters, are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

THIRD—All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

FOURTH—All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

FIFTH—Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such parts as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of men and their disposition to be fixed later by the allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

SIXTH—The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned at such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

SEVENTH—The allies have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threaten the security of the allies.

EIGHTH—Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purpose of trade and the demobilization of the army.

TENTH—Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia has been ordered and will be carried out.

ELEVENTH—A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the allies, after they have studied the situation.

TWELFTH—Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the allies. Turkish government messages to be excepted.

THIRTEENTH—Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

FOURTEENTH—Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to exported.

SIXTEENTH—The surrender of all garrisons at Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause six.

EIGHTEENTH—The surrender of all portsinTripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

NINETEENTH—All Germans and Austrians, Naval, Military, or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

TWENTY-FIRST—An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

TWENTY-SECOND—Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

TWENTY-THIRD—An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

TWENTY-FOURTH—In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Hostilities between the allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

Secretary of State Lansing Announced Agreement on German Armistice Terms.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Armistice terms to be offered Germany have been agreed upon unanimously and signed by representatives of the allies and the United States in France. If accepted they mean surrender and immediate end of the war, leaving final peace terms to the dictation of the victors.

Secretary Lansing announced the agreement tonight, saying that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony.

Agreement was Unanimous; Signatures Attached.

The announcement made this statement:

"According to an official report received this evening the terms of the armistice to be offered to Germany have just been agreed to unanimously and signed by representatives of the Allies and the United States in Paris. The report further states that diplomatic unity has been completely achieved under conditions of utmost harmony."

Will Be Submitted to Germany at Once

It is understood the terms are to be submitted to Germany immediately and that their publication in full will follow shortly. The statement has been authorized that the drastic conditions under which Austria dropped out of the war today furnish an accurate indication of their nature.

President Wilson Stays on the Job To day.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Wilson tonight canceled his plans for going to his home in Princeton, N. J., tomorrow to cast his vote in the congressional elections. The decision of the President was made known by Secretary Tumulty in this statement.

"By reason of pending matters of most vital importance that require his personal attention in Washington, the President has finally decided that it is inadvisable for him to go to his home in New Jersey tomorrow for the purpose of voting.

MAJ. S. P. BODDIE

Was severely wounded in battle with the Germans in October.

Last German Stronghold West of the Meuse Captured by Americans.

With the American army on the Meuse front, Nov. 4.—In the face of stubborn opposition the Americans took and held firmly the wooded heights south of Beaumont, the last German stronghold west of the Meuse. The advance carried the line forward for an average gain of five kilometres.

The forces on the heights are now only about seven and one halfmiles from Carignan on the Mezieres-Metz railroad and about nine miles from Sedan, bringing both places within range of the allied shellfire.

The day's work may be said to have been complete. It was the principal phase of the American operation since the neck of the German lateral communications between the armies to the north and west was narrowed to the strangling point.

The attacking forces to the right and left advanced with less speed than at the center, where an American division crashed through despite the most stubborn opposition offered by the Germans since the beginning of the offensive. The apex of the line was driven to the heights, which are vital, affording dominating positions for the artillery. Patrols went into and beyond the town itself, but its possession is unnecessary as long as the hills are held by the Americans. The Germans cannot fight over the terrain northnortheast because of the lack of communications lines there. They must fall back as soon as the American artillery breaks up the remaining railroads, even if the main lines from Sedan to Metz are not smashed first.

The military authorities were overjoyed with the results of the day's fighting, declaring that it may even spell the end of the present operation, and that any others to the north, northward or directly eastward would constitute entirely new operations.

Americans Advance on Verdun Front.

With the American army northwest of Verdun, Nov. 4.—The American troops late this afternoon advanced their lines both east and west, occupying Laheuville, directly opposite Stenay, and taking Les Grandes Armoises, on the left.

Pershings Troops Capture 5,000 Germans.

With the American army on the Sedan front, Nov. 4—General Pershing's forces continue to take their toll of prisoners today in the wake of the retreating Germans. The number captured early today was well above 5,000

Almost forty villages were occupied by the Americans in the territory reconquered from the Germans.

There were indications at the beginning of the persuit this morning that the Germans would be unable to make an effective stand, at least today.

Cotton Report.

The tabulation of the cotton reports shows that there were 3761 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Franklin County, from the crop of 1918 prior to October 18, 1918, as compared with 1107 bales ginned to October 18, 1917.

In Loving Remembrance.

Near the midnight hour, October 10, 1918, God called our beloved Sister and friend, Mrs. Delilah Shearin Rayner, to dwell with Him in that beautiful home above. Although she suffered much of her life she was a most helpful and affectionate wife and mother.

In the community in which she lived no better neighbor or friend could be found. Always ready and glad to lend a helping hand. She possessed an unusual sweet disposition. It was indeed a joy to visit in her home.

We will miss her so much, especially in the church and Missionary Society. She was one of the first members of both. Her work and christian influence is a beautiful tribute to the memory of her and will continue to shed its fragrance in the hearts and minds of her many friends and relatives.

We pray for God's protecting guidance upon her three small children. May the grief stricken husband, mother, brothers and sisters find comfort in the grace of the loving Savior, who wipes away sorrows tears and heals the wounded heart.

Important Red Cross Notice.

The Red Cross Chapter of Louisburg has just received an urgent appeal from the government for the conservation of two metals needed in the prosecution of the war. One is a metal which can be used merely by conserving heretofore waste products—this metal is the lowly tin which is used for so many domestic purposes—the other is the rarer but equally essential metal of platinum which many of our members possess in the form of jewelry and other articles that they may be willing to sacrifice for their country's needs.

Surely one or the other of these metals can be collected by the Red Cross Chapter in our town.

We ask our members and the public generally to keep for us every bit of tin foil, every empty tube of salve or vessel of any sort. TIN is made from these and we must have tin to carry on the war.

Platinum we have said is more precious but that, too, many of our members have. We ask the help of each and all in this matter. If you can give platinum in any form; of every person willing and anxious to help win the war.

We cannot use tin cans—they are in the same category but we can and will use every other form of tin. For further information apply to

MRS. J. L. PALMER,
Chairman Conservation Committee.

Quarterly Conference at Leah's.

We are requested to state that the fourth quarterly conference for the Youngsville district will be held at November 12th, at 11 o'clock. All Leah's church on Tuesday morning, members especially the officers, are especially urged to be present.

Franklinton Red Cross.

The Franklinton Red Cross Committee on overseas Christmas boxes desires to call attention to the fact that the boxes are to be found at Cook's Furniture Store.

No box will be delivered unless the applicant produces an overseas label. All packages must be mailed before November 20th.

U. S. Food Administration.

"The increase in the monthly allotment of sugar from 2 to 3 pounds per capita per month must not be taken as meaning that the conservation of food stuffs is not now fully as important as it was at the height of the food shortage." declared County Food Administrator M. C. Pleasants to a Franklin Times reporter today.

Mr. Pleasants continued.

"While the sugar situation has improved, largely due to the splendid aid of the American housewife in reducing consumption, and also by the availability of new domestic cane and beet sugar, the new or greater exports in other items is no less marked. The United States must increase the food exports by one-half from a harvest no larger than last year's.

The prominent part which the American woman has played in conserving sugar is best understood by a comparison of our consumption of sugar during the past four months with the consumption for a similar period in normal times. Normal consumptions of sugar for the months of July, August September and October was approximately 400,000 pounds per month, or 1,600,000 pounds for the four months. Following the appeal for sugar conservation there was saved approximately 300,000 pounds during that period of this year. Seventy per cent of the sugar consumed in the United States is used in the home.

Last spring when we had only 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for export above our normal requirements, the American people made sacrifices by saving that enabled us to send 130,000,000 additional bushels of wheat besides the normal exportable surplus. Of this the housewife alone saved a total 13,000,000 barrels of flour or a saving equivalent to approximately 24 pounds of flour for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The same loyal spirit of sacrifice has been shown in the sugar conservation program and it is confidently felt by the Food Administration that the American people will give renewed devotion to this food program which calls for a greater saving on all simple food commodities."

Report Germans Have Agreed to Terms of Armistice Presented By Marshal Foch.

Washington Nov. 7.—Navy cable censors reported today that an unofficial message had come through from abroad announcing that the Germans had signed the armistice terms delivered by Marshal Foch. No authority was given for the statement, and while it added to the air of expectancy every where officials said nothing except an official dispatch could be believed.

Neither the American government or the Allied embassies or war missions had been advised even that Marshal Foch had presented the armistice terms. It was assumed, however that the German envoys had been conducted through the French lines some time during the day.

Ensign John Neal.

Louisburg, Oct. 21.—Ensign John Neal, son o fthe late W. P. Neal and Mrs. Annie W. Neal, was born in Louisburg, N. C., February 9, 1897. After attending Louisburg High School he entered Shadman's Preparatory School in Washington, D. C., from which he was accepted at the U. S. Naval Academy, through an appointment by Congressman E. W. Pou.

He attained the rank of Captain of his Company in the years of 1916, which was graduated June, 1917. He immediately entered service as ensign on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, where he was assigned to the duty of a divisional officer. Capt. Nelson of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, wrote to his mother at the time of his death that he had watched with keen interest, John's career while at the Academy, and since being in the service, and that he had not only won the admiration, respect and love of all the men, but his development was 100 per cent good. Influenza and pneumonia of short duration resulted in his death while aboard ship, October 6th. The remains were sent to his home for interment in Oaklawn cemetery, Bishop Cheshire officiating.

A party of friends met the remains at the station and carried through Louisburg to his home the courthouse bell was tolled in his honor. The pallbearers were: Messrs F. B. McKinne, W. M. Person, J. T. Allen, E. L. Best, W. H. Ruffin and H. H. Malone.

The death of this young officer has saddened unspeakably the hearts of the people of Louisburg who felt a deep interest in him, and were looking with pride to the fulfillment of all of which his entrance into his chosen department of service gave promise. The sympathy that goes out to his widowed mother is heartfelt. Bravely and proudly she gave her boy to his country and bravely she is bearing the sacrifice so early made of his bright young life. With wonderful strength she is facing another test of her love and loyalty, as her only remaining son, William, has received his orders, and will leave immediately for his Aviation Training School in far away Minnesota.

There were no funeral services held at the home of Ensign Neal, but the long line of cars that followed his remains to the cemetery, was an attestation to the love and respect our people bore him. The selections sung by the choir, and the beautiful lessons from the ritual of his church, never sounded more impressive, as the casket, draped in the flag he loved, rested beside the open grave. When it was lowered into its last resting place, it was by loving hands tenderly hid from view. The floral offerings were beautiful and profuse, and came from far and near. The ones from his nearest and dearest were first placed on the newly made mound, and the others banked around, until the grave was more than covered.

In conclusion Bishop Cheshire read most feelingly a beautiful hymn and with tear-dimmed eyes, and saddened but uplifted hearts, Ensign John Neal was left "Sleeping within our Father's gracious keeping, till the resurrection day."

How We Can Help Protect Our Soldiers Overseas From German Poison Gas.

At least our scientists have found an almost sure protection for our soldiers overseas from the awful poison gas of the Germans which in the early days of the war laid waste so many thousands of brave young lives.

Every member of our community can help in this great work if they will. Our boys and girls, men and women, even the aged in our midst can come to our aid. This is an emergency call for help—an S. O. S. from our soldiers to our people. And not by money nor work can we serve in this; merely by thought and care and by always remembering the need.

Our government wants every fruit pit, every fruit stone and the shell of every nut eaten by our people. The Red Cross Chapter begs you never to cast away a shiele one of these needed products—you always thought they were just "waste," so did we, but we know better now—they mean LIFE. PROTECTION and safe return to us of our soldiers from overseas.

We, the Red Cross Chapter, ask you to save every one of these articles; in your home have a sack or box convenient and when it is full bring it to us; deposit it conveniently in the receptacles for this purpose and the Red Cross Chapter will get it to the required destination.

This is help that each of us can give—may we count on you?

MRS. J. L. PALMER,
Chairman Conservation Committee.

Franklin County Boy Dies on Battlefield.

SIDNEY L. BURNETTE.

Alert, N. C., Oct. 14.—Private Sidney L. Burnette was born in Franklin County near Alert March 13, 1892, and was killed in France Sept. 1, 1918. In person he was physically strong, mentally sane, had blue eyes, light hair and a ruddy complexion.

He was a successful farmer with a bright future. He was kind and always ready and glad to lend a helping hand to those in need.

Two years ago God saw that it was best he could in the house and he was gone he filled her place as best to the younger ones made him a mother to his little baby brother. For a long time whenever he went any place by him. These close family ties to the younger ones made him view homely and interested in the things that pertained to home life.

On Oct. 27, 1917 he received his call. Since it was for him to break the news to the home folks when he came home in the dead hours of night Wednesday it was hard for him to leave he felt that it was his patriotic duty. He was first sent to Camp Jackson. He stayed there only a few weeks when he was transfered to Camp Sevier. He had measles in the fall and just after Christmas the mumps. He expressed to the writer that he felt it was only through God's goodness and the prayers of his good christian friend, that his life was spared. During all his camp life he never had an extra duty of any kind. He lived a clean life with many temptations around him to do evil.

He received a five days' furlough while at Camp Sevier. The short stay at home seemed like a dream but he felt much better when he really saw that homefolks were doing as well as they wer without him. I talked to him face to face while at home. He stated that he had accepted Christ as his Savior several years ago but had failed to unite with the church. His plans then were to join a Baptist church when he came home to stay.

He sailed overseas about May 15, 1918. It was thought from the dates of his letters that he lived from 20 to 30 days in the trenches. The greatest desire of all his letters were that God might let him come back home to live with his loved ones again. Such a short life but how thankful we ough to be that he was an honor to his country. "Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friends."

The whole County joins me in extending their heartfelt sympathy to his home people. He leaves an aged father, R. C. Burnette, of Alert, four brothers, George, Joe and Robert Burnette, of Alert, Horton Burnette at Camp Sevier and two sisters, Beulah and Nancy Burnette, of Alert.

Franklin County's son gave his life
For Liberty, Freedom and Truth
The things dearest to each life
That we might hold forever to the truth.
Weep no more dear ones
For God knoweth best
He gives us loved ones
He taketh them when its best.
He sleeps a restful sleep to us in an unknown grave,
And there he waits the resurrection morn
When all shall rise from the grave
And answer God's call on that morn.

A FRIEND.

While Bravely Carrying Old Glory Into Enemy Lines.

During the past week casualties of Franklin County men have been particularly heavy in France.

Sergeant Hodges Coles, son of [illegible] of Rocky Mount, a brother of Rural Superintendent [illegible] Coles, was killed in action in France. He was one of the most popular young men in his county and numbered his friends by the scores. He was a member of the famous Company "C" of Louisburg, being the first man from Franklin County to lay down his life for his country. He was a member of Capt. S. P. Boddie's company.

Mr. Willie C. Shearin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Shearin, of near Ingleside, was reported killed in France early in October. Mr. Shearin was one of Franklin County's finest young men and numbered his friends by his acquaintances. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Jones while in camp at Greenville, S. C., and besides her he leaves a father and mother, several sisters and brothers and lots of friends and relatives.

A report was received in Louisburg that a Mr. Strickland of Harris township was killed in action, but we could not get it confirmed.

Mr. Clinton A. Tharrington, son of Esse Tharrington, of near town, was reported wounded.

A letter from Major S. P. Boddie to his wife here says that he was wounded on the battlefield in October, in three places. One ball taking effect in the foot, one in the shoulder and one in the lungs. He is improving and says he expects to get back to the Huns in a short while.

Somewhere in France,
Oct. 1, 1918.

Dear Sister Annie:—

I wrote you a card but I'll send you a letter, Sister Annie. I was in the great battle Sunday, Sept. 29th, over has been on the Western front. We went over the top Sunday, 6 o'clock A. M. to the strongest point on the Hindenburg line and we reached all of our objectives, but lost about one half of our Company. I was wounded just before we got to the trench. One of those same machine guns shot me in the left side and I had to leave the boys and go back, but I sure did hate to leave them. I was shot two times. The first time it shot me in the stomach but it didn't do much damage. Think I was some lucky, don't you? If the bullet had hit my belt it would have shot a hole through me, and I would have been in bad shape. Lots of Germans were killed and one of them were killed up soon as we got over, and after I left the boys I don't know how many more. Anyway I came back over the top of the Company, and you know just had to cry. I was in charge of two automatic rifle squads and one of the boys had a rifle wound as we started and I told him to go back and he said, "I am going with you." And when I was shot through the hand I sure did hate to leave him for they all had so much confidence in me. I do pray that they are well and got there O. K.

Sister Annie the Huns were driven back on a ninety mile front and there one million men went over the top at the same moment on the whole front.

Well you all must let me hear from you soon and often. Just send my mail to C. P. and they will forward it to me for I may not stay at this place all the time I am sick.

Well, don't worry over me, I'll get through all right, and rather we have the Huns on the run thank God. Give all my love and tell them I'll write soon as I can.

As ever, your brother,
TOM G. PERRY.

Help the Boys.

The following letter is timely and should be read by all:

To all the people of Franklin County:

The news is coming to us every day of the death or wounding of some of our Franklin County boys. They are making the supreme sacrifice, they are going West in a cause that is glorious, they are dying as men. I had rather be a Sam Boddie or Willie Macon or any of the other boys that are being killed or wounded on the blood soaked hills of France than to be a slacker as some are and walk the streets of Louisburg. These men will go down in history as not worthy of the name of a man, while Sam and Willie and the rest will go down in history as God's noblemen. There are other ways of being a slacker than merely not going to the war, am I a slacker in not doing my duty at home, are you doing yours. Today we are in the midst of a drive to raise money to secure every thing in the way of comfort for our wounded boys. Are we going to let the love of money keep us from giving to this noble cause? I for one am not going to be a slacker in this and I know you are not. Let us pile up an amount in Franklin County that will surprise every one. Our boys lives are at stake, we must respond. There is not a man woman or child in Franklin County who cannot give something. Let us see the right work and let us come across. Our own flesh and blood are crying help in France today.

Yours sincerely,
J. W. ALSTON