

Germany's Latest Peace Move

Germany has asked for a further discussion of peace terms, and Austria and Turkey join in the request. The offer was made last Sunday and has caused much talk of a probable settlement of the war. The facts in the case are that Germany is losing the battle so fast that it is only a question of time when she will no longer be able to resist the invasion of her country. For this reason they have asked for a conference at which all nations may talk of a settlement. The President of this country has asked for more definite statement of what they want in the way of a discussion, and the President further wants information as to who is to confer with us, the military leaders of Germany or the leaders of the people.

The papers all this week have had much to say about this last peace move and many are of the opinion that it was launched just at this time to hinder the Fourth Liberty Loan drive that this country is making.

The following brief opinions from the leading papers of this country and England and France will give the public a very definite idea of what Germany is facing when she asks for peace. These press opinions show clearly that the people who are fighting Germany will be satisfied with nothing short of a complete victory over that country. Nothing short of an unconditional surrender will satisfy the world.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer: As Bulgaria had gone too far to recede, in her approach to the allies, so has Germany taken a step which cannot be retraced, but which is to be inevitably followed by succeeding steps leading up to surrender, absolute and unconditional. The German government naturally prefers to take the finish in broken doses, and it will beat around for time in appeasement of the mortal wound coming to her people. The confession of defeat is to be staved off to the last possible moment.

Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer: If the German bid for peace proves it to be what it ought to be, the asking for terms by a defeated and humbled power, we may trust the President to take the proper steps. He will see to it that Germany atones for her crimes and repents with a repentance that is of the heart.

Anheville, (N. C.) Citizen: There will be no consideration of the Kaisers trumpeted "offer." When he surrenders unconditionally and "begs" for peace, withdrawing his troops from all occupied territories—when the imperial blasphemers come into court in chains, the hour for a peace conference will have arrived. As for the imperial chancellor's speech, it is difficult to find therein a single note of surrender.

Norfolk Virginian Pilot: The Maximilian proposal is only another phase of the Hun peace movement the fighting must and will go on. There can and will be neither peace nor peace parleying with Germany which has not been thoroughly chastened by overwhelming defeat and ready to bring forth fruit meet for repentance.

New York Times: If Germany wants peace, let her do away with her irresponsible haggard kaiser and speak by a government of her own people to the governments of the allied peoples. It is not from Prince Maximilian, answerable only to imperial authority, but from a minister responsible to the German people that Germany's plea for peace come.

President Wilson can be trusted to make an answer to these overtures which will leave no doubt as to the determination of Germany's foes to pursue their victories until she can fight no more, until surrender is forced upon her and with its security against any further disturbances of the peace from that quarter.

Montgomery Advertiser: The terms upon which the allies should insist are the simplest of terms—unconditional surrender. It is unthinkable that we should make peace until German soil has been invaded. Nothing less will crush the war spirit of the German junkers.

Houston Post: There never was such a time to strike with every ounce

of striking power. There will be no armistice. There must be no negotiations with the German government until Germany is beaten. The peace must be a peace of complete victory and unconditional surrender.

New Orleans Time-Picayune: The imperial German government is branded by its own acts as untrustworthy. The kaiser's nerve is breaking. "Unconditional surrender" are the only terms which can be granted with safety to humanity and democracy.

Nashville Tennessean: So long as Germany is able to propose peace terms there can be no peace. So long as Germany feels like inviting a peace conference, there can be no peace. So long as Germany thinks she is entitled to debate terms of peace, there can be no peace.

Chicago Tribune: There is but one answer to such offers of parley as have been made or are predicted. That answer is our redoubled efforts against the enemy.

Springfield (Mass) Republican: The allies will refuse to be stampeded into negotiations or conversations. No matter what effort victory may require, they are firmly resolved not to let Germany get by cunning what it has failed to get by force.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: It is useless for the central powers to talk of peace when their talons clutch the lands which they have grasped and while they hold the people of the countries they have overrun in enslavement.

Omaha Bee: He (President Wilson) will tell them he will not be ready to talk peace while a foot of conquered ground is occupied nor until he can talk to a responsible government.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The last outspoken refusal of the President to "bargain or compromise" with men who are without honor is final and absolute. * * * The German peace offensive will fail as the German military offensive has failed.

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch: We are at war with the most murderous lot of outlaws that has ever disgraced the earth. We must treat them as we would treat any other gang of outlaws. They must pay for the hellish crime they have committed.

Lynchburg (Va.) News: Berlin is thoroughly advised of America's purpose not to discuss peace with Germany at all while Germany still grips the sword of war. That weapon must be cast aside as a beaten and broken thing ere a peace conference can be held. Prince Maximilian ignores this feature of the situation.

Portland (Ore.) Oregonian: Peace with such men as still rule the central empires although they have put forward tearful pleadings for peace, as their spokesmen, would be a compromise between law and crime.

Denver Rocky Mountain News: We cannot answer in words—words are vain. It must be by deeds. Berlin will know from the progress of this loan what to expect—a patched peace or a dictated peace by the allied nations.

Washington Post: War to the limit war until the now humbled German emperor hands over his dishonored sword; war until Germany instead of "accepting" President Wilson's proposal" tenders its unconditional surrender; that is the plain duty of the allied nations.

Des Moines (Iowa) Register: An armistice would throw away all the allies have gained in the Foch offensive. German leaders believe the allied powers can consent to a reorganization of Europe on the old lines, with some benevolent talk about disarmament and world peace. That is precisely now what cannot happen.

Baltimore Sun: There can be no safe peace but a dictated peace written with the sword. When we reach that objective we can seriously discuss peace principles and establish the basis for the new order, but until then the word "peace" is a word of dishonor and deadly danger.

Comment in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Monday being a two-page day for the newspapers here there is little comment on Prince Maximilian's speech printed this morning.

The Figaro, which fairly represents moderate opinion, finds the speech in-

spired by a desire to avoid such a degree of defeat as will be a prelude to revenge. In his internal policy Prince Maximilian, the newspaper says, aims at a liberal "even a proletarian empire."

"He objects to unite all of the elements of the nation in its foreign policy," the newspaper continues. He seeks a formal peace which will not injure the power of Germanic federation and will not break its alliances.

"Raised in the real German school Prince Maximilian multiplies equivocal phrases. The passage relative to Alsace and Lorraine is the 'never' of Von Kuelmann in a minor note. It shows that if the war is stopped now it will be a German victory less grandiose than hoped for but still sufficient to leave Europe under Germany's menace."

Regarded Sparring for Time.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The request for an armistice in the negotiating of peace parleys by the central powers was looked upon by the French papers generally as a sparring for time. The views of the German chancellor do not correspond with those of the allies.

English Newspaper Views.

London, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the result of the peace overtures of the central powers are reflected in comments of the newspapers here. The Mail will have nothing to do with Germany's offer which it says means not peace but trickery.

In Prince Maximilian speeches the newspapers continue "there is not a word of repentance for crimes Germany has committed. * * * He offered proposals which are less than the conditions that will be imposed by the allies as preliminaries to any discussion at all."

"We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria."

"If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the allies require they may be embodied in two words, 'unconditional surrender.' The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the allies: the great criminals of the war."

The Mail says there are about 500 of these beginning with the emperor. It also declares that Germany will not be given back her colonies.

"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says The Telegraph.

The newspapers see a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible. "Even the most strongly pacifist element in this country has endorsed the demand for evacuation of France and Belgium," it says, "as a condition precedent negotiations, and demands that in asking for negotiations and an armistice while German armies are in France and Belgium, he is asking for an impossibility. Negotiations under such circumstances would be an admission of German's superiority and concede the loss of the war by the nations who are aiming to break German militarism. For this reason we cannot believe the peace offer to be seriously meant." The newspaper repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity for Belgium.

It says "as a requirement of simple justice that Germany must meet the count which will be presented her for devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted and the kaiser and those who rule him are still the real rulers of Germany."

It adds that the latest German peace move is the most important of any thus far made and confident that the allies will give the closest attention to it.

"To end the war once and for all no one can be content with less than the final and unequivocal elimination of the Potsdam war makers" it continues. "There must be restitution, reparation and guarantees and the criminals who launched the war must be so unmistakably beaten that never afterward doubt may be raised as to who won it and who lost it."

"The chancellor's promise that an

effort will be made to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity to Belgium is not enough for our purpose. It is indispensable that in Belgiums case no equivocation should remain. Germany must say outright: 'I did wrong and I undertake as far as possible to pay for it.' Prince Maximilian's standpoint still seems essentially different from what is vital to us. Germany has undergone neither change of outlook nor change of heart which alone can permit world peace to be permanent."

"Perhaps the most welcome feature of Germany's hastily arranged move is that it can only be a measure of her military necessity," says the Times. After reviewing the chancellor's speech The Times declares it to be "an ambiguous and disingenuous stuff" and asks: "Will Germany ever realize there is only way for her, namely, by deeds and not words? It is far too late to talk of peace negotiations. The determination of the allied peoples is that the defeat of those who made war shall be complete and absolute. That task they have undertaken and it shall be performed to the very end and there will be no peace until Germany has surrendered without condition to the terms which leave her not merely without a will, but without power to break it."

American Soldiers Who 'Desert to the Front.'

"Desertion to the front" is what General Pershing has called the offense that American soldiers back of the front lines are so prone to commit. Men put to work with the pick, rod and shovel back of the firing line have been found to be deserting. The intelligence department, after looking into this apparent revelation of moral obliquity, discovered that these men were deserting to the front. They had dropped their implements of engineering and of labor for the rifle, the hand grenade and the bayonet in the trenches. They were found in the thick of the fight.

This new and strange departure from military customs has been found so typically American so characteristic of the American soldier, and the American soldier only, that the laws governing him have had to be revised to admit regulations that would reach this new offense. But to Americans at home, he is so well known that his offense is not considered so exceedingly strange.

There's not a man or woman in America but who thrills with pride, and says, "That's the American soldier for you," when he knows that his offensive of "desertion to the front" means. He recognizes that that is the spirit that will win. It indicates victory more than any event or incident since the war began.

But quiet admiration of this courageous spirit of the American soldier is not enough. It should be met by a like spirit on the part of every man and woman. The Liberty bond and the war savings campaign offer the occasion. They call for self denial and sacrifice to the utmost.

Sugar Shortage

The following reasons for the recent sugar shortage are given by the U. S. Food Administration:

1. Disappointing sugar production from the last best and Louisiana cane crops and disappointing yield in Porto Rico.
- (2) Inability of the United States and her allies to secure supplies from Java, as our great army program has reduced our sugar carrying fleet.
- (3) Exhaustion at beginning of year in sugar supplies in home, stores, factory and bakery, which left a void requiring an immense amount of sugar. The mere filling of this void took up all surplus.
- (4) Sugar requirements for the Army and Navy for neutrals under trade agreements, also for France and Italy which have been materially increased over earlier estimates.
- (5) Destruction of beet factories in French and Italian territories overrun by Germans.
- (6) More than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar destroyed by submarines off our Atlantic Coast. Every means of conserving sugar should be adopted.

Bulletin on Spanish Influenza.

The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a special bulletin dealing with Spanish Influenza which contains all known available information regarding this disease. Simple methods relative to its prevention, manner of spread, and care of patients, are also given. Copies of this bulletin will be furnished free of charge upon request by writing to the State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

ONLY WAY TO PEACE SAYS OUR PRESIDENT.

President Wilson, On Different Occasions Has Made Known Basis on Which Peace May Be Secured.

In view of the new peace talk, it will be of interest to review the way to world peace as set forth by President Wilson:

The President presented the following as necessary elements of world peace, in his address to Congress in joint session, January 8, 1918.

1. Open covenants of peace without private international understanding.

2. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.

3. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions, among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. Imperial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.

6. Evacuation of all Russia territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.

7. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

8. All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers and on clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.

12. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, which the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

13. Establishment of an independent Polish State, including territories inhabited indisputably by Polish populations with free access to sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

14. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small States alike.

President Wilson in his address to Congress February 11, made it plain to the world that the test of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, is simple and obvious, and the principles to be applied he said, were as follows:

1. Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

2. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.

3. Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustment of rival States' claims.

4. Well-defined national aspirations must be accorded all possible satisfaction.

President Wilson, in his Fourth of July speech at the tomb of Washington said:

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting, and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world. Or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common

law of civilized society that governs the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots of conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

Over 250,000 'Hun' Prisoners.

New York World.

According to the official figures given out in Paris, the allied armies in France and Belgium took 122,926 German prisoners from Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, at the rate of over 6,000 a day for three weeks. From July 15 to Sept. 30, eleven weeks in all, they captured 254,097 prisoners, a daily average of almost 3,300. They also captured 3,600 cannon and more than 23,000 machine guns. This statement covers the period since the Germans started their drive on the Marne and were suddenly checked when Foch gave the signal for the allies to assume the offensive.

It is a safe estimate that during the last three months the total German losses in killed wounded and prisoners have been at least 900,000.

The allies in respect to men have more than redressed the balance of the severe losses inflicted upon them earlier by the Germans, beginning March 21. In less than four months, according to the German statements, they captured over 191,000 prisoners, French, British, Belgian, Portuguese, Italian and American.

Assuming that since July 15 the Germans losses in killed and wounded were offset by equal losses on the part of the allies, which is improbable, during all that period American troops have been moving overseas at the rate of almost 19,000 a day. In three months 846,000 Americans were actually transported. Reinforcements from America have reached the allied armies in numbers far more than sufficient to make good all losses they may have suffered this year, while Germany, in victory and defeat, has been steadily and fearfully weakened since the 1918 campaign started.

Never before have the odds been so heavily against the Germans in men and material, and these odds are increasing every day.

If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life you can easily find out. The test is simple and it is infallible: Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may think not, but you will lose as sure as you live. The seed of success is not in you.—James J. Hill.

Teacher: Thomas, can you spell 'fur'?

Thomas: Yes, sir; f-u-r.

Teacher: That's right. Now can you tell me what fur is?

Thomas: Yes, sir. Fur is an awful long way.

RENEWED TESTIMONY.

No one in Mt. Airy who suffers backache, headaches, or distressing urinary ills, can afford to ignore this Mt. Airy woman's twice-told story. It is confirmed testimony that no Mt. Airy resident can doubt.

Mrs. C. F. James, 257 S. Main st., says: "I suffered a good deal with kidney trouble. My back would ache so I could hardly stand. Sharp pains would catch me and I nearly collapsed. It seemed as if a knife were stabbing me in the back. I couldn't straighten for some time after an attack of this kind and my kidneys acted too frequently and caused me a great deal of misery. I was nervous, too. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I began taking them. They gradually rid me of this complaint and I have had no trouble since."

The above statement was given December 8, 1914 and on July 13, 1918, Mrs. James added: "I always keep Doan's Kidney Pills on hand, for I know their value. They have brought me quick relief whenever I have had occasion to use them and I recommend them now as highly as ever." 60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.