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FULL TEXT OF ARMISTICE TERMS READ TO CONGRESS IN PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Signing of Armistice Terms Proclaimed By President at Joint Session of Congress

THIS DOCUMENT IS NO "SCRAP OF PAPER"

Wilson in His Exchange of Notes With Maximilian Was Prophecy in His Suggestion That a Revolution in Germany Might Be Brought About: Terms of Armistice in Full Which Insure Destruction of the Military Caste.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Signing of the armistice with Germany was proclaimed today by President Wilson who also announced its terms at a joint session of Congress.

The terms herald the end of the war because they take from Germany the power to renew it. Just before he went to the capital, the President in a proclamation addressed to his fellow-countrymen said: "The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

Stripped of its malicious power, the military autocracy, its masters driven to exile, stands before the world's court of justice having subscribed to terms of surrender which probably will be recorded in history as the most drastic and complete ever measured out to a defeated foe.

No Scrap of Paper, This. Reading of the full text of the terms discloses measures the United States and the allied governments have taken to guarantee that Germany's acceptance shall not be a scrap of paper, and to insure the destruction of the military caste.

When President Wilson concluded his exchange of notes with Maximilian, officials declared that:

ditional surrender, it might bring about a revolution in Germany.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

The President spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communication to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

Terms of Armistice.

I.—Military clauses on western front.

FIRST.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

SECOND.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

THIRD.—Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

FOURTH.—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: 5,000 guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field); thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand minenwerfer, two thousand aeroplane (fighters, bombers)—fifty D. seventy-threes and night bombing machines. The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

FIFTH.—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads on these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions

A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gerneheim culotte and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy on the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

SIXTH.—All territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, ammunition, equipment not evacuated during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of ever kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

SEVENTH.—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel

of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All burgas taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

EIGHTH.—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

NINTH.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and the United States armies in occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

TENTH.—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

ELEVENTH.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Twelfth.—Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

THIRTEENTH.—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1st, 1914.

FOURTEENTH.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilians as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

FIFTEENTH.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking which has view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1st, 1914).

SIXTEENTH.—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

SEVENTEENTH.—The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

Eighteenth.—Clause concerning East Africa:

SEVENTEENTH.—Unconditional

EFFECT OF PEACE ON FOOD PRICES

Hoover Says Price Will Decline On Some Things But Not All

Washington, Nov. 11.—Immediate reduction of food prices as a result of the conclusion of an armistice cannot be expected. Food Administrator Hoover tonight in a statement said that while the prices of some food stuffs will decrease, others will increase.

"With the war effectively over," said Mr. Hoover, "we enter a new economic era and its immediate effect on prices is difficult to anticipate. The prices of some food commodities may increase but others will decrease, because with liberated shipping, accumulated stocks in the Southern Hemisphere and the Far East will be available. The demands upon the United States will change in character but not in volume."

All activities of the Food Administration will be continued through the armistice period, said Mr. Hoover, adding that "there will be no relaxation of efforts to keep down profiteering to the last moment."

capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

IV.—General clauses:

EIGHTEENTH.—Repatriation with reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, that with the reservation any further claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

NINETEENTH.—The following financial conditions are required: "Reparation for damages done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge for

mediate return of all documents, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the usian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

V.—Naval conditions:

TWENTIETH.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to the naval and merchant marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

TWENTY-FIRST.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

TWENTY-SECOND.—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under supervision of the Allied powers and the United States of America.

TWENTY-THIRD.—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mines-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. Another surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

TWENTY-FOUR.—The Allies and the United States shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

TWENTY-FIVE.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PACKING CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

Only one parcel will be accepted by the War Department for each soldier.

Each soldier will be permitted with one Christmas parcel label. This label will be forwarded by the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive the Christmas package. Packages do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the Post Office authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas parcels must be placed in cardboard boxes, not in tin cans. These boxes will be provided to holders of labels, by the Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross Chapters or after November 1.

With each box, will be a complete instruction regarding the articles which may be sent to the postal authorities. Study these instructions and avoid mistakes. No message or written matter of any kind will be allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed, unwrapped, they must not weigh more than 2 lbs., 15 oz. If a parcel is over weight, some articles must be removed.

Do not put perishable, soft candy liquids, or anything in glass containers in the package, as it is difficult to reach its destination with other contents unspoiled.

Do not mail the boxes yourself. When packed, the box should be taken to the nearest collection station designated by the Red Cross. Sealed, and unwrapped, ready for inspection by Red Cross representatives. Authorized to remove objectionable articles from parcels. Shippers must then affix sufficient postage for their parcels to carry them to the N. J. Parcel Post some rates of postage charged. The parcels must remain in custody of the Red Cross until delivered by the Red Cross to the Post Office on Nov. 20.

No Christmas parcels will be accepted by the Red Cross after Nov. 20.

One Package For Every Soldier!

Regulations governing the shipment of Christmas parcels to army men in service overseas by relatives in this country have just been completed, following a series of conferences between officials of the War Department, the Post Office Department and the American Red Cross. Under the plan worked out every American soldier in a foreign land will be permitted to receive one package containing Christmas gifts from the United States.

The Navy Department has a separate arrangement to enable men in that branch of the service on duty abroad to obtain holiday boxes from loved ones at home.

Relatives and friends who are planning to make Christmas for the soldiers in the war zones as merry as conditions will permit, should bear in mind that each soldier is entitled to but one of these packages. The War Department will not accept more than one parcel for each man. It is expected that approximately 2,000,000 of these packages will be sent abroad and the amount of shipping space provided for their transportation will not permit of any deviation from the "One parcel a man rule."

The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas-parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in this country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it cannot be replaced. No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after November 20th. The cardboard boxes, or cartons, to be provided for these parcels are 3 in. x 4. x 9 in. in size. When packed wrapped and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds.

The American Red Cross, has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credential. The distribution of the cartons will be made by Red Cross branches throughout the country. It will be incumbent upon the person receiving one of these boxes to return it when filled, but wrapped, to the collection point designated by the Red Cross. Here it will be inspected by the Red Cross inspectors authorized to exclude any articles barred by the postal authorities, after which the box will be shipped. In short, the Red Cross is responsible for the distribution, receipt at designated points, the inspection, and mailing of the boxes.

The following is an outline of the

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THE OLD GERMANY HAS GONE FOREVER

William, Kaiser and King Stripped of His Power, is a Fugitive in Holland

GREATEST CONFLICT ENDS WITH DRAMATIC SWIFTNES

Revolt, Famine, Anarchy—World's Next Task May Be to Restore Order in Central Empire and Save Them From Fate of Russia.

The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lord, for more than four generations years his pliant instruments in ravaging the world have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone. From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed advices from Germany in the last few days, it has now become apparent that William, Emperor and King, has been stripped of his power. He is now plain William Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin William's mad design to rule the world.

Little is known of the situation today in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new adventure. It is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities with the scrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics, are merely sacrificing the chief figure-heads of Kaiserism in the hope of attaining an easier peace. It appears probable that no one in Germany knows, and that it is still to be determined which of the contending elements will gain the upper hand.

Revolution is spreading rapidly and from the fact that a socialist is now chancellor, it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete renunciation of the political ties which bind the nation

changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated central empire. It may be the lot of the former who have successfully contested German's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany, irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy. Germany, held on to the last, kept up the hopeless struggle, until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words early in the war came true. The side with the strongest nerves, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the state, as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights. Under this regime, there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, heedless of the rights of the individual, and made terrorism a matter of studied policy. This terrorism was directed not only against individuals but against nations, not only hostile nations, but those with whom Germany was officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence, extended throughout the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the government of the destruction of munition plants and ships, before the United States entered the war and by the effort of the German government to smother this country, then neutral, in war with Japan and Mexico. No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceding the war and the nations lived in growing dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up, to the accompaniment of the emperor's boasting of the "shining sword" and German boasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world. The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. Four months ago today the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through French and Belgian lines until Paris was in danger. Late in July the world was thrilled

with the news of an allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back and since that day the victorious progress of the allies has been maintained.

Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's aid was the heartening of an enormous extent of the wearied allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale. Exhaustion of German raw material and years of semi-starvation assisted in the process of beating down the enemy into a submissive frame of mind. It is also significant that the establishment of allied supremacy in the field almost synchronized with the unification of military control and the appointment of Foch to the post of supreme command. Various commentators without exception lay stress upon the importance of leadership and the genius of Foch in stemming and finally turning the tide.

Among the individual leaders, aside from Foch, whose names stand out most prominently are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Petain, at the head of the French forces; General Diaz, who on the Italian front, beat back last summer's great Austrian offensive, and later tore Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

Von Hindenburg, King of Germany.

On the German side are von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into world fame by his defeat of the Russians in 1914 and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff, who although frequently credited with being the ablest of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his colleague.

It was in June 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder of Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, and his wife, Austria, backed by

which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd failed to swerve Austria from her course.

Austria-Hungary began hostilities on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia and within a few weeks Germany had joined her, while France, Great Britain had thrown their forces against Germany and Austria. As the war went on the number of nations involved increased until the conflict became the greatest in the history of the world.

Declaring war on France, Germany on August 1, 1914, withdrew her armies toward France by way of Belgium. Fighting for the maintenance of their neutrality, the Belgians checked the oncoming hordes for a time, but within two months the Prussian armies were within a few miles of Paris.

One of the vital moments of the war had arrived. In a battle of dramatic changes the enemy hordes were hurled back to north of the Marne. Turkey soon entered the war on the side of Germany and Italy joined the allies. Bulgaria came in with Germany, and Serbia and Montenegro were overrun. On April 6, 1917, the United States, unable to force Germany by peaceful means to conduct her ruthless submarine warfare in keeping with international law, threw her forces into the struggle.

At that time the imperial government of Russia had been overthrown and a provisional democratic government instituted. In Italy, the armies of King Victor Emmanuel were driving back the Austrians. In France, the French and British were hammering at the German lines with little apparent result.

The Italian Defeat.

The autumn of 1917 witnessed the defeat of the Italian armies and their retreat to the Piave line. Almost simultaneously American troops appeared on the western front for the first time, while the French and British armies were holding positions of strategic importance from the North Sea to Switzerland. During the winter of 1917-18, American aid became more effective and Russia dropped out because of the Bolshevik coup.

Germany, at the beginning of 1918 announced her purpose to end the war by an offensive in France. It was her last mighty effort, and for weeks the world wondered when the enemy hordes would be stopped. The turn in the fighting came on July 18, when Marshal Foch launched the American and French in an attack. Since that fateful day for Germany, the allied armies on all fronts, have met with continued success.

Germany's ultimate defeat became more certain as the summer advanced. The first break in the ranks of the central powers came with the

AMERICA FACES A BIG FOOD TASK

Way Open to Save Millions From Starvation, Administrator Page at Washington

Raleigh, Nov. 18.—State Food Administrator Page is spending a part of this week at Washington in conference with Herbert Hoover and other officials of the Food Administration to discuss plans for the gigantic tasks the Food Administration and the American people have immediately before them.

Mr. Page was frank to say before leaving for Washington that the task of the Food Administration during the next few months will probably be greater than it has been at any time yet, inasmuch as America is pledged to furnish its Allies and the friendly neutrals who have been accounted for with 50 per cent more foodstuffs than was shipped last year and in addition, with the coming of peace, has the responsibility and opportunity to save from starvation literally millions of people in countries to the east of Germany and Austria who heretofore have not been accessible.

"There are 180,000,000 people in Rumania, Russia, Poland and Finland whom we have not been able to reach heretofore," stated Mr. Page. "With the signing of the armistice the way is open to reach these people because shipping will be available and the inland routes of transportation will be re-opened. Practically all of these people are on the verge of starvation. Nothing under high heaven can save literally millions of them from death during the approaching winter unless the American people will deny themselves to a sufficient extent to supply their minimum needs. We cannot hope to supply more than their minimum needs and we shall fail in that unless our people keep constantly in mind the fact that every food product in America is measured today in terms of human lives.

"With shipping available the wheat situation will no doubt be relieved in great degree, but it is not

requirements of Europe. This country, however, is the great food storehouse and we shall have to supply them and we shall have to supply practically all the pork products, fish, dairy products, meats and sugar that go to Europe.

"The indications are that Mr. Hoover will have the entire direction of the stupendous task of distributing foodstuffs to all the needy nations of Europe. His experience in directing the Belgian relief work and as the executive head of the Food Administration in this country and by virtue of that position practically the direction of British, French and Italian food distribution, eminently qualifies him for the great responsibility that would be involved in such a position as is evidently contemplated by President Wilson and the Commissioners at Versailles. Under Mr. Hoover's direction and the direction of the commission of which he will be the head will also come the problem of general rehabilitation, particularly in the stricken sections of northern France and Belgium.

"His should properly be an hour of rejoicing for our people but it is an hour for solemn reflection and earnest work and earnest thought as well. The people of our country have an opportunity to render the world and humanity a service that will not be forgotten as long as history is read. We must not, cannot and will not fail to make the most of this opportunity for service, even to the denial from our well nourished bodies of those essential food products which most conveniently and satisfactorily be transported and used to save human lives on the other side. Some of those lives which may be saved are the lives of the wives and children of our former enemies. We must go to the full length."

A construction force is here this week building a spur track from the Norfolk and Southern Railroad to a gravel deposit on the lands of F. J. McGinnis above Lillington. Mr. McGinnis has a large contract to furnish gravel for government construction work. The spur crosses the farm of Mr. E. A. Stewart, and he is objecting to the construction most strenuously, and there will probably be some litigation before the work progresses much farther.—Harnett Post.

defection of Bulgaria late in September. Turkey signed armistice terms the last of October and Austria-Hungary tendered the white flag to Italy on November 4, when hostilities ceased on all the Austrian fronts. Germany attempted to bring about a negotiated peace, but how great was her failure is shown by the fact that her headquarters for the last

of the great world tragedy.