

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Domestic

The Georgia Peanut Growers' Association was formally organized at Albany, Ga.

Employment by business men of lawyers to represent them in matters before the war industries board is unnecessary. Every citizen is on equal footing before the board, and will be treated as an American citizen.

The war industries board's new committee on cotton distribution announces that the committee will exercise its supervision through existing agencies by controlling the quantity and quality of cotton used by domestic and foreign commerce.

The United Confederate Veterans unanimously elected Gen. K. M. Van Zandt of Fort Worth, Texas, commander-in-chief. Those the commanders of the three divisions of the organization and adjourned their twenty-eighth annual reunion, leaving the location of their next reunion to be determined by a committee headed by General Van Zandt and the division commanders.

Mrs. A. McDermotte Wilson of Atlanta was elected president of the Confederate Memorial Association.

A resolution recommending that the Sons of Veterans be admitted as members of the United Confederate Veterans was defeated, at Tulsa, Okla., the veterans voting vociferously not to make veterans out of any one who had not fought in the war.

A six-pound shell fired across Long Island sound from Fort Totten over the bows of a steamer bound east struck a residence on City Island and demolished part of its foundation wall. No one was injured, but the 300 inhabitants of the island rushed out of their homes in a panic. A police inquiry at Fort Totten brought an expression of regret for the occurrence, with the explanation that imperative orders had been received to stop the steamer.

Washington

The Chilean government has ordered the naval authorities to occupy with armed forces all the interned German ships in Chilean harbors. Crews of German ships self-interned in Chilean waters recently attempted to damage or sink the vessels.

The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentality indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at, the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, "will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows." This was President Wilson's answer to the recent peace talk from the central powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

The number of prisoners thus far captured by the Americans in their offensive is now placed at eight thousand, of whom 125 are officers. Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian author-aviator, landed in France from an airplane in which he had flown from Italy across the Alps. His flight was 290 miles.

The British forces on the Macedonian front have captured the Bulgarian city of Strumitza.

Germany intends to send a violent protest to Bulgaria against Premier Malingov's request for an armistice, and will demand that he be court-martialed for high treason.

The allied troops in Macedonia have captured more than ten thousand prisoners. More than two hundred guns have been taken.

In all fifty-two thousand prisoners have been taken by the allied troops in the Macedonian campaign.

Premier Malingov of Bulgaria has made an offer of an armistice to the allies, according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The messages state that the premier's offer as made without the support of other members of the cabinet or of the king.

Disaster has overtaken the armies of the Teutonic allies on all fields.

In Palestine the Turks are all but absolutely crushed; in Macedonia the entente forces are harrying their foes and threatening them with similar disaster; in France the British and French troops slowly but surely are eating their way into the vitals of the German defensive positions.

The American people will be asked to subscribe in the three weeks beginning Saturday, September 28, the greatest loan in all history. The treasury department announces that the amount of this, the fourth Liberty Loan, will be six billion dollars. The bonds will bear four and a quarter per cent interest, and will mature in twenty years, with the government reserving the right to pay them in fifteen years, if it so elects.

To add to the demoralization of the Turkish morale, allied aviators are carrying out successful bombing raids against Constantinople.

Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Kerensky government by the Bolsheviks, there is emerging a central authority which official and diplomats in Washington hope will be able to re-establish order and renew the fight against the central powers.

Official information has reached the Russian embassy in Washington that the pan-Russian conference at Oufa, European Russia, which has been recognized by all the provisional governments opposing the Bolsheviks, including the Siberian government, has constituted a committee of five as the lawful authority for all Russia. This committee will be responsible to the constituent assembly of all Russia, which will convene next January 1, provided 250 members attend.

Count von Hertling, German imperial chancellor, complains of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson essential had met from the American executive. The chancellor says he favors the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportion, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of the small nations.

European

Gen. Franchet d'Espery, commanding the allied armies in Macedonia, has telegraphed to the French government that a high Bulgarian officer has presented himself in behalf of the commander of the Bulgarian army, asking the suspension of arms for forty-eight hours to permit the arrival of two authorized delegates from the Bulgarian government.

With the welding of the armies of the entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-allied war council apparently has come the first break in the united front of the central powers. Bulgaria, smaller of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck her colors.

If Bulgaria lays down her arms, Turkey, her armies shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will be cut off from her allies. Military observers believe the Ottoman empire, therefore, will have no other course left but to follow in the wake of Bulgaria.

Liberated territory in Palestine will be administered under the agreement reached between the British, French and Russian governments in 1916. England and France will carry out the scheme.

Discussing the general situation of the allies, Field Marshal Foch says: "The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

Field Marshal Foch says: "The British army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. The French is the same old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

More than forty-five thousand prisoners and 265 guns have been taken by the British in their successful offensive in Palestine. This is the official announcement.

The British army operating east of the Jordan in Palestine are in a favorable position to cut off the retreating Turks north along the Hedjaz railway.

England's army now numbers eight million five hundred thousand men, and her navy has in excess of eight million tons. From a standing army of 300,000 the land forces jumped to 5,000,000 through the volunteer system.

Although the British shipping losses were lower, there was a slight increase in the total allied and neutral shipping losses due to enemy action and marine risk in August over July.

Philip Scheidemann, majority Socialist leader in the German reichstag, says: "We are suffering now because we undervalued our enemies. I regard the Brest-Litovsk treaty as an obstacle to peace. This king-making business in the east must terminate. So far as Belgium is concerned we ought to have spoken sooner, and differently. The submarine warfare has lined America against us."

There is evidently a change in front of the Centrist party in Germany. Herr Grocher sharply criticized the government in the reichstag and cited an order by the war office August 11 which prohibited public speeches regarding the reichstag peace resolution.

In Macedonia, the situation of the Bulgarians and Germans daily grows more critical as the allied forces steadily maintain their pressure against them.

In Turkey the latest operations of the British and Arab tribesmen friendly to the allied cause seemingly forecast the complete destruction or capture of the Ottoman troops in Palestine on both sides of the River Jordan. Haifa and Acre have been taken by the allied troops.

In both Macedonia and Palestine the entente allied forces are giving the already badly beaten Bulgarians, Germans and Turks no rest.

The British and Greeks have advanced on both sides of the Vardar to a depth averaging about ten miles over a front of twenty miles.

In an address to Austrian officers at Briey, near Metz, Emperor William recalled to them that they had before them, on this front the Americans, who had promised France to give her Alsace-Lorraine and who wished, he said to add big deeds to their words.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committee, in co-operation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 10th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

HOW GERMANS ARE DELUDED

Ridiculous Statements Made by Kaiser's Government Prove How Real is Fear of America.

A poster recently issued by the imperial German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people form the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature that the bureau of publicity of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty loan.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a Decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn forces; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean. A French poster also is reproduced in the German poster and the meaning so twisted as to make it appear that France is very badly in need of food.

Two millions of the booklets have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in theaters where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

The enormous figure of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, indicative of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army, in his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transport of one-half million men. But it cannot ship them!" Below Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary reinforcements." The catchline of this section of the poster is "Russia's army of millions could not down Germany," and on the skirt of the Russian soldier's overcoat are printed these words: "Russia used up altogether fifteen million men in vain!"

HOW LOAN IS APPORTIONED

Minimum Amount of Money Which Each Federal Reserve District is Asked to Raise.

Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. Following are the quotas and percentages of the total by federal re-

On the opposite side of the poster is this catchline: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons," and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons." Commenting on these statements, the poster further declares "America cannot increase her gross registered tons for 1918 by more than two to two and a half million tons. Our U-boats sink twice as quickly as England and America can build!"

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scuffed the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy defying the cowardly submarines, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1919 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,011 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,089,333 tons.

"The distance from New York to England, the Boche points out," comments the bureau of publicity publication, "is two hundred times greater than that from England to France, from which he spells 'Opportunity for the German U-boats.' Pityful is this boast in face of the facts. Instead of the U-boat being an unconquerable engine of war, as the Hun confidently expected, it has become the sinking foe of fishing smacks and other isolated craft. The vast army of Liberty Bond buyers, thirty millions strong, has built an unbroken bridge over the Atlantic ocean into the heart of the enemy's strongholds. Across this bridge there are streaming our millions of fighting men, as good as the world has ever known, munitions and equipment that have been wrought by those back home, whose determination is that the American fighting man shall lack nothing that he needs."

As a back-handed slap at the French, the German propagandists have reproduced a French poster which pleads with French people to eat less in order that the United States may send over more man power. The French poster pointed out that if every person in France would save a hundred grams of food a day that the American reinforcements could be increased a division a month. The French catchline on this poster was "Does France want wheat or men?" and the German poster remarks "Also the allies are now beginning to have their doubts!"

In a further effort to convince the German people that it will be impossible for the United States to transport troops to France, the German section of the poster says that ten tons of freight space are required for every soldier in crossing the water. The truth is that a soldier requires less than one-half this amount of space.

Summing up all the falsehoods which the German poster contains, the booklet says: "The War Lord of Germany may have the futile hope that his people will devour in the place of food, such statements as the foregoing. Falsehoods, however, are poor substitutes and are likely to aggravate rather than appease when the deluded people of Germany learn that every requirement of the American soldier will be met by his patriotic and unqualified support back home. If a single soldier required ten tons of freight space, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half of that.

"As for Germany's statement that even if the United States built from two and a half million gross registered tons in 1918, it would not mean deliverance for the allies, no further comment is needed than that by July of this year the 2,000,000-ton mark has been passed. If further refutation of the Hun boast of his U-boat prowess were needed, it might be stated that less than 500 American soldiers have lost their lives in the present war as a result of U-boat attacks."

Closing the booklet is this striking quotation from Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the barrage which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

BULGARIA YIELDS TO FOCH'S FORCES

ARMISTICE IS CONCLUDED BY WHICH "CZAR OF BALKANS" IS PUT OUT OF WAR.

TURKEY IS NEXT IN ORDER

Rear Invasion of Austria Made Easy for Allies of Which Fact Advantage Will Be Taken.

Bulgaria is definitely out of the war, and Turkey, virtually out off from communication with her allies and her armies in Palestine almost annihilated, likely soon will be forced to sue for a cessation of hostilities against her.

Seeing eventual defeat staring her in the face through the swift progress of the Serbian, Italian, British, Greek and French troops in the reclaiming of Serbia and the invasion of Bulgarian territory, the Bulgars begged for an armistice, reserving to themselves no conditions. All the territory now held by King Ferdinand's men is to be evacuated, the Bulgarian army is to be immediately demobilized and all means of transport inside the kingdom, even along the Danube, is to be given over into allied hands.

Thus, in addition to the isolation of Turkey, the back door to a direct invasion of Austria-Hungary is flung wide open to the allies and doubtless the time is not far distant when advantage to the full will be taken of the new avenue through which the enemy can be reached. With the debacle in Serbia and Bulgaria complete, the Austro-Hungarians in Albania soon will be put to the test, and when their evacuation to their own borders is accomplished, the allies will have welded an iron semi-circle about the central powers from the Black sea to the North sea.

TERMS UPON WHICH BULGARIA DEFINITELY LAYS DOWN ARMS

London.—The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the entente allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately, and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively to Greek and Serbian troops.

All questions of territorial rearrangements in the Balkans was purposely omitted from the convention.

The armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

CLIMAX OF BATTLE REACHED TO SAVE IMPERILED WORLD

New York.—There can be no mistaking the fact that Foch's battle has reached its climax. Within a brief period, perhaps of hours, certainly days, a German retreatment out of Northern France is assured. German resistance, tremendous and sustained in certain sectors, is breaking down completely at others.

Foch's tactics are now clearly revealed. The period of maneuvers is over. The moment in the battle has arrived when a decision is to be sought and from the Yser to the Meuse Foch is throwing in his last reserves. The pace cannot be long maintained; the "event," to use the Napoleonic term, is in sight.

NO LONGER ONE OFFENSIVE BUT SIX, ALL CO-ORDINATED

London.—It is no longer one offensive, but half a dozen, all co-ordinated. In Belgium King Albert and General Plumer are winning the battle of Ypres; in French Flanders and Artois, Horn, Bing and Rawlinson are fighting victoriously the battle of Cambrai; above the Aisne Mangin is winning the battle Nivelle lost in 1917; in Champagne, Gouraud is winning the contest only partially won by Petain in 1915.

REPRISALS TO BE TAKEN IF GERMANS MURDER PRISONERS

Washington.—The American government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns, gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisal will be taken.

Secretary Lansing's reply declares that the use of shotguns is sanctioned by The Hague convention, and cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR MILITARY HIGHWAY

AN ORGANIZATION, COMPLETE AND COMPACT FORMED AT CITY OF ROCKINGHAM.

CHARLOTTE - TO - WILMINGTON

Highway Commission of the State Appealed to to Immediately Make Survey of Route.

Rockingham.—A complete and compact organization, enthusiastic and determined, then it was apparent here that Charlotte and Wilmington will be connected by a military highway in the not very distant future.

Several hundred enthusiastic roads advocates representing all 100 counties along the line from Rocklenburg to New Hanover, including except Brunswick, met here and formed a compact and permanent organization to be known as the Charlotte-to-Wilmington Military Highway Association, and adopted resolutions leading to the achievement of its purpose.

The officers of the permanent organization are: President, T. L. Hamlet; Charlotte; first vice president, G. Herbert Smith, Wilmington; second vice president, E. A. Largent, Hamlet; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Wilkison, Charlotte. The executive committee, of one member from each county represented, heads the board of directors of 10 members elected in each county composing the association.

Patriotism and good roads enthusiasm bubbled over frequently. Speakers were so enthusiastically applauded and the applause took the form of a chorus of yells when speakers in patriotic vein, mentioned the name of Wilson or Pershing or spoke of the American army going to Berlin.

The principal resolutions adopted and reported by the committee of one member from each county represented, read by Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, follow:

"That this convention heartily endorse the military highway from Charlotte to Wilmington.

"That the senators and representatives in Congress from North Carolina be requested to at once introduce a bill to secure an act of Congress authorizing the secretary of the treasury to float a bond issue for the construction of said military highway in such sum as they shall be advised necessary for the purpose and under such rules, regulations and restrictions as may be deemed wise and expedient.

Another Horrible Accident

Greensboro.—A horrible accident occurred here when the Ford roadster of J. N. Allen was struck by the passenger train from Raleigh at the Washington street crossing of the Southern. In the machine were Mrs. Allen, their little five-year-old son, Paul Allen, and a colored nurse, Virginia Graves. The colored nurse jumped when she saw that a collision was inevitable, and escaped with a broken leg. The little boy was instantly killed, his body being cut in two and terribly mangled. Mr. and Mrs. Allen both sustained severe injuries. It is thought that Mrs. Allen will recover, but Mr. Allen had regained consciousness at the time of this writing. Relatives of the unfortunate young couple were wired immediately after the accident, and their arrival is awaited before arrangements are made for the funeral of the little son.

To Aid in Loan Drive

Washington.—The bar of Beaufort county unanimously resolved that the calendar of fifty-five civil cases set for trial at the October term of the superior court be continued by Judge W. M. Bond, be requested, after disposal of the motion docket and unfinished business, to adjourn the term and devote his time from this court in aid of the fourth Liberty Loan.

Charlotte's Loan Quota

Charlotte.—Charlotte's quota of the fourth Liberty loan has been placed at \$3,306,000, and the allotment to North Carolina is \$29,900,000, according to a telegram received by H. M. Victor, chairman of the Liberty loan committee for Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, from the federal reserve bank at Richmond. Mr. Victor said he was unable to conclude from the text of the telegram whether or not the quota for Charlotte was also the quota for the county.

Map of Radio Site

Monroe.—County Surveyor R. W. Elliott has been engaged for the past week in making a survey and preparing a map of the land near Baker, about four miles west of Monroe, which the government is considering erecting the largest radio plant in the world. Three men connected with the government have arrived to give the land a second inspection and went away favorably impressed. The radio station in all probability will be located on the site at Baker.