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## Wednesday, November 13th, 1918

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# UNITED REALTY COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

## PROVIDE JOBS FOR MAIMED FIGHTERS

They Will Be Trained in Remunerative Vocations.

Canvass of the Ford Motor Plant Reveals That There Are Thousands of Jobs That Can Be Filled By Crippled Men.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Plans for training and placing in remunerative positions soldiers and sailors in the war worked out by the United States employment service and the federal board for vocational education are ready to be put into operation.

The employment service has instructed its representatives throughout the country to obtain information that will be helpful in the placement of partially disabled soldiers and sailors. Surveys of labor needs will be made in conference with employers to determine where such men can be used efficiently.

The board for vocational education will maintain in each hospital for the treatment of wounded a representative who will confer with disabled men before their discharge from the hospital. If a man desires to continue in the occupation he was engaged in before the war and is fitted for it, help will be given him in finding work in that calling; should his injuries make it necessary for him to seek a new means of livelihood, he will be advised of the lines in which he can enter without finding his injuries a handicap and a course of training in the work to be adopted will be offered. Every effort will be made to assist disabled men toward that occupation in which they are most interested and for which, because of aptitude and experience on one hand and handicaps on the other, they are best fitted.

After the vocational adviser has assisted the recuperating patient to choose a suitable occupation, his case, with full information, will be referred to a local board in his community made up of two representatives of the district employment office, one a physician, two representatives chosen from the locality, one to be an employer and the other a representative of labor. The board will see to his training, and while it is in progress he will be supported by the government and given the same allotment and family allowance for dependents as when he was in military or naval service. His expenses, in the main, will be covered from the compensation provided in the vocational rehabilitation act.

Manufacturing establishments, offices and farms will be used to give preliminary training, especially for those occupations not yet regarded as being within the school or college field. Afterward, through the employment service, a permanent suitable position will be found for him. The board will keep in touch as friend and adviser for such period after employment is found as may be necessary to complete his re-establishment as a civilian worker.

A canvass recently made at the Ford motor plant at Detroit, showed the following: Jobs that could be filled by legless men, 670; by one-legged men, 2,637; one-armed men, 715; not totally blind men, 10. The time to become efficient at these jobs is estimated for 1,743, one day or less; for 1,481, one day to one week; for 251, one week to two weeks; for 543, one month to one year; for 43, one to six years.

## GERMANY MUST PAY DAMAGES TO ALLIES

(Continued from Page One.) addresses. They must point out, however, that Clause Two to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to congress on January 8th, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, and that governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. It is it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

"I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice. "Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

The note now is on the cables. In 24 hours it should be in the hands of the Germans; in 48 hours the world may know whether an immediate end of the war is at hand.

Publication of the details of the armistice terms still is withheld. They may not be made known until the Germans have accepted or rejected them the course followed by the allies in dealing with Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria. Only the details are in doubt, however, and no one questions that acceptance means abject surrender.

The statement has been authorized that the drastic conditions under which Austria passed out of the war have been followed by the allies and answer for further information, officials said tonight the statement of Clemenceau, cabled from Paris by the Associated Press told the story.

"The terms," said M. Clemenceau, "are what President Wilson himself recommended to us for the security of our troops, the maintenance of our superiority and the disarmament of the enemy, in so far as that is necessary to prevent a resumption of hostilities." Secretary Lansing's note, the first hint of what has been going on in the momentous conferences at Paris between Colonel House and the allied premiers. It quotes a "memorandum of observations" by the allied governments on the president's correspondence with the German authorities, disclosing the approval of the president's peace program, with reservation of freedom of action in the peace conference on the most question of freedom of the seas and a specific statement that by restoration is meant that Germany must make compensation for all damage done to civilian populations and their property "by land, by sea and from the air." This last specification in which President Wilson concurs, means German payment for towns and cities destroyed and countryside devastated, for ships sunk by submarines and raiders. It means German payment of damages to the families and dependents of civilians killed or carried off in violation of the rules of war.

Thus, much of the real work of a peace conference has been done in advance. The spokesmen of Germany have accepted the president's terms; now they must accept the allied qualifications if they want to stop the advance of the allied and American armies. The guarantee that final peace conditions will be dictated under interpretation of principles by the victors without undue argument by the vanquished is provided in the armistice terms.

In placing the matter of an armistice in Marshal Foch's hands and at the same time informing the Germans through President Wilson, the associated nations have strictly observed the diplomatic amenities while maintaining the purpose to make the armistice purely military measure and which should afford no possibility of misunderstanding of the fact that it is offered to a defeated army.

All along there has been a belief that the German high command has been desperately anxious to avoid the mission of the complete defeat of the German arms, hoping instead to make it appear when the inevitable collapse came that the army was still in being, formidable and able to fight on indefinitely and that it ceased the struggle not at the demand of its enemies on the front, but solely because of orders to do so from the civil government now at least nominally in control.

For this reason the American and allied leaders determined that to convince the German people themselves that their idolized and feared military machine had been crushed the military leaders must be forced to capitulate on the field of battle.

The important reservation by the allies as to freedom of the seas is said here to be due largely to a desire to avoid a later protest of deception, since it is known that the German idea of freedom of the seas is very different from that held in Washington or the allied capitals. President Wilson's statement on this subject which has been accepted by the Germans was included in the 14 principles enunciated in his address of January 8. The second clause said:

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Very soon after the address "Was developed anxiety developed in Europe and particularly in England, as to just what was meant by Article 2. Apprehension was openly expressed in the English press that this involved abandonment of the right of blockade and of the right to capture enemy property on the high seas and perhaps even curtailment of the right to maintain fortified naval bases which might not

only render the British navy largely valueless as an offensive agency but limit its usefulness in protecting the empire. It appeared that these were precisely the objects sought by Germany, whose war lords hoped to neutralize the predominance of British naval forces while maintaining in full efficiency its own land armies.

Alsace-Lorraine is not mentioned in the allied memorandum. The entente governments know, however, and it is assumed that the Germans understand that "by righting the wrong" done to France President Wilson meant in the term accepted by Germany, the return of the lost provinces to France.

## FRANCO-AMERICANS SHAKE GERMAN PIVOT

(Continued from Page One.) this morning. General Debeny's men entered Guise at 6:30 o'clock and pushed on six miles further west in close pursuit of the German rear guards. The German artillery began a strong reaction upon the French positions southwest of the Ely Seraincourt road at 7 o'clock this afternoon and tonight it continued very active along the Aisne between Rethel and Attigny.

## GERMANS IN JEOPARDY ALL ALONG THE FRONT

(Continued from Page One.) seems probable large numbers of them are destined to be cut off and forced to surrender. Likewise the crossing of the Meuse river by the Americans places in peril the large enemy forces in Lorraine south of Metz. There are indications that operations with a view to overwhelming the enemy in this region are in the making. The German official communication of Tuesday announced that the Americans had made partial thrusts west of the Moselle river which runs through Metz.

Reclaimed by the allied troops through thousands of Germans having been made prisoner and large numbers of guns and quantities of stores have been captured. In addition the enemy has suffered terrible loss in men killed or wounded. Viewing the situation from the military map, the crisis on the battlefield is at hand. The Germans have come to the realization that the German military machine is the master of the German machine. Therefore, they are giving ground everywhere before it, seeking their border line in order to prevent being crushed.

## FOE RETREATING FROM THE SCHELDT TO THE AISNE

London, Nov. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans are retreating on a 75-mile front from the river Scheldt to the river Aisne. In the face of the German retreat the situation changes so rapidly hour by hour that it is impossible to give a definite idea of the allied advance.

Roughly the allies have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavay, which is eight miles west of the fortress of Maubeuge. The allies are within two miles of Bavay. They have captured the whole of Mormal forest except the eastern edge.

Then the line runs from Marolles to the western edge of Neuveon forest, two miles east of Guise, two miles south of Marle, and along the Serre river to Clermont river and then in a straight line to Chateau Porcien.

Owing to the bad weather, the allied pursuit has lost touch with the enemy's main body. French troops have crossed the Ardennes canal on both sides of Lechesne and have advanced for a distance of about a mile.

The Americans have crossed the bridgehead south of Duna, on the river Meuse, but have not yet occupied Duna.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE KEEPING UP THEIR PRESSURE

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Nov. 5.—(Reuters)—The third and fourth British armies and the first French army maintain their heavy pressure against the crumbling enemy defenses. The British this morning were nearly too thirds of the way through the forest of Mormal, the infantry being east of a line through Locquignol and Les Grandes Patures.

This advance meant that the British had got through the very formidable fringe of defenses along the western side of the forest. Before them they now have only hurriedly improvised machine gun posts.

## FRENCH AT SOME POINTS SCORE SIX-MILE ADVANCE

Paris, Nov. 5.—The retreat of the Germans between the Sambre canal and the Argonne gained impetus today, according to the French announcement tonight. The French troops cleared the enemy out of large sections of territory making an advance which at certain points reached a depth of more than six miles.

## TWENTY-FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS DEFEATED

London, Nov. 5.—The British armies in the sector between the Sambre and the Scheldt have defeated in the bat-

tle which began Monday, 25 German divisions, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. In addition to capturing many more villages today the British have passed through the great Mormal forest.

## REPUBLICANS SHOW GAINS IN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One.) republican senator from the state since 1905.

Nebraska—Senator Norris, republican, running very close with former Governor Morehead.

New Hampshire—Governor Keyes leading for full term; very close with Moses, republican, leading for short term.

New York—Smith, democrat, leading Whitman, republican, but Whitman gaining as up-state returns are tabulated.

New Jersey—Senatorial contest so close the outcome may not become known until this state has been tabulated, but republicans are leading for both long and short terms.

Ohio—With a little less than a fifth of the state reported, Governor Cox was leading former Governor Willis, republican. The prohibition issue was in doubt.

Rhode Island—With 17 districts missing Senator Colt, republican, appeared to be re-elected by at least 3,000 over Representative O'Shaunessy, democrat, and it was indicated that all three republican candidates for the house have been re-elected.

South Dakota—Re-election of Governor Norbeck, republican, was claimed by the republicans.

Vermont—Republican ticket elected.

West Virginia—Elkins, republican candidate for the senate, was leading former Senator Watson, democrat.

Wisconsin—Governor Phillip, republican, elected by plurality estimated at 15,000 to 40,000 as against 63,000 two years ago.

## Ford Apparently Beaten.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—Returns tabulated at 11:30 Tuesday night from one-fourth of the precincts in Michigan gave Lieut. Commander Truman H. Newbury, republican, a lead of approximately 5,000 over Henry Ford, democrat, for U. S. senator. Republican state headquarters claim Newbury's election by at least 40,000 majority over Ford.

Incomplete figures seem to indicate the re-election of the republican congressman. In the second district Congressman Samuel W. Beakes, democrat, is running behind Earl C. Mchener, republican.

Early returns show a majority in favor of the suffrage amendment. If the present ratio is maintained the amendment will be adopted by 10,000 majority.

## Kansas Goes Republican.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 5.—Reports from

all over the state indicate that the republican candidates, state, senatorial and congressional, have been elected. From every congressional district reports show the republican candidates in the lead. The election of Capper for senator and Allen for governor by big majorities appears certain.

## Victor Berger Elected.

Milwaukee, November 5.—Victor Berger, socialist, was elected to congress today from the Fifth district, defeating William H. Stafford, republican.

Pennsylvania Republican As Usual. Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—William C. Sproul, republican, has been elected governor of Pennsylvania by a large plurality over Eugene C. Bonniwell, democrat, some estimates placing his lead as high as 250,000.

Of the nine candidates on the non-partisan ballot for supreme court, two to be elected, Alexander Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia, present justice, and John W. Kephart, now a judge of the superior court, are elected. William D. Porter, Pittsburgh, is re-elected to the superior court.

## PORTO RICANS EAGER

Volunteered to Supply Labor During Period of War.

Among the Porto Rican laborers who are being transported to America to supplement the labor supply are many men of 60 years or more.

One of the most interesting and at the same time pathetic sights connected with the moving of these great numbers of men to the United States is the eagerness of the old men to reach what they consider a land of promise. They have worked in the island for the whole term of their assistance without a thought that they would ever be able to leave it, until now the war's demands have provided them with opportunities in a new country.

When the first chance came the local office of the department of Labor in San Juan was almost swamped with eager applicants for jobs in America. The men will be used largely in agricultural work in the south, where the climate will not be greatly unlike that to which they have been accustomed and where the agricultural conditions are similar to those in Porto Rico.

## Owen Leading His Opponent.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 5.—Official reports from scattering counties throughout Oklahoma tonight show U. S. Senator Owen leading his republican opponent, W. B. Johnson, contests in the first and eighth congressional districts are close. The democratic incumbents in the six other congressional districts are expected to win.

## Alabama Congressmen Re-elected

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 5.—Congressman John L. Burnett has been re-elected, claiming a majority of 2,500 in the Ninth district, republican. Huddleston in the fifth district, has been re-elected by a vote of five to one over Thompson, republican, while Congressman Blackmon was returned by similar majority over J. A. Gimp republican.

## Beaufont Winner At the Club!

Last night I went into the "used-to-be-bar" and asked the waiter for the best drink he could serve me—reached for the brass rail while waiting for him to get it, but it wasn't there. However, the coldest bottle I've seen in a long time was set down in front of me and say friend, the amber fluid that flowed from that bottle was the finest I've ever tasted—all the snap and zest that any man could want with a little more added. Of course you have already guessed what the name of that drink was—BEAUFONT

Beaufont every time is my newest resolution, but it's not going to be the usual kind I make every year. "Beaufont Ginger Ale" is real Ginger Ale. Yours truly, Jack Wise

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