

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD FOR ALL

Construction and Other Problems Must Be Met.

Lord Mayor of London Addresses Crowd Regarding Peace—British First Lord of Admiralty Also Makes Speech.

London, Nov. 11.—(British Wireless.)—The lord mayor of London who, in response to calls from the crowds, came to the front of the Mansion House, said:

"Citizens of London: Let us congratulate ourselves upon the great work that in four years of strenuous work has now come to an end and that we see before us the result of the strenuous labor of Great Britain and her allies.

"I do not forget that there is still work for every loyal and patriotic citizen in the reconstruction and many other problems which must arise. I will only say now, let us give three cheers for His Majesty."

"The admiral there were calls for a speech from Sir Eric Geddes, the first lord. The crowds had collected there and hastily improvised platforms were erected for the first lord and the members of the board of admiralty. Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Vice-Admiral Beatty (commander of the grand fleet) and these having been given with great fervor, the admiral again asked for a speech, but the cheering drowned all else. The first lord called for cheers for the British blue jackets.

A special service of prayer was held at St. Paul's in the afternoon, the lord mayor and sheriffs attending.

HAIG'S FORCES STOP AT FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER

London, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal Haig reports as follows tonight from headquarters:

"At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avoyes, Jeumont, Sisy, four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Grammont."

EVERYTHING FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT IS GAINED

(Continued from Page One.) peoples revolution sweeping Germany and the terms of the armistice, these officials felt their predictions amply justified.

Having lifted the yoke of militarism from the peoples of the central empires, the allies now turn to tasks of humanity and mercy to bind up their wounds and feed the hungry, meanwhile seeking to guide them to a place in the family of nations from which they can take a part in assuring that another such fifteen hundred days of blood and horror need never come again.

Evacuation, reparation and restitution are the keywords of the armistice. Here are the principal things Germany must do, or powerless before the victorious allied armies, will have them done for her:

Immediate evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxembourg, Russia and Rumania without further destruction or harm to inhabitants.

Then, occupation by American and allied troops of all the countries on the west bank of the Rhine.

Creation of a neutral zone in a strip of territory on the east bank of the Rhine.

Meanwhile, as a guarantee of good faith, the occupation by American and allied troops of Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, the principal crossings of the Rhine.

On the eastern front all German troops are to be withdrawn from territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey.

Then, the German war machine must be dismantled.

American and allied prisoners are to be repatriated without reciprocal action by the associated governments and civilians dragged off into slavery from the invaded territories are to be returned.

The provision for compensating the occupied territories for the havoc wrought by the invaders is contained in a simple sentence: Reparation for damage done.

As a step to restoring the map lines the treaties of Brest-Litovsk, which laid Russia prone, and of Bucharest, which plundered Rumania, must be abandoned. Money, supplies, precious metals and other valuables looted from the invaded countries must be returned in trust to the allies until the conclusion of peace.

In the west, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, the valuable stores of iron and coal, all the stores and supplies in Belgium with arms and armaments must be handed over.

In the east, the Black Sea ports slavers from the Russians must be surrendered; in the Baltic forts and defenses barring the way at the Cattegat must be delivered and there must be free access to the sea for the allies.

The allied blockade is to remain unchanged. Meanwhile German merchant ships are to be delivered for the purpose of carrying food to the starving; Germany is to notify the neutrals they are free to trade with the associated governments without molestation.

In a word, the iron ring is tightened and at her borders the civilized world waits while Germany reforms herself from within.

The duration of the armistice is thirty days and various periods are specified within those thirty days for compliance with certain specific terms.

One provision of the armistice was inserted after the German revolutionaries took possession of the German fleet. It provides that if the fleet is not delivered as specified in the agreement, the associated governments may occupy the Heligoland fortress as an advanced base to secure possession of it.

And now, having clipped the military

666 cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, or Bilious Fever, by killing the parasite causing the fever.

Fine strengthening tonic.

autoocracy of its fangs the associated governments will wait for the next thirty days while the terms of the armistice are being carried out to see what sort of a government in Germany they will have to deal with.

In his address to congress today, the president sounded a note of warning that unless the German people are fed; unless their distress is relieved, there is danger of bolshevism. The question of what sort of government might arise if the German people are not fed, is a matter for no small anxiety and misgiving.

President Wilson's address 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 communicating 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 Marschall Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them.

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that the great war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture, such as this nation has never known before.

"The president remained standing for two blocks, bowing and waving a small American flag.

MASARYK CHOSEN HEAD OF CZECH REPUBLIC

Race of Eleven Million People Becomes Free For The First Time Since 1620.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The Czechoslovak republic has begun its existence and the Czechs and Slavs, now numbering about eleven million, having thrown off the yoke of Austria-Hungary, become free for the first time since 1620.

Thomas G. Masaryk, formerly professor of philosophy at the University of Prague and since 1915 president of the Czechoslovak national council which was recognized by the United States and the allies as a de facto government, has been selected as the republic's first president.

President Masaryk was informed here of his selection by a cable message. Dr. Edward Benesh, formerly of the University of Prague, has been selected as minister of foreign affairs. Dr. Milan Stefanik, a noted astronomer who has been at the head of the Czechoslovak army in France, has been appointed minister of war.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply relief and to relieve the suffering.

Pressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous task of political re-construction which now faces them in every hour.

"Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distortions that make an ordered life impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the central empire has come political change not merely but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements beside our own it is to rest?

"The present and that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self control and the orderly processes of their governments: the future to those who have the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms, to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by sheer power of example and peaceful accommodation. If they do, the peoples who have, but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They will find to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it is possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. For one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last."

WAR WORK CAMPAIGN MADE A GOOD START

(Continued From Page Five.)

outlined the campaign for the week. Luncheon will be served the committee members each day during the campaign and reports will be made at that time on the progress of the canvassers.

It may be supposed by some that because peace apparently has been secured there will be no further need for raising funds to care for the soldiers. But that idea is far from correct. It has been strongly emphasized by persons in position to clearly understand the situation that the need for welfare work such as the seven organizations connected with the drive are carrying on will continue for at least a year after the actual conclusion of peace.

Welfare agencies will have the greatest task of their existence during the reconstruction period, it is declared. The period of fighting is joy and excitement for the soldier. The dullness of routine is unbearable, and when the peace arrives, the soldier will need every word of cheer that can be spoken to brighten and every good influence available to hold them in restraint until they have been brought safely back to America.

It required 18 months to get our soldiers to France, and their transportation was accomplished under pressure. It is inconceivable that their return home can be accomplished in less than the same length of time, and during that period the united war work agencies will be indispensable to the soldier.

With these facts in mind, there is no doubt that every citizen in New Hanover county will dig down into his pocket during the remaining six days of the campaign and make a contribution toward keeping the American soldiers well and happy until they return home.

Stop Itching Eczema

Never mind how often you have tried and failed, you can stop burning, itching eczema quickly by applying a little zemo furnished by any druggist for 35c. Extra large bottle, \$1.00. Healing begins the moment zemo is applied. In a short time usually every trace of eczema, tetter, pimples, rash, blackheads and similar skin diseases will be removed.

For clearing the skin and making it vigorously healthy, always use zemo, the penetrating, antiseptic liquid. It is not a greasy salve and it does not stain. When others fail it is the one dependable treatment for skin troubles of all kinds.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

PRESIDENT IS GIVEN TUMULTUOUS RECEPTION

His Car Proceeds Up Pennsylvania Avenue at Snail-Like Pace Owing to the Great Crowds.

Washington, Nov. 11.—In the midst of Washington's peace celebration tonight, President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson seated beside him, drove down Pennsylvania avenue through throngs of shouting merry-makers. He was recognized by few.

When the president was returning up Pennsylvania avenue to the white house the great throngs of merry-makers recognized him and gave him a tumultuous reception.

The presidential machine, flanked by others carrying secret service men, was forced to proceed at a snail-like pace with the congested traffic on Pennsylvania avenue, where the principal demonstration was held.

When the merry-makers learned that Mr. Wilson was abroad they surged into the street, cheering lustily and crowded around the automobile until at times it was brought to a standstill.

As the machine finally turned into Fifteenth street, a sailor, carrying a large American flag, pushed through the throng and held the emblem over Mr. Wilson's head. The president arose and saluted and a great cheer went up from the crowd.

The president remained standing for two blocks, bowing and waving a small American flag.

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BRITISH BATTLESHIP BRITANNIA TORPEDOED

Warship Sunk off Gibraltar Saturday—39 Officers and 672 Men Were Saved.

London, Nov. 11.—The British battleship was torpedoed near the west entrance to the straits of Gibraltar on November 9 and sank three and a half hours later, according to an admiralty announcement tonight. Thirty-nine officers and 672 men were saved.

The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,250 tons, was launched at Portsmouth, 1914. She was 433 feet long, had a speed of approximately 19 knots and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of four 12-inch guns.

Sailor Shot and Killed.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 11.—W. R. Fehr, of United States navy and attached to the electrical school at the naval base, Norfolk, was shot and killed here today during a fight between sailors and negroes. The sailor declared they were assaulted without provocation and that others escaped being shot only by prostrating themselves to the pavement. The negroes escaped. Fehr was 23 years old and hailed from Reading, Pa.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE READ FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream this parallel upon the west frontier. Evacuation by the enemy on the Rhine shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the map annexed.

6. In 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, munitions, equipment not required 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 be moved to the west by means of communication of every kind. Railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

7. Civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the allied powers by the end of the period fixed for evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of the railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the up-keep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entirely in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the armistice.

All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

8. 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.

9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States in occupied territory. The up-keep of the troops or occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

10. 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.

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

12. Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany:

13. 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 1, 1914.

14. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors and military officials as well as military regiments now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

15. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other act of war with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

16. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

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

18. Clause concerning East Africa: Unconditional capitulation of all German colonies opening in East Africa within one month.

19. General clauses: Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, of all German prisoners of war, on 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 19, with the reservations of the present armistice.

20. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done by the German armistice in force no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses.

21. Immediate restitution of cash deposits, securities, bonds, stocks, shares, and in general return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private property in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signatures of peace.

22. Concerning marine and naval conditions: 23. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all submarines and surface vessels.

24. Notification to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

25. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of all nations and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

26. Surrender to the allies and the United States of American of 150 German submarines which all are to be completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

27. The following German surface warships which all are to be completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or for the want of them, in al-

Condensed Statement of the Condition of The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company Wilmington, N. C., at Close of Business Nov. 1, 1918.

Table showing assets: Loans and Discounts \$2,799,928.72, United States Liberty Loans 349,846.90, Stocks and Bonds, including North Carolina State Bonds 165,400.00, Banking House 50,000.00, Other Real Estate 2,300.00, Cash on hand and due from Banks 179,676.91, Invested Trust Funds 147,500.00. Total assets \$3,694,652.53.

Table showing liabilities: Deposits \$2,980,272.88, Payments made on Liberty Bonds purchased through us 212,524.00, Dividends unpaid 625.55. Total liabilities \$3,193,422.43. This leaves Capital Stock \$100,000.00, Surplus Account 200,000.00, Undivided Profits 112,230.10, Accrued Interest Due Depositors 15,000.00, Unearned Discounts 25,000.00, Building Reserve 49,000.00. Total Excess of Assets Over Liabilities \$ 501,230.10.

Being a Guarantee Fund for the protection of our Depositors, and representing the equity of shareholders in our Company.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company Oldest and Largest North Carolina Savings Bank. C. E. Taylor, President. J. G. Thornton, Asst. Cash. J. L. Williams, Cashier. H. Watters, Vice-President. W. Hull Moore, Asst. Cash. J. W. Norwood, V-President.

While there are many varieties and great quantities of curious fish in the abyssal depths of the ocean (some have been trawled up from depths of three miles or more), none of these are eatable. The limit which fish fit for food is found in 1,600 feet.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste MORGAN'S SAPHORO SCOURING SOAP Economy in Every Cake

THE ARTISTS HIGHER UP. THE STANLEYS Royal Astrologers and Life Readers, who will open their parlors of Science at Villa View. FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1918, where they may be consulted on business chances, changes, position, absent friends and relatives, love, courtship, marriage, separation, etc.

Watch Your Blood Supply, Don't Let Impurities Creep In Pure Blood Means Perfect Health. The average druggist has handled hundreds of medicines in his day, some of which have long since been forgotten. But there is one that has been sold by the druggists throughout this country, for more than fifty years, and that is S. S. S., the reliable blood medicine, that is purely vegetable. Many druggists have seen wonderful results accomplished among their customers by this great old medicine, and they know that S. S. S. is one of the most reliable blood purifiers ever made. Keep your blood free of impurities by the use of this honest old medicine, and if you want medical advice, you can obtain same without cost by writing to Medical Director, Swift Specific Co., 23 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER & MUCOUS MEMBRANES - AT YOUR DRUGGIST - Ask for BY NAME ONLY.