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## AMERICA'S PROGRAM OF WAR AND PEACE STATED BY WILSON

### President in Speech Before Both Houses Set Forth Definite Terms Upon Which Nations Fighting Germany Must Lay Down Arms—Fourteen Concrete Proposals Laid Down.

The President's program of war and peace with definite terms upon which nations great and small fighting Germany against German world domination are ready to lay down their arms was given to the world by President Wilson Tuesday through an address in Congress in joint session.

This program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of the living peoples desiring to live in peace, the President committed the United States to fight and conquer until it is achieved.

He pledged the country to the absolute policy of no separate peace. "We will not be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We will stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by Congress at the President's notice and accepted with a vote of approval that brought to virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British Premier, but was far more specific in the statement of terms, robbing of force to any German peace drive and to confuse the entente and American governments and their people while at the same time presenting a foundation for genuine negotiations whenever the central powers are ready to talk a just peace.

The President's address in full follows:

come their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world to be audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just, and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to ideally or desert others that they themselves wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this trivial and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if anything, our purposes and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond, with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments; and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in

## THE BOYS AT CAMP JACKSON KEPT BUSY

### Drill and Hikes in Order—Many Went Home For Christmas— Rifle Practice.

The Christmas season, together with the severely cold weather, has interfered to a great extent with our program of training. However, every hour has been utilized in instruction of some kind. When the weather was too cold for outdoor work the training has been carried on inside the barracks. The men are being instructed in the nomenclature and use of the automatic rifle and machine gun. The French automatic rifle (Chauchat) and the Lewis machine gun are both being used for instruction. Later other types will be introduced as it is very likely that a number of different types will be used by American soldiers on the firing line, due to the fact that a sufficient number of any one type can not be obtained by the government.

The company has taken several hikes during the past two weeks. Most of the marching this cold weather is in double time as that is the most practical way of keeping from freezing.

The company stood a "bum" rifle inspection Saturday morning, the 5th. As a result about half the men were given extra duty cutting wood and polishing up the grounds. The work had to be done and, of course, the fellows thought it was on that account that their rifles failed to pass the inspection.

Practically all the boys have returned from their Christmas vacation at home and others who remained here during Christmas are preparing to spend a few days at home.

Three men from the company were selected to attend the officers' training camp. They were Sergeant Smith and Shufford and Corporal Guder. All three men came to Camp Jackson in the first five per cent. The camp opened Jan. 5th and will close April 5th, giving a three month course.

The writer has received from the Morganton Red Cross another shipment of sweaters and distributed them to Burke boys in company L and other parts of the camp who did not have sweaters. The last shipment brought the total number up to thirteen. It goes without saying, the sweaters were appreciated by each boy who received one and they all desire herewith publicly to thank the Red Cross for them.

New 1917 model Enfield rifles and bayonets have been issued to take the place of the old Craig type with which we have been drilling. This new Enfield is the rifle we shall use on the firing line. It is supposed by military authorities to be the best rifle made. Anyway, we believe it is perfect enough to get the Kaiser's goat.

CORP. E. C. DENTON.

## DRAFT ACT HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.

### Authority of Congress to Declare War and Provide Armies is Power to Draft Men.

Every contention raised against the selective draft act was swept aside by the Supreme court Monday in an unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice White, upholding the law as constitutional. Authority to enact the statute and to send forces to fight the enemy wherever he may be found, he court held, lies in the clauses of the constitution giving Congress the power to declare war and to raise and support armies.

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it," said the chief justice, "on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice."

The opinion then proceeded to take up and definitely dispose of each of the many questions raised by counsel for the convicted persons whose appeals brought the law before the court.

## Morganton Circuit Conference to Reassemble.

The quarterly conference of the Morganton circuit will reassemble at the Morganton circuit parsonage next Monday, January 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. Parker Holmes will be present and it is desired that each of the eight churches be represented.

Practice the gospel of the clean plate.

## LLOYD-GERGE OUTLINES BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY.

### States Specifically England's War Aims and Terms Upon Which Peace Will Be Made— Does Not Purpose to Destroy Germany.

In phrases whose tersely emphatic words snapped against German autocracy, Premier Lloyd-George made Britain's reply Saturday to Count Czernin's Teutonic peace terms.

"Before permanent peace can come," the Welsh statesman dramatically concluded, "three conditions must be fulfilled."

"First, the sanctity of the treaty must be established."

"Second, there must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed."

"Third, and lastly, there must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

On this keystone arch, the prime minister erected the full structure of Britain's and the allies' war aims.

Britain, he insists was fighting— Not for destruction or disruption of Germany.

Not for destruction of Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

Not merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany.

Not to take Turkey's capital city— Constantinople or her possessions that are predominantly Turkish.

On the other hand, the empire and the empire's allies were battling for these principles:

One: Complete restoration of Belgium.

Two: Reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities.

Three: Neutralization and internationalization of the Dardanelles.

Four: "Reconsideration of the great wrong done to France in 1871," referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

Five: Establishment of an independent Poland, "comprising all genuinely Polish elements, because this is necessary to the stability of western Europe."

Six: Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine all to have separate national conditions.

Seven: Russia's future to be left to decision of the Russian people themselves.

Eight: Inhabitants of the African colonies to be "placed under an administration acceptable to themselves for the purpose of preventing exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and European governments."

"The destruction and disruption of Germany has never been our aim," the premier solemnly declared. "A democratic constitution in Germany would be the most convincing thing that the spirit of military domination had died and would make easier democratic peace negotiations—but that is a question for the German people."

"We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of her capital or her rich lands in Asia. Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish, but merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany."

"We will stand by the French democracy to the death. We demand reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871."

"An independent Poland comprising all the genuinely Polish elements is absolutely necessary to the stability of western Europe."

"The Dardanelles should be neutralized and internationalized."

"Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition and to separate national conditions. What form each shall take it is not necessary to discuss here."

"Unless genuine self-government is granted the Austrian-Hungarian nationalities so long desiring it, it is impossible to hope for removal of the causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace."

"On the same ground, we regard with vital satisfaction the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue and also the legitimate aspirations of those of Rumanian blood and speech."

"It is difficult to speak of Russia without suspension of judgment. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

Lloyd-George scathingly revealed the deceit of the German peace proposals declaring professions as to "self-determination of peoples"— Czernin's own phrase—vanished into thin air. When it was made plain by the Teutons that the price of a repatriated freed Belgium was "leaving

## THE FOOD SITUATION IS GRAVER THAN EVER.

### Shortage Extreme in England, France and Italy — Compulsory Rationing Begins at Once

The food situation in the allied countries of Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war, and is giving American government officials deep concern. Official reports picture extreme food shortages in England, France and Italy.

The fact that conditions in Germany and Austria are far worse offers the only ground for optimism in viewing the situation.

In England and France the situation is described as critical in a cablegram to the food administration from Lord Rhonda, the British food controller, which concluded with these words:

"I view the situation with grave anxiety."

Last Saturday a cablegram from the French government said that the wheat crop had been requisitioned and that the bread ration would be cut to allow only seven ounces of bread daily to all persons except the very poor and those doing hard manual labor. In Italy conditions are not as good perhaps as in either England or France.

Compulsory rationing will be started in England immediately with meats the first commodity to be put under control. Distribution of butter and margarine will be taken in hand next and other foods will be added as they become scarcer. All of the principal foodstuffs will be rationed by April.

"I have repeatedly said in public and private that there is no reason for immediate alarm, although there is every reason for strict economy and precautionary measures," said Lord Rhonda's message. "These statements in some instances have been twisted into a declaration that there is plenty of food in England and France."

"The food position in this country, and I understand in France also, can be described as critical and anxious. As I am now unable to avoid compulsory rationing, I fear it will have to come with long queues of people awaiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessities of life."

Compulsory control of foodstuffs in England, France and Italy was insisted on by the American delegates to the Paris conference and was promised at that time.

## 114,544 Men Captured by British in 1917.

The British war office has issued a summary of the British captures and losses in the war during 1917. The total captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns.

Turkey to decide the fate of the Arabs, Armenians and Syrians and the restoration of Germany's South African colonies.

"Count Czernin is vague," Lloyd-George asserted. "Does he mean that Rumania, Montenegro and Serbia are to be as independent as Germany and other nations?"

"It has been a year since President Wilson asked the belligerents for what they were fighting. The central powers have not yet replied."

Lloyd-George himself announced his address as that of the nation speaking. He explained carefully to his audience—it was at the "man power" conference of the British trade unionists and laborites—that he should be able to state clearly and definitely "not only the principles for which we are fighting, but also their concrete and definite application to the war map."

The prime minister explained he had been "at special pains to ascertain the views of representatives of all sections of thought and opinion throughout the country. He added specifically, he had conferred with former Premier Asquith and former Foreign Minister Grey, and it was understood unofficially that he had likewise conferred by letter with the Irish leader, John Redmond.

London accepted this explanation as evidence of the most complete harmony among all British leaders of thought in the statement of war aims thus announced. Officials held such a pronouncement would serve even more closely to unite every British citizen in the service of the war—in determination to fix those principles by victory over Germany militarism.

## GOV. PATTERSON'S STRONG PROHIBITION ADDRESS

### Former Governor of Tennessee Was Heard by Large Crowd at Baptist Church Tuesday Night in Convincing and Forceful Speech on National Prohibition.

Those who heard ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson at the First Baptist church on Tuesday night in an especially interesting and forceful address on national prohibition, for the subject of which he had chosen, "The Mind of a Nation," were much impressed with both the earnestness and eloquence of the speaker and the convincing argument of the speech.

Most effectually was the time-worn plea for states' rights answered in the reasons which were given that national prohibition should prevail. Throughout the address patriotism was the dominant note. "Patriotism," said the speaker, "consists not merely in flag raising and in parades or any other outward manifestations, but in sacrifice and service. On these must the republic build its surest foundation. Heroism is shown not only by dying for one's country but also by living for one's native land."

Governor Patterson said that the world is moving along so rapidly that it seems almost that we are living in a land of dreams. Present day events outrival Aladdin's lamp and all the old fairy stories. Because we are moving with such rapidity these needs to be a reincarnation of American ideas and principles. The old idea which was once prevalent that liquor was good for every ill has been proven false.

Sometimes it is a good thing for nations as well as individuals to be self critical. Until the present crisis came America as a nation had been following the false gold money; we had become the richest nation in the world and money was our inspiration. The test came and though we are paying a tremendous price for our shortcomings of the past we will emerge from the war with new strength and new ideals. Governor Patterson says he regards the war not as a national evil, but as the instrument of God for bringing forth a better world. He paid high tribute to President Wilson. "We are going to win the war," said he, "because it is right that we should win. What a blessing it is that when the crisis came our nation was so nearly a dry one. To make it entirely so is a fight worthy of every red-blooded American. The time has come for the complete conquest of the liquor traffic. The victory should be nation-wide and world-wide. In Germany beer and brutality go hand in hand. Who can tell how greatly responsible for the present war have been the past generations of beer drinkers in that country? With a sober country and our young manhood clear-eyed and clear-brained we need not fear results. The fight is to clean up the nation, and we must be content with nothing less. America is going dry."

## GLEN ALPINE NEWS ITEMS.

The holidays are over and there is nothing more to do than to resume our usual work. Those who were off to school have come and gone back.

Very little outside work has been done of late on account of the extreme cold and snowy weather.

A case of smallpox has been reported near here. With proper precautions it is to be hoped it will not spread. This is ideal weather for the scattering of this dread disease.

Mr. C. C. Parker, of Toledo, Ohio, is here for a visit to home folks.

Miles Rutherford, colored, lost all his fodder by fire during the holidays. It was in a stable on the farm of Mr. E. R. Orders and was supposed to have been set on fire.

Delsie Branch, colored, living near the Pitts water mill, died at the advanced age of 117 years. She leaves over 100 children, grand and great grandchildren. She was buried at Shiloh church.

A man living here during the cold weather got a stick of wood fast in a heater and lost his temper and took his foot and tried to straighten the stick, and got his foot fast. Before he could get it out, his leg was burned and he had to vbgkqjmfwpypyp badly.

There will be a temperance rally in the Methodist church Thursday night.

JAP.

Glen Alpine, Jan. 9th, 1918.