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THE WORLD WAR HAS ENDED; GERMAN POWER IS BROKEN

Most Stupendous Tragedy in Entire History Has Cost Ten Million Lives—Whole German Empire is Seething With Revolution While William Hohenzollern Is a Fugitive in Holland.

The greatest war in history ended Monday morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1,567 days of horror, during which virtually the whole civilized world has been convulsed.

Announcement of the tremendous event was made at the state departments at 2:45 o'clock that morning and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent by the Associated Press.

Details of the terms dictated by Marshal Foch on Friday are of such a nature as to protect the world from a resumption of the struggle by the Germans.

The terse announcement of the state department did not tell anything of the scene at Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time the armistice was signed. It was stated, however, that at 5 o'clock, Paris time, the signature of Germany's delegates were affixed to the document which blasted forever the dreams which embroiled the world in a struggle which has cost, at the very lowest estimate, 10,000,000 lives.

When the war began the Teutonic alliance was headed by two of the proudest houses in history—the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. Today, William II of Germany is a fugitive in Holland and Charles I of Austria, while he may be still in his country, has been stripped of power and has seen his empire shattered into pieces. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, another of the rulers in the Teutonic combination, has fled from his country, and Mohammed V, of Turkey, who also joined in the attempt of Germany, to dominate the world is dead, slain, it is said, by the hand of an assassin.

While the curtain is rolling down on the most stupendous tragedy in mankind's history, events were moving with terrible swiftness in Germany, the nation about which revolved the plot and counter-plot of the

GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS.

It Is Victory and Peace; the Allied Arms Are Triumphant—Germany On Her Knees Accepted Allied Terms.

An Associated Press dispatch telling of the great news of German surrender and peace is a most excellent summary of the significance of the day when peace came again to the world. It is given herewith in full: Victory—and peace.

After more than four years of struggling, the rights of mankind are served. The greatest day in the history of nations has dawned.

The German militaristic classes—arrogant beyond expression—are in defeat.

Kaiser and crown prince are in flight—refugees in an alien country. Germanic kings and potentates no longer hold their sway.

The allied arms are triumphant. Imperialistic Germany has met the fate that ultimately must come to any country that seeks to rule the world.

Deserted by her allies, Germany, on her knees, is accepting terms of capitulation which amount virtually to abject surrender. Except for actual hostile military invasion, the once great European power, the ambition of the monarch of which was to dominate over all, is in complete defeat.

Beaten on the field of battle, the edict of the allied chief command is that the German armies shall retire into their own home land from all invaded territory. Impotent as the German armies shall be, also as impotent shall be the German fleet. Colonies are lost, and the hand that sought to reach out and attain additional territory is withered by the ruling of the supreme war council at Versailles.

Reparation and restitution, in fact, full compensation of all kinds, is to be made by Germany for all the disaster that has followed her armies and those of her allies throughout the world war.

The handwriting was on the wall for Germany. Her troops had fought valiantly throughout the more than four years of warfare. But what had been considered in Germany an invincible army was beaten in feats of arms by the allied powers. Even before Germany's allied deserts her strength of the nente allies had become apparent. Unprepared, they had resisted for more than three years the assaults of an enemy who had been preparing for combat since the Franco-Prussian war.

With a determination that could never recognize defeat, Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia were overrun. Hard days were experienced by the allies, but the smile of hopefulness—orsatisfaction in ultimate success—never faded. When finally the United States was drawn into the war by Germany's continued violations of international law and of the prospects of humanity, the gleam of the dawn of victory for world democracy rose in the sky.

On the field of battle in France and Belgium the Germans were fast being defeated when they flew the white of submission and asked for terms of peace. Everywhere, from the Belgian coast to the Moselle river the allies were pressing them. It was only a matter of time when their armies were to be decisively beaten on the battle field. Their great fortified lines of resistance had crumpled successively under the impetus of the attacks of their foes. They were being harried everywhere from pillar to post. Even the great Rhine fortifications, it was foreseen, would prove no barrier to the onward rush of the victorious armies. Hence, Germany, deserted by her allies, recognized that defeat stared her in the face and capitulated.

For Germany is a nation—sorn of her imperialistic and militaristic powers—the defeat may not prove in the long run of disadvantage. Already the revolutions throughout the country are tending toward democratization which may prove the salvation of a country once controlled by war lords.

Fighting on the battle fronts ended at 6 o'clock Monday morning, eastern time, in the United States. The armies of the allied forces at that time—even to the second—were hard harrying the enemy.

The British troops were fighting their foes across the Belgian frontier in Belgium. The French had all but cleared the Germans from northern

BASIS OF DEMOBILIZATION TENTATIVELY DECIDED ON

Will Be Ability of Trades and Occupations to Men in Service—Questionnaires Sent to Employers in All Industries.

Demobilization of men in the military and naval service of the United States after their return from France will be carried out largely on a basis of the ability of trades and occupations to absorb them, under a plan being worked out by the labor, war and navy departments and the war industries board. It was said Tuesday that the plan will be submitted to President Wilson in a few days.

The war industries board has sent questionnaires to employers in all industries, asking the needs of each for men and the answers will show where, and when and how rapidly jobs will be ready for discharged soldiers and sailors and what trades are most in need of them. Supplementing this information will be that received from craft boards and community labor boards.

The war labor policies board and the United States employment service will be combined to handle the labor department's end. General Crowder was suggested by some officials as the man best qualified to deal with the task of preserving the balance of power of the labor supply without delaying demobilization operations.

Officials pointed out that with the ending of hostilities there will be a great resumption of private construction and manufacturing, help up and restricted because of war work, and that thousands of skilled laborers soon will be needed in all parts of the country for this work.

Secretary Baker said Tuesday that every phase of demobilization of the army is being carefully studied by war department agencies, but as yet no plans have been finally formulated.

The question of the number of American troops to be retained in France or elsewhere in Europe is being studied on that side, Mr. Baker said, while the general staff is preparing recommendations as to the number to be kept under arms in this country. The problem in Europe remains one of joint operations with the allied nations in after-the-war guarding and other work to be done by the military forces and no conclusions on this point can yet be made.

Mr. Baker said several factors will govern the order in which men will be released from the army. It is obvious, he said, that, as a matter of justice men who had been longest in the service should be released first, but the industrial situation and the special need for men of a certain calling probably will modify the principle of making length of service a guide to order of muster out.

GERMANY LOSES ENTIRE FLEET OF SUBMARINES.

Germany loses her entire fleet of submarines under the armistice terms as amended by Marshal Foch before he signed them with the German envoys Monday morning. Instead of 160 vessels, every one of the undersea pirate craft must be surrendered to the allies and the United States within 14 days.

Eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the supreme war council and as read by President Wilson to Congress were changed under the limited authority for alterations given with the enemy envoys. The State department Monday received and made public the amended articles, with the explanation that no information had come as to how the changes were brought about. Apparently most of them were conceded in response to appeals of the German spokesman, though several besides that touching submarines make the terms more drastic than before.

Instead of 50,000 railroad cars to be surrendered in evacuated territory, the number is made 150,000. On the other hand, the number of machine guns to be delivered by the Germans is reduced from 30,000 to 25,000; German troops in East Africa are permitted to evacuate instead of being required to surrender; provision is made for considering food needs in Germany in the taking of means of transportation and a specific reference to repatriation of German prisoners of war at the conclusion of peace is added.

Another added clause provides for an armistice commission, to which

ARMISTICE BRINGING PEACE TO WORLD SIGNED MONDAY

Germany Has Been Stripped of Power—President Wilson Reads Terms of Armistice—Most Drastic Known in History—Congress Monday Afternoon.

Closely following the abdication on Saturday of Kaiser Wilhelm and the renunciation of the Crown Prince of his rights to the German throne an armistice was signed early Monday morning which meant that peace had come again and that the horrible world war was ended.

The terms of the armistice were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Assembled in the hall of the house, where 19 months ago senators and representatives heard the President ask for the declaration of war, they heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred and sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that there is free trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the national bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns; 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries,

the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies also is included.

The Proclamation.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning President Wilson issued a formal proclamation announcing that the armistice with Germany has been signed.

The proclamation follows: "My fellow-countrymen:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America has fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

Big Potatoes.

No such potatoes are grown in this country as were received by The News-Herald this week from Mr. H. L. Hallyburton, of Orley, Oregon. The three sent weighed seven pounds and four ounces. They are on display at Bristol's Grocery Store. They were quite an expensive gift from Mr. Hallyburton, as the cancelled postage on the box from Oregon to Morganton was \$1.20, besides several revenue stamps. Many old friends here of Mr. Hallyburton's have viewed with interest evidence of his success as a potato grower.

William Ward Wounded.

A letter received last week from Corp. William Ward to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. ard, told of his having received slight wounds in a recent battle. He stated that the wounds were not of a serious nature and that he was getting along nicely.

REPORTED DEATH RUSSEL GREEN IS NOT BELIEVED.

Message Received Last Week By Parents Is Discredited Because of Recent Letters.

A message came last Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Green announcing that their son, Private Russell Green, had been killed in action, July 18th. Because of the fact that ten or twelve letters have been received from the soldier bearing dates later than that of his reported death and because that was the date on which he was wounded, about which he had written friends and relatives, it is believed that a mistake has been made in the announcement. His family and friends are fully convinced that he is still alive and as further evidence substantiating their belief was a letter received Sunday of this week and reproduced below. The letter bore the date of October 16th and is as follows:

Dear Brother:—

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me. I just wanted to let you know I was still on the map. I would have written to you before now but ever since I left the hospital I have been moving from place to place and haven't had a chance to write to any one. I think I will be stationed at this place for some time and can write more often.

I suppose you have been reading about what the marines have been doing in France. I was in a whole lot of it. I went into the big fight on the 8th of June and was wounded on the 18th of July. I lasted longer than I thought I would. In fact, I didn't think I would ever get out alive. The marines have got a name in France that will never be forgotten. The French people give us credit for saving Paris, and the Germans call us "Devil Dogs."

Tell mama I will be home sometime. I will close for this time. Love and best wishes to all.

RUSSELL.
Pvt. R. E. Green, 3rd Marine Guard Co., A. P. O. 716, A. E. F. France.

SILENCE MORE STARTLING THAN DEAFENING ROAR.

What Happened On American Front at Exactly 11 O'Clock Monday Graphically Described

When dawn came Monday morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities. East of the Meuse, regardless of the situation, the American second army attacked in force at 8 o'clock. The onslaught was defeated by a tremendous barrage which was returned in kind by the enemy. For three hours the Americans swept forward, hurling themselves against the wire entanglements.

The German gunfire was devastating. Then, at exactly one minute of 11, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on both sides abruptly ceased.

The silence was more startling than the deafening roar of the barrage. For a brief minute intermittent rifle fire followed; then came a pause, punctuated by rippling cheers from the trenches on both sides of the line. What followed on one sector was perhaps one of the most singular events of the war. Against the sky line figures were suddenly silhouetted. They appeared cautiously at first but soon, growing bolder all along the line, they stood upright. These were Germans.

The Americans were not so cautious. As the barrage died, ending in a final husky rumble in the distance from the big guns, runners went springing along the fire line. Instantly comprehending, the whole line of doughboys leaped from trenches, fox-holes and shell craters, splitting the unaccustomed silence with a shrill cheer. "The roar" of voices was very like an outburst at some great college contest in America when a contestant scores a classic play.

Strange to relate, the defeated enemy joined vociferously in the cheering. The world war was finished.

At one minute before 11 it would have meant death to show one's self above shelter. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was alive with cheering, shouting men, friend and enemy alike. Not

SUMMARY OF VOTE IN BURKE COUNTY.

Total Vote Cast For Each Candidate in the Election Last Week.

Board of elections of Burke county met last Thursday and canvassed the vote cast in Tuesday's election. The following were found to be the total vote of each candidate:

Clerk of the Superior Court.
Marshall S. Arney (D).....1385
Chas. G. Hicks (R).....1505

Register of Deeds.
W. A. Ross, Jr. (D).....1346
James R. Howard (R).....1539

County Surveyor.
D. F. Denton (D).....1374

Coroner.
T. V. Gode, Jr. (D).....1373
M. L. Clark (R).....1508

Sheriff.
R. E. Boger (D).....1344
Dan A. Jonsen (R).....1548

County Commissioners.
W. A. Harbison (D).....1360
J. A. Fleming (D).....1306
J. W. Duckworth (D).....1280
J. P. Bumgarner (D).....1341
John W. Brown (D).....1339
S. Huffman (R).....1368
David B. Garrison (R).....1621
W. J. Alexander (R).....1580
W. M. Wall (R).....1520
C. F. Wellman (R).....1521

Below is given the vote of the United States Senator, State officers and Judges of the Superior and Supreme Court, etc.:
For United States Senator.
F. M. Simmons (D).....1352
John M. Morehead (R).....1511
Member Corporation Commission
George P. Pell, 6 years (D) 1351
Jos. J. Jenkins, 6 years (R) 1511
Allen J. Maxwell, 2 years (D) 1352
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Walter Clark (D).....1351
Wm. P. Bynum (R).....1510
For Associate Justice Supreme Court.
Wm. R. Allen (D).....1350
Platt D. Walker (D).....1351
Herbert F. Seawell (R).....1511
Henry R. Starbuck (R).....1509
Judges Superior Court.
3rd Dis. John H. Kerr (D) 1352

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TAXES IMPOSED LAST YEAR NOT SOON TO BE LIGHTER

McAdoo Warns That They Will Be High For Several Years—More Loans Necessary.

Government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run above \$4,000,000,000 annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of the money will be raised by taxation. Consequently students of government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid in June probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo Tuesday warned that taxes necessarily would be high for many years to pay off war debts, and that additional government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how big the volume of taxes would be.

Roughly, treasury officials and congressional leaders in chare of revenue legislation figure this way:

Ordinarily, government expenses, which ran around a billion dollars a year before the war, now will amount to at least \$2,000,000,000 annually for many years, and for two or three years after the war may double that figure. If the \$16,850,000,000 of Liberty bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. In addition, it probably will be the government's policy to establish a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity, and this would require about \$12,250,000,000 a year. These three items would make an aggregate near \$4,250,000,000.

Mrs. Hood's Mother Died.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hood, of Chesterfield, left Saturday afternoon for Goldsboro in response to a message announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Hood's mother, Mrs. Hightower. A later message from Mr. Hood told of Mrs. Hightower's death, but no particulars were given.

The war is over, but our boys must have care and attention before they come. The United War Work Campaign has this in mind. Don't forget it

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