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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 cut 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 brought about 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, Horns, Bing and Rawlinson are reaping 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 Britain 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.

AUTOCRACY OF ARMS MUST BE CRUSHED

PEACE IS NOT A QUESTION OF TERMS, TERMS BEING NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

JUSTICE THE PRICE OF PEACE

President Speaks Before Great Audience of Liberty Loan Workers at New York.

New York.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentally 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 given before an audience of four Liberty loan workers here, to the recent peace talk from the central powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

Peace was not a question, declared the President, of "coming to terms," for "we cannot 'come to terms' with them," as "they have made it impossible." Peace must be guaranteed, for "there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove the source of insecurity."

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and devalue Rumania," continued the President.

Five thousand persons heard the President speak. Just before his arrival a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines seated at the rear of the platform were suddenly ordered to attack. They arose with a smart click of rifles the national colors were advanced and the great audience became silent. This dramatic quiet was maintained without interruption until the President, without other warning of his coming, walked on the stage, escorted by Benjamin Strong, governor of the federal reserve bank of New York. Then a tremendous burst of cheering broke loose which caused the President, after taking his seat, to rise three times in acknowledgment.

AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUE STEADY ADVANCE MOVEMENT

London.—With Bulgaria evidently fallen by the wayside, with Turkey staggering and with Austria a welter of internal discord and discontent, the shaken armies of Emperor William are grudgingly falling back upon their own frontiers before the irresistible blows of Marshal Foch's British, French and American troops. The French and Americans plunged forward again between Rheims and Verdun while the British attacked on a wide front in the Cambrai sector. Between them they already have taken more than 20,000 prisoners and many guns of all calibers.

In the face of steadily strengthening German resistance the American forces in the Champagne continue their advance and their front now includes the villages of Charpeny, Very, Epinonville and Ivroiry. They threw back German counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy. The prisoners captured by the Americans alone now number 8,000 and the captured booty includes more than 100 guns.

The French troops east of Rheims were equally as successful as the Americans with whom they co-operated. They have increased the number of prisoners taken by them in the present drive to more than 10,000.

British troops in heavy force also swept forward on a wide front in a continuation of their efforts to drive a wedge into the German defenses between Cambrai and Douai with the evident intention of outflanking both these buttresses of the Hindenburg line.

AERIAL WORK IS SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—The second day's progress of the American troops in the new offensive was slight when compared with that of Thursday because the bad weather and well night impassable roads slowed up all kinds of transport and made it nearly impossible for the Americans to move their heavy artillery. The bad weather also seriously hampered aerial work and the movement of tanks.

AMERICANS MONEY GIVERS INSTEAD OF MONEY GETTERS

Chicago.—Having in past loans "given the lie to the sneers and taunts of our adversaries that we are a nation of money makers interested only in profits" belief was expressed by Secretary Daniels in an address before the American Bankers' Association that the American people in the fourth Liberty Loan will demonstrate again that Americans have left the valley of money getting and have reached the heights of money giving.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

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 19th 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.

REVEALS FOES' DIRE STRAITS

German Poster Reproduced by Bureau of Publicity Proof of Shattered Morale of Enemy.

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 center of the poster is devoted to a drawing showing New York city on one side of the Atlantic and a tremendous explosion on the other side, probably somewhere in France. Two sinking vessels are shown in the line of travel between New York and France, while in the offing are two U-boats securely afloat. "Opportunity for the German U-boats" is the catchline for this section of the poster. The lane of travel in which the boats are sinking bears this inscription: "America—Europe. Distance 200 times greater than from England to France mainland." In a corner of this section of the poster are shown the names of Serbia, Montenegro, Italy, Rumania, Russia and Belgium. They are lined up in the order named under another exploding figure representative of the European war, and the names of all the countries except Italy are crossed out, indicating that they have been eliminated from the struggle by the Huns.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a Difference in 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.

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.

Every effort is made in the wording and the illustrations of the poster to minimize and ridicule the efforts of the United States in the war. A striking example of this is found in the figure of Uncle Sam, who is pictured as a cadaverous individual who wears an American flag with blue stars and five stripes around his plug hat and smokes a long-stemmed cob pipe. He also appears to be wearing spats or dancing pumps.

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

THRILLING STORY IS TOLD BY PERSHING

AMERICAN ARMY ADVANCES AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF SEVEN MILES, TAKING 12 TOWNS.

ENEMY STUBBORNLY RESIST

Ligette's Corps Storm and Take Four Towns, Together With Five Thousand Prisoners.

Washington.—Attacking over a front of 20 miles, west of Verdun, in co-operation with the French, the American first army advanced to an average depth of seven miles and captured 12 towns and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Four of the towns were carried by storm by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Major General Ligette's corps, General Pershing said in his official statement on the battle, received at the war department. The enemy offered stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps forced their way across the Forges brook, took the Bois de Forges and wrested eight towns from the enemy.

General Pershing's communique follows: "Section A. This morning northwest of Verdun the first army attacked the enemy on a front of 20 miles and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops, serving in Major General Ligette's corps, stormed Varennes, Mored, blainville, Vauzouls, and Chappy, after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucou, Cuisy, Nantillois, Zepzarges (Septzarges?), Dancoeux and Gercourt-Et-Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000."

DIFFERENT SORT OF CONTEST TO THOSE OF RECENT REPORT

Paris.—The new allied offensive in the Champagne was begun three years, almost to a day, after the first offensive of the French on the same front, on September 25, 1915. The French fourth army is conducting the attack in conjunction with American forces and the front extends to the east and west of the Argonne forest.

"The fourth army," says La Liberté, "has held this sector since the first battle of the Marne. The enemy expected the attack. It is even learned that in view of the effort he foresaw, his troops in that sector had been given special nourishment. The struggle, therefore, will be of a different character to those described in recent official communications, which showed the allies almost galloping to victory."

RECENT CALL FOR 142,000 REGISTRANTS IS CANCELLED

Washington.—Because of the epidemics of Spanish influenza in army camps Provost Marshal General Crowder cancelled calls for the entrance of 142,000 draftees on October 7 and 11, of 142,000 draftee registrants.

During the 24 hours ending at noon, 6,139 new cases of influenza in army camps had been reported to the office camps of the surgeon general of the army. One hundred and seventy deaths resulting chiefly from pneumonia following influenza, and 723 new cases of pneumonia were also reported.

Stamping out of Spanish influenza, which has extended to more than a score of army camps and many sections of the country, has been recognized by the government as a war measure.

Medical and nursing units were mobilized in communities where the epidemic has gained considerable headway, under the general direction of a central committee, representing the public health service, the army, the navy, and the American Red Cross.

LONG FORTIFIED POSITIONS ARE TAKEN

With the French army on the Champagne Front.—Troops of the French army, operating in conjunction with the Americans in a new battle along the Champagne front, have conquered positions that the Germans have been fortifying for four years, positions that they have sacrificed thousands of men to hold. The French losses have been remarkably light, in spite of the fact that the German resistance stiffened

GEN. K. M. VAN ZANDT IS NEW HEAD OF U. C. V.

Tulsa, Okla.—The United Confederate Veterans unanimously elected Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, of Fort Worth, Texas, commander-in-chief, chose the commanders for the three chief divisions of the organizations 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.

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

BRITISH CAPTURE 40,000 PRISONERS

ENEMY FORCES IN MACEDONIA AND TURKEY STILL FLEEING BEFORE ALLIED ARMIES.

RESISTANCE IS UNAVAILING

Allenby's Evident Intention Is to Overwhelm the Ottomans, and Success of Plans Seems Near.

The Teutonic allied forces in Macedonia and Turkey are still in flight before the armies of the entente, while on the highly important St. Quentin sector in France the British and French armies, after hard fighting, have drawn more closely their lines in the investment of the town. The stubborn resistance of the Germans, in defense and in counter-attacks, has been unavailing except to impede the progress of the men of the armies of Field Marshal Haig and General Debeney.

In Macedonia the Bulgarian and German troops are still faced with disaster in Palestine the remaining Turks seem to have scarcely a chance for escape from the British forces and friendly tribesmen who are closing in upon them east of the River Jordan. More than 40,000 prisoners and 255 guns have been taken by the British and yet General Allenby's appetite for further emoluments for his hard campaign has not been satiated.

Gauged by the swiftness of the strokes Allenby is delivering, it is his purpose absolutely to overwhelm the Ottomans. And the fulfillment of his plans seems appreciably near.

UBMARINE WHEN ATTACKED BY SEAPLANE FIGHTS BACK

London.—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submarine by an American aviator, Reserve Ensign J. F. Carson.

With shrapnel from the elevated forward gun of the submarine bursting around his seaplane, Ensign Carson maneuvered until he was able to pour machine gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and driving the others inside. The submarine submerged, and as she was diving two bombs were dropped on her.

Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed.

Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface.

WARM PATRIOTISM IS SHOWN BY UNITED CONFEDERATE VETS

Tulsa, Okla.—This was another day of surging patriotism for the Confederate veterans, their sons and their associates in annual reunion here. The veterans are no longer living over their own battles of more than half a century ago, but have made the progress of the allied troops on the western battle front a subject of conversation and discourse that has almost put into second place the fight which they themselves participated.

A pledge of support was the following resolution: "The United Confederate Veterans' Association, in convention assembled, desires to go on record before the world with reference to the great world war our country now is engaged in, as a heart and soul back of the Washington administration and 100 per cent loyal to the colors. Therefore, be it resolved, we hereby pledge our best and continuous efforts in upholding the hands of our great President in his faithful execution of the most gigantic trust ever placed upon the heart and brain of a human being."

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 consent, and that the judge presiding, Hon. W. M. Bond, be requested, after disposing of the motion docket and uncontested business, to adjourn the term and to 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 \$39,900,000, 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 Bakers, about four miles west of Monroe, on 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 Bakers.

CAMP LEE HAS MORE THAN 2,000 CASES INFLUENZA

Richmond, Va.—Following the report to health authorities of a number of cases of Spanish influenza, Health Officer Flannigan issued a suggestion that all public dances be discontinued until such time as the danger of spread of the disease is over. With over 2,000 cases at Camp Lee, and many of the soldiers daily visiting the city, the health officer has taken this step to prevent an epidemic here.

DRAIN ON TREASURY HAS BECOME VERY MUCH LESSENED

Washington.—The drain on the treasury has been less this month than for several months, amounting to date to \$1214,000,000, of which \$1,004,000,000 went for the army, navy, ship ping board and other war purposes, and \$209,000,000 went as loans to allies. If this rate continues, the government will spend about \$1,500,000,000 this month, as compared with \$1,805,000,000 last month, and \$1,608,000,000 in July.

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.—If complete and compact organization, enthusiasm and determination are capable of the achievement, then it was apparent at the close of the highway convention here that Charlotte and Wilmington will be connected by a military road in the not very distant future.

Several hundred enthusiastic good roads advocates representing all the 10 counties along the line from Mecklenburg to New Hanover, inclusive, 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 looking to the achievement of its purpose.

The officers of the permanent organization are: President, T. L. Kirkpatrick, Charlotte; first vice president, G. Herbert Smith, Wilmington; second vice president, E. A. Lackey, Hamlet; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Wilkinson, 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 as 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 as 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 West Washington street crossing of the Southern. In the machine were Mr. and Mrs. Allen, their little five-year-old son, Paul Allen, and a colored nurse, Virginia Graves. The colored girl 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 not 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.

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