

WEATHER FORECAST

Rain tonight and probably Friday; warmer

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COMPLETE SURRENDER IS MEANING OF DEMANDS SUPREME WAR COUNCIL IMPOSE CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE GENERAL HAIG'S ARMIES SMASHING THROUGH DEFENSES OF GERMAN LINES

"SURRENDER" IS GIST OF DEMAND

No Armistice Except Under Practically These Terms and No Peace With War Lords.

PRESIDENT GIVES HIS OWN FINAL DECISION IN CASE

Apparently Exchanges Had Been in Progress Between U. S. and Allied Capitals Over Reply.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to Germany was sent broadcast to the world from the Arlington naval radio tower last night after the official text had been put on the cables. If it was not picked up directly by the great German station at Nauert it undoubtedly was relayed from other points in Europe in time to reach Germany this morning.

President Gives Individually His Own Final Decision.

Washington, Oct. 24.—No armistice except under conditions amounting to surrender. No peace with the kaiser and his war lords now or later.

Thus President Wilson has given in advance his own final decision in informing the new spokesman of Germany that he has acceded to their request that he take up with the allies their plan for an armistice and peace negotiations.

The President's reply to the latest German note has gone on its way to Berlin. It was delivered to Frederick Oederlin, Swiss charge d'affaires, here last night at 9 o'clock and soon afterward was on the cables in plain English, no time being lost in converting the uncompromising sentences into code.

Apparently exchanges which had been in progress between Washington and the allied capitals since the wireless version of the German communication was picked up Monday terminated late in the afternoon, enabling the President to reply just 11 hours after the official text had been delivered.

Assurances of present authorities at Berlin that they represented the German people; that they accepted the conditions of peace, he has laid down and that the German armed forces on land and sea observe the rules of civilized warfare are accepted by the President only as changing the situation sufficiently to warrant him in formally submitting the questions involved to the nations with which the United States is associated in the war. In doing this without mincing words he tells these authorities, and through them the German people, that the only acceptable guarantee of their words must be submission to the terms of an armistice that will make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities; that the kaiser still holds the power to control the empire, and that until he and his autocrats are out surrender and not peace negotiations must be demanded.

British Cabinet Discussing Reply London, Oct. 24.—The British cabinet met this morning, presumably to discuss President Wilson's reply to Germany. The reply was received by the foreign office from the British embassy at Washington.

HUNGARY TO SEEK A SEPARATE PEACE

Rumored That She Will Approach the Entente Governments to Ascertain What Terms Will Be Granted—Famine in Vienna and Authorities Powerless.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Hungary intends to apply directly to the entente governments to ascertain on what terms they will grant an armistice and peace to Hungary. It is reported in political circles in Budapest, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal.

Austria and Hungary are reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation, says a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung, because Vienna is threatened with famine, the authorities are powerless and the laws are no longer enforced.

DISCUSS PROBABLE TERMS ARMISTICE

Military Opinion is Mr. Wilson Has Expressed Idea on Which Armistice Can Be Reached.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL WOULD LAY OUT PLANS

Occupy Fortresses, Guard Submarine Bases, Munition Plants Dismantled, Demobilize.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—Discussion centered here today on the probable terms of an armistice which may be formulated by the allied and military advisors after the allied governments have considered the German proposals transmitted by President Wilson.

It is generally assumed by army officers that the President already had ascertained the willingness of the allied governments to submit the matter to military men.

Military opinion here is that President Wilson has expressed the basic idea upon which an immediate armistice can be reached.

The terms to render the German military power on land and sea absolutely impotent must be worked out by the supreme war council. It will be the mission of the military advisors to translate the general principles into concrete terms of fortresses to be occupied, submarine bases to be placed under guard, munition plants to be dismantled, and strategic rail lines to be secured against German use.

Since the armistice on allied terms means the end of the war attention also must be given to demobilization of the German army in itself a long process, since the great force could not be turned back to civil life overnight; the machinery for formulating of the terms already exists.

The military and naval boards of the supreme war council at Versailles furnish the natural avenue for observing the views of military leaders and bringing them into harmony in dictating a statement of conditions upon which fighting would come to an end.

Marshal Foch, as supreme commander, and Generals Petain, Haig, Pershing, Diaz and Gillian, the Belgian chief of staff, are ex-officio members of the board. The admirals commanding the four great navies, British, French, American and Italian, are ex-officio members of the naval board.

The president proposes that the terms of peace to be drawn up by these military and naval agencies are to be submitted to the respective governments associated against Germany for ratification before given to the German government.

The supreme war council, composed of the premiers of the allies and President Wilson, probably would pass upon the program, since it is only armistice conditions and not peace treaties which are to be considered.

ASKS RIGHTS FOR GERMAN PEOPLES

Deputy Herald Wants Reform Extended So Reichstag Must Have Say So in Declaration of War—Deputy Ebert Says People Are Demanding to Decide for Themselves.

(By the Associated Press.)

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 24.—Havas Agency.—After the speech of Prince Maximilian, the German chancellor, in the reichstag, Deputy Karl Herold n. the name of the Centrist party, read a statement to the reichstag asking that reform in the constitution of the empire be extended so that war cannot be declared without the consent of the reichstag.

The deputy also asked that if peace with the entente allies was not possible the government would not have to call on the last man for the defense of Germany.

Deputy Ebert, majority Socialist, declared the German people would no longer permit themselves to be without the right to decide their own fate.

MIGRATION TO EUROPE LIKELY

Many Poles, Russians, and Italians Planning to Return to Native Lands After the War.

TO HELP IN UPBUILDING THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY

Europe is Expected to Restrict Emigration, in View of the Changed Conditions.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER

(Staff Correspondent of the Globe, Copyright, 1918, By J. C. Welliver)

Washington, Oct. 22.—There has been a suggestive decrease in the rate at which Poles and Russians resident in this country are taking proceedings for naturalization. The numbers of unnaturalized persons of these nations is frankly given by many of them to officials of the Bureau of Naturalization that they want to become citizens in a re-established Poland or a democratized Russia.

They would gladly have become Americans under other conditions; they are willing enough to fight for America, because they consider America's cause is also the cause of their native countries. But, now that there is the possibility of one day returning to their native lands and helping make great, independent, free countries of them, they do not want to assume allegiance elsewhere.

The signs of unrest among certain elements of the foreign-born population are extremely interesting. Before America entered the war, the governments of the central powers were carrying on a diligent propaganda to induce their people living here to return home during or after the war. They were told that, even if they could not come during the struggle, they would be more than welcome afterward; their countries would need them, opportunities would be better than ever, and they could help restore property to their native lands. Every appeal of both interest and sentiment was pressed strongly.

Since America entered the war, the direction of this propaganda has changed; but it is declared by officials that it is now active, especially among Russians and Poles, while many Italians also are planning to return home after peace is declared. Some months ago a Youngstown, O., banker whose institution carries the savings accounts of several thousand persons of foreign birth told these officials that his alien-born depositors were very generally saving with the idea of returning to Europe. At Detroit the same story is told by people who have the best opportunity of knowing the currents moving among the foreign elements. Pennsylvania and Ohio districts in considerable numbers have developed like conditions.

The possible consequence of such a movement are giving concern. At all times it has been realized that many conflicting movements of migration were certain to develop after the war. It is popularly believed in this country that a great emigration will start from Europe to America as soon as the war is ended. Officials think it doubtful. The European governments without exception are preparing to make every effort to keep their people at home because they are needed.

The best information is that if America will admit them, great numbers of women with children, the widows of soldiers, will seek to come here; and these will in many cases not unlikely be permitted to leave their native countries. But the able-bodied men will be wanted at home; and the unfit will not be admitted here, save under most exceptional conditions.

Spirit of Adventure Aroused The British government has long anticipated a considerable emigration after the war; and the causes which justify this expectation are likely to operate in other countries. Men have acquired a new view of life and the world. The spirit of adventure has been aroused in millions of young men; desire to know the world, to embrace its bigger opportunities, to see and live in the great places of which they have heard, has been planted in millions of them. The Britishers talk endlessly of go-

American Indians Go Abroad As Workers For Red Triangle

TWO American Indians have been sent abroad by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., one for service with the British troops in Egypt and one to France for work with the Indians with the American Expeditionary Force.

Leander Newton Gansworth, of Davenport, Iowa, volunteered for work with the Indian troops in the American army and is now in France. He was born in Lewiston, N. Y., where his father, two brothers and a sister live. He is a graduate of Carlisle College and is said to be a relative of the famous Red Cloud. Before entering upon Red Triangle work he was financial secretary of the Allied Printing Trades council of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, and secretary and treasurer of the Review Publishing company of Davenport. He received military, athletic and gymnastic training at Carlisle and after leaving college was a high school football coach for a time.

S. Ralph Walkingstick, of 215 East Colvin street, Syracuse, N. Y., who was sent to Egypt, is a Cherokee Indian. He was born in Tahlequah, Oklahoma where he served as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.



LEANDER NEWTON GANSWORTH S RALPH WALKINGSTICK

ALTER RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

Inter-State Commerce Commission Asserts Authority to Change Rates Initiated by Director General McAdoo

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today asserted authority to alter railroad freight rates initiated by Director General McAdoo, even without affirmative showing that they are wrong and announced assumption that such rates are presumed to be right and just is incorrect.

Mr. A. T. Allen leaves tomorrow for Hiddendale to attend the funeral and burial of a nephew who died at Camp McPherson, at Atlanta.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Howan was painfully scalded yesterday afternoon while it was in a neighbors yard where some children were heating water and the little fellow turned a kettle of boiling water over, much of its spilling on one of his legs.

In California there are 39,352 irrigated farms.

ing out to Africa, Australia, Canada, "The States"; and the home government is disposed to encourage this movement if it does not become too great, and provided most of the emigrants can be induced to go where they will live under the British flag. Naturally, neither the home country nor the dominions desire to lose the native citizens if they can be saved. Immigration to this country is now at the rate of about 310,000 a year, or one-fourth the pre-war figure. That it will quickly return to the old mark is regarded as well-nigh impossible, because there will not be ships to handle such a movement for a long time. On the other hand, the freest ship movement from Europe is expected to be, for some years, to the United States. It will be easier for Europeans to come here than to go anywhere else on this account.

SAMMIES CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD

Enemy Positions East of Meuse Penetrated and Bontherville is Completely Occupied.

HARD FIGHTING ALONG FRONT BRITISH ATTACK

French Forces Penetrate Enemy Positions and Take Many Prisoners, Italian Report Says.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—Continued progress by the Americans on the battlefield north of Verdun was reported today by General Pershing. Enemy positions east of the Meuse were penetrated yesterday and west of the Meuse Bontherville was completely occupied and the American line established on a ridge northwest of the village.

Fifteen enemy airplanes and one observation balloon were shot down in the course of many combats in which three American balloons were destroyed and six planes failed to return.

American Patrol Penetrates German Lines

American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 24.—American patrols early today penetrated deeply into the German line, in the region of Grand Verly north of Verdun. The enemy has been using artillery and machine guns freely along the entire front. There has been little change in the situation since last night.

Hard Fighting in Progress

Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 24.—(11 a. m.)—Hard fighting is in progress all along the front of the British attack. The Germans everywhere are offering stubborn resistance.

French Move Forward

Rome, Oct. 24.—French forces penetrated enemy positions taking more than 700 prisoners, the Italian official statement says.

French Cross Sambre Canal

Paris, Oct. 24.—Southeast of Le-Cateau French troops have crossed the Sambre canal east of Grand Verly, says the war office official statement.

The French maintained gains east of the canal in spite of strong German counter-attacks.

Sharp Fighting East of Valenciennes

London, Oct. 24.—Sharp fighting continued up to a late hour yesterday evening on the battle front south of Valenciennes where the British attacked yesterday morning, says today's official announcement.

The British crossed the Ecaillon river and captured the villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beaudignies. A German counter-attack late yesterday was repulsed. This morning the attack was resumed all along the front between Sambre Et Oise canal and Scheldt.

The Raimos forest north of Valenciennes has been occupied by the British. North of the forest the British captured the villages of Thiers, Haute Rive and Thun.

PROFITEERING IS TAKEN IN HANDS

San Antonio Is Going to See The Soldiers Get a Fair Deal and Are Not Overcharged.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 24.—Profiteering among the thousands of soldiers at this concentration point has been halted by organization of the Square Deal Association composed of business men and military officers, which fixes prices for soldiers on necessities.

When San Antonio began filling with soldiers two years ago, the cry went up that exorbitant prices were being asked by restaurants, hotels, rooming houses and clothiers. To offset these conditions, leading merchants called meetings and finally organized the association. The price-fixing board composed of representative merchants and army officers, and in almost every instance so far the prices have been established in accord-

BRITISH SMASHING THE ENEMY LINE

General Haig's 3rd and 4th Armies Wiping Out Outer Defenses of Important Hun Lines.

FRENCH HAVE BEGUN AN OFFENSIVE SOUTH OF OISE

On the Front West of the Meuse Americans Maintained Important Gains Made Wednesday.

(By Associated Press.)

Field Marshal Haig's 3rd and 4th armies having smashed through the outer defenses of the strategically important German line south of Valenciennes continues successfully to hammer their way toward Maubeuge and Mons.

Today's attack started from the new front gained Wednesday in an advance of between three and four miles on a front of 15 miles in which more than 6,000 prisoners and many guns are reported to have been taken.

The enemy is resisting stubbornly but the British are forging ahead, capturing villages and other important points.

West of Maubeuge the British have taken the village of Beaudignies, one and one-half miles southwest of Le Quesnoy, the most important stronghold defending Maubeuge on the west. In the same region they have crossed the natural barrier of Ecaillon and are rapidly placing Valenciennes in a pocket. Apparently the British are not determined to take Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town but plan to outflank it. The town is now partly surrounded and the menace to it is increased by the advance on the south and the capture of the entire Raimos forest to the north.

The British thrust undoubtedly has badly shaken the German defenses south of Valenciennes which are so important to the security of the German lines northward to the Dutch border and south and east to the Meuse.

Unless the enemy holds the British attacks today it would seem that they will have to continue their retreat in Belgium and give up ground south and east of the Oise.

While the British are attacking north of the Sambre canal to the Scheldt the French have begun an offensive south of the Oise. The Sambre canal has been crossed east of Grand Verly and the French maintained gains against strong German counter-attacks.

Between Ferre and the Oise and further east the French maintained their pressure and gained south of Montcornet.

Infantry fighting has died down east of the Aisne in the region of Bouziers, the Germans having failed in strenuous efforts Tuesday and Wednesday to dislodge the French from important height positions.

General Gouraud now commands important defiles north and south of the great forest of Boul, north of the Arveche.

On the front west of the Meuse the Americans maintained important gains made Wednesday and are in position to bring about a German retirement on the center and left of the line. Wednesday's gains were mostly on the extreme right and outflanked the enemy westward toward the Argonne.

Many women have found employment in the boat building yards recently established in Cape Breton.

Tobacco leaves treated with the X-ray are thereby cleared of the destructive beetle.

Fixing of prices that could be charged by hotels and rooming houses, which were carefully classified, was the first work of the committee. Then restaurant prices were regulated and later the prices charged for lesser industries were investigated. Now it is announced moving picture theatres will reduce their prices, the 25 cents tickets to be sold to soldiers for 15 cents, and the 30 cents tickets for 20 cents.