

# French Broad Hustler

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## Germany's Request For Peace Granted

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows: "My fellow-countrymen: "The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America 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."

### HENDERSON COUNTY CELEBRATES PEACE.

The signing of the armistice by Germany was celebrated to an extensive degree in Hendersonville on Monday.

The news was received early Monday morning and at 5 o'clock the shrill notes of whistles and the softer tone of church bells heralded the glad tidings in this community. Within a few minutes hundreds of people had gathered on the streets. When day light and working hours came the people were not in working spirits and places of business were closed and plans were shaping for an appropriate celebration to begin with a parade at 6 o'clock.

In the line of march were numerous automobiles and floats of many designs and with very elaborate tastes, embracing the national and allied colors in profusion. Every handy instrument that could make a noise was put into strenuous service and for about two hours the streets were full of moving vehicles and the sidewalks were crowded with thousands of people who came from all parts of the county to enter into the spirit of the unusual event.

In addition to the moving vehicles of many kinds in the parade, the Home Guards made a splendid appearance. After the parading had ceased Mayor C. E. Brooks, at the band stand near the city hall, called for the attention of those who had gathered thereabouts and asked Rev. M. F. Moores to lead in prayer. Mr. Moores was followed by W. A. Smith, who spoke briefly. He was followed by E. W. Ewbank. Speaking conditions were unfavorable and their remarks were brief. America and the Star Spangled Banner were sung and Rev. G. W. Belk closed with prayer.

William Hohenzollern, German emperor and king of Prussia, has decided to renounce the throne.

This declaration is made in a decree issued at Berlin by the German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian, of Baden. The German crown prince will also renounce the throne, and a regency will be set up.

Prince Maximilian will remain in office until matters connected with the abdication of the emperor are settled, and Friedrich Ebert, vice-president of the social democratic party, will replace him as chancellor during the regency.

Thirty years and almost 5 months after he ascended the imperial throne, William Hohenzollern, his armies defeated in the field, forced to sue for armistice terms, and the German people rising in revolt, gives up his power. He came into authority with his country at the threshold of an era of peace and material progress; he leaves it torn by revolution and suffering from the hardships and sacrifices of more than four years of war—virtually ruined.

Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the emperor are settled. For the regency Friedrich Ebert, a socialist and president of the main committee of the reichstag, will be chancellor.

Ernest August, duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the emperor, also has abdicated and renounced the rights of his heir.

With the passing from power of William Hohenzollern, all the heads of the governments of the central powers when they entered the war, have died or lost their thrones. Emperor Francis Joseph and the sultan

of Turkey died before their countries agreed to allied armistice terms, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated to be succeeded by his son, who gave up the throne when his people rose against him. The other European emperor at the beginning of the war, Nicholas Romanoff, was deposed in March, 1917, and murdered in July, 1918.

### THE ARMISTICE

#### I. Military Clauses on Western Front

One. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three. Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: 5,000 guns, (2,500 heavy, 2,500 light), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 machine rifles, 2,000 aeroplanes, (fighters bomber, firstly D-73s and night bombing machines).

The above to be delivered in situ to the allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east of the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11, in all 19 days after the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six. 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 removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of foods of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way nor shall their personnel be removed. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Deliver Locomotives. Seven. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. 5,000 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 associated powers within the period fixed for the 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 upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight. 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 the 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.

Nine. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and the United States armies in occupied territory. The upkeep of the soldiers of the occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

Ten. 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.

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

#### II. Disposition Relative to The Eastern Frontiers of Germany

Twelve. 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.

Thirteen. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

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

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

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

#### III. Clause Concerning East Africa

Seventeen. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

#### IV. General Clauses

Eighteen. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed 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 nineteen, the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery of reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

#### V. Naval Conditions

Twenty. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite in-

(Continued on last page.)

## BOARD OF TRADE MAKES APPEAL FOR YOUR HELP

The Board of Trade has been more successful this year than ever, in having the support of our citizens, but our showing is not what it should be.

Asheville, in the midst of its war work, was not too busy to give attention to their Board of Trade. They have a live Board of Trade, well supported.

We have a few local slackers, who dodge and make excuses, any thing to get out of helping their town. They know they are getting their living here but want the other fellow to put up for them.

We have another class. Those that will sign anything, not expecting to meet their obligations.

Every resident of Hendersonville should be a member of our Board of Trade, but certainly every merchant and professional man should feel compelled to come in and do his part.

A complete list of Board of Trade members, showing the quarterly payments of each will be published the first of December.

A. S. TRUAX, Sec'y-Treas.

## REV. LIGON ACCEPTS PRESBYTERIAN CALL

Unless the "flu ban" is continued the church will be opened next Sunday. Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Rev. Belk will preach.

Let everybody rally to a general "Thanksgiving service" for God's wondrous answer to our fervent prayers for peace. Also to rejoice that Bro. Ligon has accepted our call and will be with us by December 1 to take up the work as our pastor. Let us pray for a wondrous awakening of God's Power in our beloved church.

## SCHENCK WAS ELECTED SOLICITOR AND SHIPMAN WILL FILL THE OFFICE

In his race for the solicitorship Michael Schenck won over Mr. Hamrick by a majority of 309 votes.

This means that J. E. Shipman will receive the appointment of solicitor.

When Mr. Schenck resigned as solicitor he didn't withdraw as a candidate for the office by reason of the fact that several soldiers' ballots had been cast for him. Governor Bickett appointed Mr. Shipman to fill Mr. Schenck's unexpired term and has stated that when this term expires he will appoint him to fill the term to which Mr. Schenck has just been elected.

## MISS TURNER DEAD

Miss Mattie May Turner, of Landrum, S. C., sister of W. J. Turner, of Hendersonville, died at her home in Landrum, S. C., on last Thursday.

Miss Turner is survived by her parents, four brothers and three sisters.

## NEW COUNTY OFFICERS

The republican ticket for Henderson county was elected last Tuesday without opposition since no democratic ticket was named:

Representative, Brownlow Jackson. Clerk of Superior Court, C. M. Pace. Sheriff, M. Allard Case. Register of Deeds, A. O. Jones. Tax Collector and Treasurer, A. E. Hudgins. Surveyor, Henry Revis. Coroner, Dr. T. W. Sumner. County Commissioners, J. N. Russell, J. A. Maxwell, S. J. Whitaker.

## BARNWELL SCHOOL

Honor roll of Barnwell school for the month ending November 1, 1918: Pearl Freeman, Mary Freeman, Margaret Grant, Sophia Freeman, George Barnwell, Henry Barnwell, Fred Barnwell, Paul Barnwell, Sue Barnwell.

## HENDERSON WAS FIRST COUNTY OVER THE TOP

Henderson county was the first in the state to report having raised its quota in the United War Work campaign last Monday.

John T. Wilkins, who is due much credit for the efficient and effective manner in which he organized Henderson county, wired state headquarters about 12 o'clock Monday that this county had gone over the top and as a result he was informed that Henderson county was the first to report.

Mr. Wilkins organized the county on the school district basis, giving each worker only a small territory and urged strenuous work early Monday with the view to raising the subscriptions before noon. His workers reported early and the campaign that was planned for a full week's work was completed in half a day, except for a few who failed to finish.

The peace news over which every body was joyful had a tendency to make the work easier instead of more difficult after those who were inclined to think that the funds would not be needed were informed that the needs had been increased rather than decreased by reason of the armistice and peace.

Henderson county's quota was \$4,200. This amount was probably oversubscribed by 25 per cent.

## COUNTY TEACHERS WILL MEET SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Supt. W. S. Shible announces that the meeting of the county teachers will be held on Saturday, November 23, unless there is further quarantine.

Health questions will be discussed at this meeting, especially the small-pox vaccination ruling. Members of the board of health and the board of education will be present and all teachers are urged to attend.

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN BERLIN

London, Nov. 10.—Severe fighting took place in Berlin between 6 and 8 o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city.

The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting Berlin advices sent from there at 3 o'clock this morning.

The crown prince's palace was seized by the revolutionists. The people shouted "long live the republic" and sang the "Marseillaise."

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The reds then began shelling the building.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards marched through the streets.

When the cannonade began, the people thought the reichsbank was being bombarded and thousands rushed to the square in front of the crown prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire.

## 10th CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

	Weaver	Britt
Buncombe	573	
Clay		56
Cherokee		275
Graham	11	
Haywood	951	
Henderson		506
Jackson	117	
Macon	87	
McDowell	16	
Polk		40
Rutherford	431	
Swain		279
Sylvania	45	

## DRAFT CALLS CANCELED

Washington, Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

## BOUNDED TO COURT FOR BLOCKADING

Sheriff Allard Case and Tom Station, officer at Tuxedo, and Revenue officers Cabe and Reed made a raid Tuesday morning on Green River and arrested Tom Kuykendall.

The officers stationed themselves before daylight and at about day-break Kuykendall appeared and they surrounded him. They destroyed a sixty gallon sheet iron still and poured out about 1,200 gallons of beer. The plant was in the Green River section near the South Carolina line.

Kuykendall was given a preliminary hearing before Commissioner G. H. Valentine Tuesday and bound to court. He was placed in jail in default of a \$300 bond.

Officers stated that the plant had been in operation quite a long while.

## Dr. Johnson's Son Killed In France

James R. Johnson, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Johnson, of the Mills River section, was recently killed in France, according to unofficial information received by his parents.

Mr. Johnson, a druggist of Columbia, volunteered three days after his country declared war on Germany. He saw service in the medical corps, being among the first emergency men in the 80th division.

The deceased was 27 years old and left his home county about nine years ago.

Friends of Dr. Johnson in Columbia informed him that they received news by letter of the death of Mr. Johnson. No official information has been received.

## LIEUT. OATES WRITES OF GERMAN PRISON LIFE.

In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Oates, of Hendersonville, Lieut. Wm. Holt Oates, who was captured by the Germans on July 22 during the advance east of the Chateau Thierry, writes interestingly of his life and environments.

Lieut. Oates was commanding his company in their advance. Two machine gun bullets pierced his steel helmet, another his boot and he was buried by a high explosive shell during the attack and went through the barrage and a trying period without being wounded.

He has been transferred from Rastatt to Karlsruhe. He says treatment is good and that he is quite comfortably situated. As to commanding his company when captured, he writes that "it is some job handling so many men under attacking conditions. Why I was not killed is a miracle. I was entirely surrounded and ammunition exhausted before I was taken."

## WAR SAVINGS CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY WEDNESDAY.

State Director Fries of the War Savings work in North Carolina, has changed the place of the War Savings conference from Asheville to Hendersonville on Wednesday afternoon of this week at 3 o'clock.

The place of meeting was changed on account of influenza conditions in Asheville.

## FACTS ABOUT HENDERSON COUNTY'S WAR SAVINGS.

Henderson county's allotment was \$357,760. Her subscriptions to October 1 totalled \$365,000 with an over-subscription of \$7,240. Her sales to October 1, were \$131,784, leaving a balance of \$225,976 to be sold. She over-subscribed 2.02 per cent; has sold 36.84 and has to sell 63.16. She is the only county out of six in this section credited by state authorities with an over-subscription. Her percentage of sales is not encouraging and emphasis is laid on the importance of early purchases by those who have subscribed.

## GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY; FLU IS STILL IN LAND.

If the order of the health board is not changed Sunday schools and churches will open Sunday for the first time in six weeks and public schools will open on Monday.

While the influenza situation in this county is not alarming, a few new cases are reported about every day.