



ALLIED FORCES CAPTURE 33,000

Washington, Oct. 30.—Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and allied forces on the Italian front, says an official dispatch today from Rome. The 32nd American infantry regiment has gone into action and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave river.

The Austrians are resisting stubbornly, throwing in many new divisions, but have not been able to stop the advancing forces.

"Our offensive is developing farther south," says the dispatch, "and stretches practically all along the course of the Piave. The third army is now in action successfully. The line between the Brenta and the sea is strongly held by the greater part of the Italian army alongside of which is the 14th army corps of British troops and a French division. The 32nd American infantry regiment is now also in action."

On the western front in France and Belgium there has been a marked diminution in the intensity of the infantry activity. Along the British line there have been only patrol encounters and reciprocal bombardments. The French, however, are engaged in another attack on a front of about 7-1 1/2 miles between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy, in the general direction of the enemy's communication lines running eastward from the old St. Quentin and Laon sectors and also with the purpose of driving a wedge into this part of the southern battle line and thereby compel the enemy to readjust his front through Champagne to the Meuse.

The big American guns are continuing to heavily shell German positions far behind the lines and bombing planes also are intensively active against troop concentration points. In air fighting, the Americans Wednesday sent 21 German aviators crashing to the ground. Two American flyers are missing.

It is reported that Turkey has invited the allies to send their fleets into the Dardanelles and also to land a small detachment of troops to supervise the demobilization of the Turkish army.

ENTENTE TROOPS GIVE NO HEED TO THE PEACE TALK

While both Germany and Austria are still seeking to secure a cessation of hostilities and Turkey also is reported to be favorably disposed toward peace, the entente allied troops on all the battle fronts are giving heed to peace proposals, but are continuing without mercy to drive their foes before them.

And in the battle zones the allies are meeting with marked success. In France, the German battle line is slowly disintegrating under the victorious allied offensive; in northern Italy the Austro-Hungarians are being forced back by the British, French and Italians with heavy losses in men killed, wounded or made prisoner; near the shores of the Mediterranean the Austrians and Montenegrins are driving the Italians and Asiatic Turks both in Syria and Mesopotamia the British are fast clearing the Turks from their former strongholds.

In connection with this general movement, the Americans northwest of Verdun have begun an operation which possibly may have important results. For the first time since the Americans entered the war they have opened fire against the back lines of the enemy with their new long range guns and are heavily bombing Longuyon, some 15 miles distant from the American first line positions. It is reported that the Austrians are throwing their shells that the Germans have been reinforcing their lines eastward, and should the blasting process effective in the blazing trail along the Meuse for a quick advance by the Americans it is not improbable that a German retreat from the region east of St. Quentin northeastward toward Luxembourg will be necessitated.

AMERICAN FORCES ARE IN RESERVE PREPARED TO ENTER THE BATTLE

In the Italian theater over a front of nearly 40 miles from the Brenta to the middle reaches of the Piave river, the British, French and Italian armies are developing with success, an offensive against the Austro-Hungarians, and are swiftly driving them from the mountain passes toward the Austrian frontier and across the plains east of the Piave in northern Italy. American reserves are behind the lines prepared to aid the allies when the opportune moments arrive.

Aside from artillery and machine gun activity there has been little fighting on the part of the front held by the Americans from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grand Pre. The Germans have been heavily bombing the American positions with shells of all calibers including gas projectiles, with the Americans answering them shot for shot. The new big guns of the Americans are violently shelling German positions far behind the lines, taking under their fire towns of strategic importance from the standpoint of communications and troop formations preparing to be sent as reinforcements to salient points of the crumbling battle line.

North Carolina Men in Casualty List. Washington, Oct. 29.—The following casualties from North Carolina, are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary force:

Died of disease: Sam McLaughlin, Maxton, N. C.

Wounded severely: M. C. Fowler, Hamlet, N. C.; J. L. Parks, Seagrove, N. C.

Wounded—(degree undetermined): V. P. Rousseau, Charlotte, N. C.; Wounded slightly: E. M. Green, Waynesville.

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Official Text of The German Note Handed To State Department—It Is Known No Response Will Be Made to the Communication.

Washington, Oct. 29.—While Germany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the state department today through the Swiss legation, cable dispatches from Europe brought information that the Austro-Hungarian government had sent another communication to the President asking that immediate negotiations for peace and an armistice be entered into without awaiting the results of the exchanges with Germany.

The official text of the German note did not differ materially from the unofficial version as received by cable. No official comment was forthcoming, but it is known that no response will be made at present to the communication, which is believed to have been dispatched with the primary purpose of satisfying the German public that their government is not omitting any opportunity to forward the negotiations for an armistice and peace.

Regarding the renewed assurance in the German note that the constitutional structure of the German government has been and is now being changed to democratic lines, it is pointed out that the truth of this statement and the scope of the changes already made or projected after all are matters to be dealt with in connection with peace and not in arrangement of an armistice. A strong indisposition is evidenced officially to yield to the apparent intent of both German and Austrian negotiators to combine these two essentially different functions in one phase of the negotiations.

In the case of the Austrian communication, now supposed to be on its way to Washington, it also was noted that the effort was made to show that Austria has complied with the President's demand for the recognition of the rights of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs and other oppressed nationalities in Austria. It does not appear that the complete independence of these people has been guaranteed and probably sufficient assurance must be had on that point before the Austrian proposals will be transmitted to the entente powers for submission to the military experts.

Because of the wide extent of the disaffection in the dual empire developments in that quarter are believed to be fraught with greater possibilities in the way of peace than in Germany, and in some official circles the opinion freely is expressed that Emperor Charles fully realizes that he must submit to any terms which the entente powers and America choose to demand and that at present he is seeking simply to secure the least onerous and humiliating.

The fact that Austria has anticipated Germany all through in the various peace moves without visibly exciting any resentment at Berlin, is taken to mean that the two are working in perfect harmony. Indeed, it has been suggested that in her present disorganized and demoralized condition, Austria no longer is an asset, but a distinct drain upon Germany from the military point of view, and consequently, that even though the entente powers are on her own account, Germany would be quite willing to allow Austria to drop out, provided she could be insured against attack from the entente forces on the south.

Warning against any peace with Austria that would not give the allies free passage through that country to attack Germany from the south was sounded here today by Capt. Vasilie Stolica, now in Washington, who represented the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary in the conference of oppressed nationalities last week at Philadelphia and who was wounded fighting against the Austrians and Germans.

ARMISTICE PEACE NOTE DELIVERED TO LANSING

Washington, Oct. 29.—In the absence of any official announcement, there was somewhat widespread impression here tonight that Austria's renewed appeal to President Wilson for an immediate armistice and peace would be transmitted to the allied governments, before which Germany's request has been placed.

In some quarters, however, there was a disposition to accord different treatment to the Austrian plea because of the complex problems arising from the new conditions that apparently have developed in the dual monarchy since the President replied to Austria's original request for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The official text of the Austrian note was delivered to Secretary Lansing Tuesday by the Swedish minister soon after the regular Tuesday meeting of the cabinet at which it was understood the unofficial version as transmitted by the Associated Press from Switzerland, was given consideration. If any definite conclusion was reached, the fact was not revealed, officials stating that they could not indicate what disposition would be made of the note in advance of a careful study of the official version.

MEETINGS OF ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS

Paris, Oct. 30.—The heads of the allied governments and Col. E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, with the military and naval advisers of the respective countries, continued their informal meetings today.

Differences of view, natural to the immensity of the interests involved, have arisen, but under friendly examination they have largely disappeared. Although some points in President Wilson's declarations may require more complete definition entire agreement in the simplest prospect.

The supreme war council will not meet formally until this full understanding has been reached.

PROPOSALS BEYOND CONTROL OF MILITARISTS

Washington, Oct. 30.—The general opinion among officials and diplomats here is that the German proposals for an armistice and peace, while having its origin in a plan to gain time for strengthening the army and retarding its shattered morale, has now gotten beyond the control of the military party and that the German people are the force which is driving the German government to make for ending the war.

Another note from the German government, explanatory of the changes that have been made or are projected in the German constitution and form of government, was received today through the Swiss legation, but the state department did not make it public. This note was understood to be supplementary to the preceding German communication saying to the President that he must have knowledge of the efforts that have been made to democratize Germany.

President Wilson was at work today on his reply to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice and peace and it was expected that it would be dispatched before night, but later it was said that there would no announcement regarding the reply tonight.

It was understood that in the note the President intended to touch upon the steps that Austria's renewed plea have taken in the direction of releasing subject peoples from political bondage, but that the Austrian government's plea would be referred to the allied governments. The administration was said to be well convinced now that Austria already is nearly out of the war.

Col. E. M. House, who is in Paris as the special representative of the American government to the European governments, has been making long reports to Washington, but it is believed these do not relate to the proceedings of the war council.

REPORT THAT CONFERENCE AGREES ON MAIN POINTS OF ARMISTICE

London, Oct. 29.—The Versailles conference, according to the report current in London, has agreed on the main points of the armistice terms, which will now be considered by the military commanders.

The final terms, it is said, will be submitted to Germany simultaneously with the armistice terms.

As part of the terms of an armistice it is believed that the allied nations will insist upon the surrender of the German fleet, including all the German submarines, and upon the occupation by allied forces of all the fortified towns on the Rhine.

IN PANIC FLIGHT FROM THE RHINE

London, Oct. 29.—Civilian departures from the lower Rhineland and part of Westphalia, which were begun on a small scale when the first allied bombs hit Cologne, have developed into a panic flight, according to The Hague correspondent of The Daily Mail. All of the banks are being stormed by depositors who are withdrawing their savings in German bank notes of as high a value as are obtainable, the 100 mark note having an appreciable market value over lower currency. But even small notes of one mark are being taken eagerly. Not only are some of the banks at their wits' end for legal currency to pay out deposits, but in places, especially in Cologne and Düsseldorf, all except local, and therefore valueless, currency has disappeared as if by magic.

Everybody who can possibly afford it, is trying to make his or her way eastward. Scores of houses stand empty.

Even in Berlin financial panic has seized the people and the ordinary paper currency of the empire has vanished.

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS PARCEL LABELS COMING

Will Be Distributed By The Red Cross—Package Doesn't Reach Soldier Without It.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The first of the Christmas parcel labels, designed to facilitate the shipment of holiday boxes to the more than 2,000,000 soldiers now in France, have reached this country. In making this announcement today the Red Cross said relatives of soldiers now overseas probably will receive these labels in the course of a few days and should arrange to prepare the Christmas boxes without delay. The boxes may be obtained without charge at Red Cross chapters or branches after November 1.

Only one package for each soldier will be accepted by the war department. Every man in the expeditionary forces has received one label and has been directed to send it to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive a Christmas parcel. Parcels that do not carry this label will not be accepted for shipment after November 20.

NEW TIME SAVED COAL

By moving the nation's clocks ahead one hour 1,250,000 tons of coal have been saved in seven months the fuel administration announces. Figures on the saving were determined by keeping close watch on the operation of the plan in various communities. Definite facts were gathered in which it was shown that the consumption of coal, under the plan, was 17 1/2 cents less per 1,000 population during the seven months, than the consumption during the like period of previous years.

These figures were checked against records obtained from other communities in widely separated districts, having the same relative conditions, and from the mass of facts the estimate of 1,250,000 tons saved was determined.

SENATE DEBATES WILSON'S APPEAL

Washington, Oct. 28.—Peace negotiations and President Wilson's statement asking his fellow countrymen to return a democratic Congress in the November elections were the vehicles of a partisan debate in the senate today which continued through out the session and blocked plans for adjournment of Congress tomorrow over the elections.

The discussion, which was opened by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, republican, and former secretary of state, with an attack on the President's appeal to the electorate, became general among the dozen senators present. Republicans sharply criticized the President for carrying on peace discussions with the central powers and for enunciating terms and principles of peace.

Democratic senators vigorously defended the President with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relation committee, the chief spokesman. Answering the republican contention that in his third principle against economic barriers, the President was attempting to inject free trade into the peace treaty, Senator Hitchcock read a letter from the President saying that his words left every nation free to decide its own internal economic policy, but that tariffs adopted should apply to all nations alike.

Gastonia, Oct. 28.—Although the influenza situation greatly improved with only a small number of new cases being reported, the quarantine here has been extended to midnight Saturday, November 2. One exception is made in the new order, that allowing stores to admit customers instead of waiting on them at the door.

COL. HOUSE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

Paris, Oct. 28.—President Poincaré this afternoon received Col. Edward M. House, who presented his credentials as special representative of the United States government to the European governments.

Abernathy Not in Race in Third N. C. District

Chas. L. Abernathy Tuesday withdrew from the race for Congress in the Third N. C. district. It was rumored, however, that he was running independently, having run against the regular democratic nominee, he himself having failed to get the nomination in the regular primary election. The regular democratic nominee, S. M. Brinson, and a republican candidate are left in the race. Marion Butler lives in the Third district.

PNEUMONIA AND "FLU" IN CAMPS INCREASES

Washington, Oct. 28.—Both influenza and pneumonia showed a sharp increase at army camps during the 48 hours ending at noon today, the cause being attributed to the arrival of new men at camps in the south and south west. Today's total influenza cases jumped to 2,486 with the low record of 1,602 reported Saturday, and there was a further increase today to 2,531 cases. In pneumonia cases Sunday were 495 against 396 the day before. Today's figure was 431 a slight decrease from Sunday. Deaths, however, continue to decline, with 193 Sunday, and 184 today.

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS NO INTENTION OF ABDICATING

London, Oct. 28.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The emperor is said to have remarked: "I would not abandon my sorely tried people, but if necessary I am ready to become something like hereditary president of a German republic like the knights of England, Belgium, and Italy."

GERMAN ARMY IS MAKING MOST DESPERATE EFFORT

Although the German army is making the most desperate effort in the war's history to prevent the Americans from breaking through in the vital Verdun sector, it is equally or more fearful that there may be a breach endangering Metz, with the consequent necessity of abandoning all the territory still occupied and an invasion of the German empire itself.

With division after division of troops, machine guns and artillery, the enemy is bitterly defending himself west of Verdun. But it is with an elaborately strong trench system, with rows of barbed wire, and even electrified wire, that he has been feverishly working during the past few weeks to make Metz invulnerable. The system has been laid out, roughly between Pont-A-Mousson, Avricourt and the River Seille, with a parallel line in the first and second sessions of front from Chemnot to Vic.

POLITICS HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE

Washington, Oct. 29.—Political campaign statements continued to pour out today from Democratic and Republican leaders.

Representative Ferris, chairman of the national democratic congressional committee, said the political controversy resolves itself simply into whether the American people desire to have the President backed up by a well trained military establishment to conduct the war or whether they wish it conducted by a political committee of uneducated, untrained men.

Two statements were issued by Homer S. Cummings, acting chairman of the democratic national committee, one accused the Republicans of castrating the casualty list for political purposes by trying to show that 12 northern and eastern states have lost five times as many soldiers in France as the 12 southern states. The other said that President Lincoln had made an appeal during the Civil war similar to that by President Wilson and that such an appeal was made on behalf of President McKinley during the Spanish-American war.

AN APPEAL TO ALL PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

To the Voters of North Carolina:

The most important forward step proposed in the recent history of our Commonwealth comes up for your action Tuesday, November 5th.

On that day each voter is privileged to cast a ballot reading "FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM"

This is not a compulsory attendance law, but means simply that the Constitution of North Carolina will hereafter guarantee to keep open the school doors for at least a six-months school term in every school district in our poorest as well as in our richest counties.

Unanimously the State Conventions of both Republican and Democratic parties endorsed this proposed amendment in their platforms. Let us have the negative votes on such a progressive and vitally important educational policy.

Let every voter remember to ask for the "FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM" ballot when he goes to the polls, and let North Carolina report no negative votes on such a progressive and vitally important educational policy.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Bickett Governor of North Carolina
J. G. Joyner State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Frank A. Lindsey Chairman Republican State Executive Committee
J. O. Harlan Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee

Raleigh, N. C., October 26, 1918.

Brief Summary Of The Work Of Congressman E. Y. Webb In The Sixty-fifth Congress

Mr. Webb was the author of the following bills and resolutions during the first and second sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, most of which have been enacted into law. Some of these measures are still pending, as is shown in the following statements:

Author of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of vessels of any subject or citizen of any nation which the United States may be engaged in the war.

This resolution was considered along with one in identical language introduced in the Senate, and became a law on May 2, 1917.

Author of the bill (H. R. 291) to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

This bill became a law on June 15, 1917.

Author of the bill (H. R. 1752) to punish the destruction or injuring of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives, or other violent means, and to forbid hostile use of property during time of war, and for other purposes.

This bill was considered along with one in the same language introduced in the Senate, and became a law on April 20, 1917.

Author of the bill (H. R. 2316) to promote export trade, and for other purposes.

This bill became a law on April 10, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 2893) to amend section 10 of the Criminal Code so as to permit foreigners in this country to enlist in the war where the country of such foreigner is fighting as our ally in the war.

This bill became a law on May 7, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 4540) further to provide for the support of the Army by the prevention of the waste of the food products of the United States during the period of the war and to prohibit their manufacture into alcoholic liquors, except in certain cases; to provide for the distillation of liquors in bond or other purposes.

The salient features of this bill were offered by Mr. Webb as an amendment to the bill to conserve the food supply of the nation and adopted and passed by Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.

This bill became a law on March 8, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 6753) to amend the espionage act so as to punish persons attempting to obstruct the sale of bonds by the Government.

This bill became a law on May 16, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 9994) to amend the espionage law so as to reach persons using propaganda to affect the State Department in protecting the interests of American citizens.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is on the calendar for passage when reached.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10478) to amend section 55 of the Criminal Code, to enlarge the meaning of the statute against frauds against the

Government and punish their commission

This bill was offered and adopted as an amendment to a Senate bill on the same subject. The Senate has agreed to this amendment and it now awaits the approval of the President to become a law.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10519) to establish a bureau for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10659) to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," so as to correct certain defects in the law.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is pending on the House calendar.

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Author of the bill (H. R. 10662) to authorize judges of the Court of Customs Appeals to be assigned to the district court or circuit court of appeals for service.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10851) to provide for disposition of intoxicating liquors now or hereafter in the possession of the court officials.

This bill has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Author of the bill (H. R. 11247) providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations, and for other purposes.

This bill became a law on July 1, 1918.

Author of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) to provide for national prohibition.

The subject of this resolution has been adopted by Congress and has been submitted to the States for ratification.

Author of the bill (H. R. 12697) to amend section 53 of the Judicial Code, relative to venue in certain cases.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is now pending on the calendar.

Author of the bill (H. R. 12801) to amend Sec. 1 of Title VII of the Espionage Act, authorizing the control of exports to the Philippine Islands.

This bill has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

Author of the bill (H. R. 15041) fixing limitation of time for bringing suits against the United States in condemnation proceedings.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Lid Blows Off—Politicians Str.

The political lid has been blown off in Washington this week, the political pot is boiling over, Republican politicians are mad because President Wilson appealed for a vote of confidence, the same that all former war Presidents have asked for and received. After all is said it is necessary that there must be unity of command in America as well as on the battle fields. Voting democratic will insure unity of action at home.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS WILSON.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the terrible answering President Wilson's appeal for a return of a Democratic majority in Congress, urged voters of the nation, in an address in New York Monday, to transfer control of Congress from President Wilson to Republican leadership. Teddy thinks if President Wilson had a republican congress on his hands he could conduct the winning of the war better. Teddy is not at all consistent. During the Spanish-American war he asked the people to return a republican congress that McKinley might not be hampered in conducting the war.

FLOOD CONDITIONS IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION

Heavy rains in the Hendersonville and Lake Toxaway section have raised the rivers and the Toxaway division is out of commission from Hendersonville to Toxaway. Communication is also destroyed. The French Broad is reported to be 18 feet high at Penrose, following a rainfall of over five inches in the past 24 hours.

Law Authorizing Vote On Six Months School Amendment

Next Tuesday the voters of Lincoln county will be called upon to endorse the six months school amendment to the constitution. The friends of education should begin now to talk for the amendment. The schools need the support of friends of education. Next Tuesday it is the privilege and duty of the voter to pass upon the amendment. There should not be a vote cast against the amendment. The following persons are being named for the amendment: The friends of education should begin now to talk for the amendment. The schools need the support of friends of education. Next Tuesday it is the privilege and duty of the voter to pass upon the amendment. There should not be a vote cast against the amendment. The following persons are being named for the amendment:

"Section 1. That section three, article nine of the Constitution of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words 'four months' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'six months.'"

"Sec. 2. That this amendment shall be submitted at the next general election, to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided in the law regulating general elections in this state."

"Sec. 3. That at said election, into a ballot box labeled 'Ballot Box for Constitutional Amendment' or 'Ballot Box for Constitutional Amendments,' those qualified voters who cast such amendment shall cast a separate printed ballot with the words 'For Six Months School Term,' thereon, and those with contrary opinion may cast a separate printed ballot with the words 'Against Six Months School Term,' thereon."

"Sec. 4. That the said election shall be held and the vote returned, compared, counted and canvassed and the result announced under the same rules and regulations as are in force at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen for returning, comparing, counting, and canvassing the votes for Governor; and if the majority of the votes cast be in favor of the amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment, so certified among the permanent records of his office."

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1918.

To All Liberty Loan Workers:

During the four Liberty Loans there have been sold in North Carolina, \$107,000,000 of Government bonds. There will be many schemes to get these bonds out of the hands of the purchasers. Already information comes that peddlers of stocks of various kinds and dealers in real estate of speculative values are trying to induce the holders of Liberty Bonds to exchange them for their uncertain securities, urging, in some instances, that these Government bonds are slightly below par, and that because there are so many of them they were likely to grow lower. I hear that in some cases stock to the par value of \$1,000 in some prospective gold mine, or of well or some lot miles distant from any town are being offered for a \$100 United States Bond or less.

In many cases these stocks are offered in violation of the law and such instances ought to be reported by wire to Hon. J. R. Young, Insurance Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

If the holder of a Liberty Bond is selling your Liberty Bonds, confer with your banker and make your sales through him, or better still borrow from him for temporary need. It is just as much your patriotic duty to hold these Liberty Bonds, if it can be done, as it was to buy them.

I feel that as Chairman of the Central Liberty Loan Committee of North Carolina, I should give this warning, in my opinion there is no better security, and I can see no reason why, after the war, they should not advance in market value as has been the history of such bonds.

Mr. McCooey says: "Hold fast to your Liberty Bond investment to enable our boys to hold fast to their entrenchments in France, and to push the Huns across the Rhine!"

I hope that the President will not be embarrassed by the conduct of the war by any unloading of Liberty Bonds in our State.

Very respectfully,
Joseph. Brown, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST WORD TO GERMANY

President Wilson's latest word to Germany, in plain United States, in substance is about as follows:

"The rulers of Germany—the folks who have been running that country—are such consummate liars, so absolutely untrustworthy, that we can't believe anything they say, nor trust them to carry out any pledge made. While you profess to have changed the German government, to have discarded the old crowd, we can't accept your statement as true and there is not evidence to support it. Therefore, we won't even stop to tell you what we're going to do to you until you are hog-tied, so that you can't move hand or foot while we're laying down the conditions. Then if you're not pleased with the conditions we name, we can cram them down your throat if we choose, for seeing that you will be bound hand and foot, we can proceed to put our conditions into effect."

Boston, Oct. 30.—Secretary Daniels in a political speech here tonight, the third of the day and near Boston, declared that the Republicans were willing, in hopes of party advantage, to make Germany believe President Wilson does not speak for America in his fourteen principles and terms of peace.