

FOUR FATEFUL YEARS ENDED
SUNDAY; MOST FATEFUL OF ALL

Sunday Four Years ago Austria-Hungary Began the World's War By Fighting Serbs—Review of the Tremendous Struggle.

(Continued from page one.)

regard that Russia would stand true to her Allies.

FALL OFFENSIVE IN ITALY.

The German and Austrian high commands had no illusion as to further Russian belligerency. There came to the Allies reports that the central empires were taking the pick of their force from the Russian front and concentrating them for a drive against some part of the line in the western theatre. Then came intimations that the blow was aimed against Italy.

The storm broke at Caporetto on October 26 and almost immediately the whole Italian line was thrown into disorder. Pouring through the passes, where in some instances disaffected Italian troops held positions. The Germans and Austrians made progress which from the first was alarming. By wise generalship, the Italian line was withdrawn from the bonzo. It passed at the Tagliamento and then retired further until it rested on the Piave, almost within sight of the domes of Venice. Here the Italian army reformed its columns, consolidated its positions by withdrawing from the Bhaetian mountains to the Asiago plateau and assisted by the French re-inforcements brought to that battlefield, stood at bay.

RUSSIAN COLLAPSE.

Events in the meanwhile had been moving swiftly in Russia. On November 1, while the offensive against Italy was under way, Alexander F. Kerensky, then the Russian premier, announced that Russia was worn out by the war and that the Allies must shoulder the burden thenceforward.

Seven days later Kerensky was deposed by the Bolsheviks. The fall and flight of Kerensky was the signal for Germany and Austria to enter into peace negotiations with Russia. On November 30 the Bolsheviks announced that Russia was out of the war and proposed that all the Allies join in negotiation for an armistice.

Russian and German representatives met at Brest-Litovsk on December 22, and terms of peace were exchanged. No progress was made with the negotiations, and the conference was broken up on January 11. In the meantime, a new republic had sprung from the side of Russia. It was Ukraine, a territory extending along the Rumanian and Galician frontier from the Black sea northward to Cholm, in ancient Poland. With this republic the central empires made peace late in January.

The failure of the Bolsheviks authorities to reach any agreement with the Germans resulted in the renewal of hostilities on February 18, and the German armies moved forward once more.

BREST-LITOVSK TREATY

This brought about a renewal of the peace negotiations, and at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviks were given to understand that Germany would recognize the kingdom of Poland, the republic of Ukraine, the independence of Finland and the separate governmental status of Lithuania, Estonia and Livonia. Turkey, as an ally of the central powers, was given a great area to the east of the Black sea, including the regions of Batum, Kars and Ervan.

With the announcement of the final signing of the treaty between the Bolsheviks and Germany, the Allies gave up hope that Russia would remain in the conflict, and at once they began to strengthen their lines against the coming of the great German offensive by which Berlin and Vienna hoped to make peace.

RUMANIA CAPITULATES.

With the greater part of her territory occupied by the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians, with her government driven from Bucharest to Jassy and with the Prussian Bolsheviks openly hostile toward her, Rumania found herself in a critical situation. Rumanian troops during February and March advanced into Besarabia, a part of the new republic of Ukraine, but they were hemmed in by the enemy forces and obliged to withdraw. At last, on May 6, Rumania signed a treaty of peace with the central powers.

By this treaty Rumania lost the province of Dobruja, on the south side of the Danube, which she had received after the Balkan war, and agreed to a rectification of her western frontier. Economic concessions also were made under pressure from the Teutonic alliance.

PEACE TENTATIVES.

The period between December 1, 1917, and March 1, 1918, may be called the period of peace tentative. It is true that before the end of the summer Pope Benedict made an appeal to the warring nations to enter into peace negotiations, the basis for negotiations being the restoration of Belgium and Serbia and the return to Germany of her lost colonies. This appeal, made on August 13 was answered by President Wilson on Aug. 29, when the president announced that the German government, as constituted, could not be believed and that the United States was ready to enter into negotiations when the German people showed they desired peace and when they spoke through any authority which would be representative to them.

The German answer to the pope's appeal reached the Vatican on September 21. It expressed hope that further warfare could be averted through the good offices of the pope, but declined to enter into any engagement to meet what the allies had declared to be their minimum war aims.

GERMAN PEACE OFFER

German efforts to secure a peace which would leave to Germany all the fruits of her victory gained through Russia's collapse, and with Belgium and large portions of France to be used as pawns at the council table, began with the address of Count Czernin, then Austrian foreign minister, at Brest-Litovsk, on December 26. The

keynote of th address was general peace without annexations and indemnities.

On January 8, President Wilson, addressing congress, said that the United States must know for whom the German rulers were speaking. The address was a complement to the address made on January 5 by David Lloyd George, the British premier.

To these addresses reply was made by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling of Germany, and Count Czernin. The latter was pacific and conciliatory in tone, while the former, alluding to "the good German sword," showed he was speaking for the militarists of the Germanic powers.

"FOUR PRINCIPLES" ENUNCIATED.

To these replies there was a rejoinder by President Wilson, who on February 11, again addressing congress, laid down what have come to be known as the "Four Principles" upon which peace can be based. Briefly, these principles were:

Final settlement must be based on essential justice.

Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels.

Every territorial settlement must be for the benefit and in the interest of the populations concerned.

All well-defined national aspirations shall be met with the utmost satisfaction consistent with the future peace.

Pope Benedict, in a pastoral letter issued at Easter, made another appeal for concord among the peoples of the world, but it brought forth no tangible results. At the pope's behest, prayers for peace were offered in Catholic churches throughout the world on St. Peter's day, July 28.

In April there came revelations from Paris that Emperor Charles of Austria had written letters to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, a relative. In these communications the Austrian monarch conceded the claim of France to Alsace and Lorraine and hinted that peace overtures would be welcomed.

As the result of this, Count Czernin, the Austrian foreign minister, was removed from office.

The most recent addresses on the subject of peace have been delivered in the German reichstag, one by Dr. Richard von Kuechmann, the foreign minister, and the other by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling. The former's sensational admission that the sword by itself could not bring peace resulted in his resignation, and von Hertling's address voiced the sentiment that as long as the Allies were intent upon "destroying Germany" the war must go on.

THE ENEMY OFFENSIVES.

Last winter it became known that the Germans were massing forces on the western front. Reports came that large units were training behind the lines and that new and more terrible engines of war than had been known before were to be used in German effort to break the Allied lines, crush their armies and force them to make peace. Their drive was well advertised and even the place was known with comparative certainty.

On the morning of March 21, the Germans began their attack from the vicinity of Arras, on the north, to La Fere, on the south, and centering their heaviest columns against British forces, under General Gough, at St. Quentin.

Staggering before the impact of the blow, the British army fell back rapidly. For eight days the Germans poured through the old Allied line in an effort to crush the British and drive a wedge between them and the French, who were holding the lines to the south. Then came a period of reaction and the Germans came to a stop. They had driven ahead for thirty-five miles, along a front extending more than fifty miles before they were halted.

Hardly had their legions been held before Amiens than a new offensive was begun in Flanders on April 2. It swept the British back through Arras, but did not break their lines. The British with the French who were rushed up to the front, stopped the Germans after they had reached the hills southwest of Ypres. There, on April 9, the Germans suffered a terrible defeat that halted their offensive in that quarter.

FOCH IN SUPREME COMMAND

In the midst of the drive in the sector toward Amiens the Allied nations took a vitally important step. They named General Ferdinand Foch hero of the first battle of the Marne generalissimo of the Allied forces on the western front, which includes all the line in Italy as well as in France. Even the Murman coast, in northern Russia, has been held to be under this command.

After a period of quiet, the Germans attacked once more this time on the Aisne river, and in seven days they reached the Marne at Chateau-Thierry, making a penetration of about 28 miles. At Marne they were checked and the impetus of the blow was broken.

With hardly a day's pause for re-organization of their forces, the Germans again attacked, choosing the sector between Montdidier and Noyon on the southern side of the salient driven into the Allied line during the March offensive, as the stage of their onslaught. This offensive ran for five days and was stopped north of Compiègne after losses which were described as unprecedented had been inflicted upon the Germans.

From June 14 until July 15 the Germans were engaged in shifting their forces and then they again struck. This time the line of attack was from Chateau-Thierry eastward, around to the north of Rheims and then down the Vesle river to Prunay and from that village eastward to Massiges. This attack at the close of the year developed into one of the most ambitious of the German strokes.

German forces crossed the Marne over a wide front but were unable

to make ground against the American troops near Chateau-Thierry and could not advance rapidly further east.

They did, however, forge ahead on the north side of the Marne and between that stream and the mountain of Rheims. It appeared for a time that they might reach Epernay.

Then General Foch struck a counter-blow which is still in progress. American and French troops attacked the Germans between Fontenoy, on the Aisne west of Soissons, and Chateau-Thierry. So sudden and powerful was the blow that the Germans fell back rapidly until their reserves could be hurried up.

The rapid advance of the Allies, however, so advanced the German forces further south that on July 19 the enemy began a retreat across the Marne. On Sunday, July 21, French and Americans entered Chateau-Thierry and pressed on after the retreating Germans.

Since that time the Allies have gained slowly but steadily not only south of Soissons but also north of the Marne and between that river and Rheims. There are indications that a German retreat from the salient is now under way.

ITALIANS STAND FIRM.

On June 15, the Austrians began a drive against Italy. It was a failure. The Austrians crossed the Piave river, but on the west bank met with such stubborn resistance that progress was impossible. Slowly the Austrians were driven back toward the river, and then the Piave, swollen by rains in the mountains, completed the overthrow of Austrian's hopes. After suffering terrible losses the Austrians retreated to the eastern bank of the Piave from the Montello plateau to the Adriatic.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

Among the year's operations of comparatively lesser importance were the British drives in Palestine and Mesopotamia; Turkish advance in the Caucasus; the French and Italian offensive in Albania; and the fighting in the German African colonies.

Jerusalem was captured by the British on December 10, and shortly afterward the fall of Jericho was announced. Since the taking of Jericho the British forces in Palestine have not been active on the offensive.

General Maude led the British troops into Bagdad on March 11, and shortly afterward died from cholera. His forces pushed further up the Tigris until the intense heat of summer terminated operations.

The Turks after the collapse of Russia, took advantage of the demoralized conditions of the Russian forces to advance through the Caucasus and obtain possession of the regions subsequently ceded them by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The French and Italian drive in Albania began on July 6 and is still in progress.

During the year British forces in Africa drove German forces before them in German East Africa and in German Southwest Africa and finally compelled them to disperse or surrender. This took from Germany the last of the vast colonial possessions held by her when the war began.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

The past year has been marked by a gradual decline of submarine sinkings as compared with the number of ships being built by the Entente Allies. The operations of the British and American destroyers have spread terror among the "wasps of the sea," while a great mine field completed in May by the British navy converted virtually the whole North Sea into an area closed against U-boats activities.

The harbors of Zebruge and Ostend, from which German submarines had been operated against Entente shipping, were either sealed entirely or made virtually valueless as submarine bases by daring naval and air raids by the British in May.

U-BOATS IN AMERICAN WATERS.

German submarines visited American waters in June and sank at least ten ships, the field of the U-boat operations being from the North New Jersey coast south to the Virginia capes and easterly half way to the Bermudas.

The only United States transport lost while carrying troops to Europe was the Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland on February 6 with a loss of 212 men.

HOSPITAL SHIPS SUNK.

During the year eleven hospital ships have been sunk by submarines, the latest and most flagrant case of this violation of the Geneva Convention being the destruction of the British steamer Llandovery Castle, carrying Canadian nurses and doctors. This took place on June 27, only 24 of the 258 persons on board being rescued.

The total shipping reported sunk since August 1, 1917, is more than 4,250,000 tons.

Against this destruction of shipping the Allies have combined their ship-building capacity. The actual number of tons of shipping launched and put into service has not been published. Official announcements have been made in the recent past, however, to the effect that more ships are being built than are being sunk. On July 4, ninety vessels were launched at American shipyards.

LOSSES IN BATTLE

The year's fighting has entailed great losses for most of the belligerents. During the drive into Italy last October and November the Teutonic armies claimed the capture of more than 180,000 Italians. In the German offensives in France this year about 190,000 French, British, American and Portuguese were reported to have been taken prisoners.

Added to these losses are the casualties in killed and wounded. No definite figures have been issued by Germany and Austria but it has been reported on what appears to be good authority that in the fighting from March 21 till June 14 the Germans lost more than 500,000 men. The French and British losses were considerably smaller, as the allies were fighting from entrenched positions.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The United States has floated three great Liberty Loans. The proceeds of

these loans have aggregated \$10,788,541,900. The total war cost to the United States, according to latest available figures, is \$13,800,000,000. Since the nation entered the war it has extended credits to the allies aggregating \$6,051,550,000.

The total cost of the war to England up to December 15, 1917, was placed at 6,242,000,000 pounds. French votes of credit are somewhat smaller. At latest reports the total of the German war loans approximated \$21,000,000,000.

INTERNAL DISORDERS.

There have been numerous reports of disorders in countries engaged in the war. Riots and bloodshed have been reported from Germany and Austria many times during the past spring and summer and there is little doubt that the Slav races of Austria are seething with discontent.

Ireland came to the center of the stage in this connection early in May, when a pro-German plot was detected, but nipped in the bud, with the arrest of seventy-eight leaders of the Sinn Fein.

Recently disaffection was reported against the British in South Africa, but it has apparently been stamped out.

ONE MONARCH DIED.

During the year one ruler of a belligerent country died. The death of the sultan of Turkey was announced in June, subsequent reports intimating he had been murdered.

ASSISTANCE FOR RUSSIA.

Since the collapse of Russia the Allied nations have sought to find a way to assist the people who are being exploited by the Germans. French British and American forces have been landed on the Murman or Kola peninsula, on the north coast. They have not actively intervened, however, being there only to protect Allied property which had been landed at the port of Kok, before Russia withdrew from the Entente alliance.

In Siberia there is a well-defined anti-Bolshevik movement which has been built up around Czech-Slovak prisoners of war who armed themselves and inflicted defeats on the Bolsheviks. A new government has been set up there under General Horvath, president of the Chinese Eastern railroad. Japanese, British and American marines have been in the city of Vladivostok for months.

NEUTRALS.

Countries which are not engaged in the war have suffered during the twelve months. Switzerland and Holland, being adjacent to Germany, have been threatened by the central powers, a number of times in matters relative to economic concessions. Holland especially has been beset with difficulties and at present the Allies are protesting against her exporting supplies to Germany.

Norway has signed an agreement with the United States by which commercial relations may be carried on. Sweden has been dealing openly with Germany and has been threatened with a virtual boycott by Great Britain. Both nations has lost severely through the deprivations of German submarines.

Denmark is in a serious plight also and it has been reported that there is great suffering among the people of that country.

NEW BELLIGERENTS.

Three new countries have declared war on Germany during the year. They are Costa Rica, Guatemala and Haiti. Argentina, although near a break because of the machination of von Luxburg, the German ambassador at Buenos Aires, has taken no step in that direction. Mexico has remained neutral.

WILL USE OLD SHOES AND HATS

Thousands Left Behind By Soldiers to See Service Once More.

Sixty-five thousand pairs of shoes were left behind at Camp Meade by the men of the Seventy-ninth Division when they went across the seas. These shoes have been piled up in a high mound in one of the big warehouses of the cantonment and will be used again by the men of the new Eleventh Division that is to be organized.

These shoes will be fumigated and converted into "new" by a special process evolved by the Reclamation Department. Their use will save the Government thousands of dollars, but best of all will help to conserve the leather supply of the country.

Thousands of army campaign hats left behind by the men of the Seventy-ninth will be made over again. These hats, too, will be like new when they are turned out from the hat shops at this camp. They will be better than the great majority of new army hats now on sale, for it is difficult to buy the felt that is used in their manufacture.

Thousands of blankets used by the men who have gone across will be renovated and used this winter by the future Meadites. It will be hard to buy other woolen blankets. The country won't get many of them, for it is said that the Government will need four-fifths of the wool turned out for the soldier boys.

Breeches, blouses and shirts will be remade into new and the men of this cantonment will look as spick and span as their predecessors.

The tin cans, bottles, bones, paper, rags and everything that will be thrown away by the men of the division will be converted into articles of value or sold. Even the dead horses will be made use of. Their bones will be turned into fertilizer. Some of the fat obtained from them will be used in the manufacturing of munitions to be sent against the Huns.

All these things come under the head of the Reclamation and Conservation Department.

For Sheriff.

Vote for the man you would go to if in trouble or need. Gratitude is noble. Remember Call C. Sikes' past favors. EXPERIENCE.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Drugs refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles, and you can get relief sleep after the first application. Price 6c.

Full steam ahead" on ranning—"Slow" on sugar.

"When the United States Will Be Licked."

"When the lion eats grass like a ox, and the fishworm swallows the whale; When terrapins knit wooden socks, and the hare is overrun by the snail. When serpents walk upright like men, and doodle bugs travel like frog. When the grasshopper feeds on the hen, and feathers grow on hogs; When Tom cats swim in the air, and elephants roost upon trees; When insects in summer are rare, and snuff never makes people sneeze; When fish creep over dry land, and mules on velocipedes ride; When foxes lay eggs in the sand, and women in dress take no pride; When Dutchmen no longer drink beer, and girls get to preaching on time; When the billy goat butts from the rear, and treason no longer is crime; When the humming bird brays like an ass, and limburger smell like cologne; When ploughshares are made of glass, and hearts of Southerners are stone; When sense grows in the Kaiser's head, and wool on the hydraulic ram; Then the United States will be licked, and Germany won't be worth a damn."

For Recorder.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Recorder of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. J. D. MORGAN.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. A. A. SECREST.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. T. GILBERT COLLINS.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. J. C. MORGAN.

For the Legislature.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature subject to the action of the Democratic party. B. H. GRIFFIN.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. J. LEE POLK.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. THOMAS C. COLLINS.

For Member Board of Education.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Member of the Board of Education of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. A. LEX FUNDERBURK.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. I. H. BLAIR.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. J. V. GRIFFITH.

For Constable.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for constable of Buford township, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. R. E. BAKER.

For Clerk of Court.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. R. W. LEMMOND.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. M. C. LONG.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. W. D. DIVENS.

For Coroner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner for Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. J. S. PLYLER.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Commissioner of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. G. W. SMITH, SR.

For Member Board of Education.

As friends of Mr. C. S. Massey, of Waxhaw, we urge that he be nominated in the Democratic primary to succeed himself as a member of the County Board of Education. CITIZENS.

For Member Board of Education.

As friends of Mr. S. A. Lathan, of Buford township, we urge that he be nominated in the Democratic primary to succeed himself as a member of the County Board of Education. CITIZENS.

For the Legislature.

The friends of Hon. R. B. Redwine hereby announce him a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

For Member Board of Education.

I hereby announce myself a candidate as a member of the Board of Education of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. TOM LEE PRICE.

For the Legislature.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. JERRE C. LANEY.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. W. L. EARNHARDT.

For Cotton Weigher.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Monroe subject to the action of the Democratic primary. H. M. PRESSON.

For Representative.

Having secured his consent to make the race, we hereby announce the name of C. J. Braswell as a candidate for one of the seats in the Lower House at the next General Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. MANY VOTERS.

For Road Commissioner For Monroe Township.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Road Commissioner for Monroe township, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. DUNCAN HUNTLEY.

For Recorder.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder for Union county, subject to the Democratic primary. W. O. LEMMOND.

For County Commissioner.

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