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PRESIDENT WILSON REPLIES TO SECOND GERMAN NOTE

and Haig!

pectation of supporters of his diplo-macy, but also dispels the fears of whole process of peace will, in his those who predicted he would substi-tute victories at arms with defeats at ness and the satisfactory character of plomacy.
No peace with kaiserism! Autothis fundamental matter. It is indis-

cracy must go! No armistice can even be thought of while Germany con-ciated against Germany should know tinues her atrocities on land and sea; one can not be considered unless it is fully dictated by the Allied Commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provided, safeguards and government of Austria-Hungary." guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This in a few words is the President's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than unconditional surrender, Allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question it speaks for the Entente Allies as well as the United

The dispatch of the President's re ply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tumulty:
"The Government will continue to

send over two hundred and fifty thousand men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxa-tion of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document that was that he had no thought of stopping by the Allies. Courtral is threatenthe fighting at this stage.

The Senate Chamber rang with applause of Senators as the President's town of Ludelde, four miles northanswer was read a few minutes after it had been announced in the State front of Iseghem. Department. Senator Lodge, the President's chief critic in his course until to-day, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the President's decision. Opinion at the capital and througout official Washington was

unanimously in approval.

The official note which will convey the President's decision to the German government, and more important to the German people, was delivered to-day by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It sing at the State Department at six o'clock this evening.

TEXT OF PRES. WILSON'S REPLY

swer to Germany fellows: "The unqualified acceptance by the resent German government and b the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in cation from Field Marsal Haig anhis address to the Congress of the nounces that only local actions have United States on the eighth of Jan- taken place in the new theater and tion makers, police women and "farmuary, 1918, and in subsequent ad- that prisoners have been taken in the dresses justifies the President in mak- fighting, dispatches from headquaring a frank and direct statement of ters assert that Roulers has been cap- the commander in chief of more than his decision with regard to the com- tured and that Courtrai, the junction munications of the German govern- point on the railway leading to Ghent, ment of the 8th and12th of October

'It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the cepted by the government of the Uni- emy coast defenses but that the guns ted States which does not provide ab- from them have offered no opposition. solutely satisfactory safeguards and of the allied governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the gov- way ernment of the United States nor, he so long as the armed forces of Germane practices which they still per-

"At the very time that the German government approaches the govern-ment of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking pasenger ships at and crews seek to make their way to Flavigny to Soisson, east of Laon. safety; and in their present forced withdrawal from Flanders and France German armies are pursuing a course ways been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped all they contain not only but often of their inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be ation and desolation are being conwith horror and burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the lanters of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: "The destruction

its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presntly No Peace With Kaiserism—Autocracy destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency." The power which has hitherto controlled the German That Dictated by Foch, Pershing nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's Washington, D. C. October 14th.

—President Wilson has answered a condition precedent to peace, if Germany's peace proposal with a depeace is to come by the action of the words just quoted naturally constitute cision which not only fulfills the ex- German people themselves. The Presi,

> beyond a peradventure with whom rate reply to the royal and imperial

pensable that the governments asso-

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance es of my high consideration.
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING. (Signed)

Mr. Frederick Oederlin charge d'af faires, ad interim, in charge of Ger-man interests in the United States.

NO RELAXATION IN THE

Peace Talk Does Not Halt the Fight -New Hostilities Launched in Belgium Flanders-Roulers is Captur-

London, October 14th.—(5:30 P. M.)—The British, French and Belgian forces in their new drive against the German positions in Belgian have captured Roulers, The Evening News says it understands.

The newspaper says an advance of President Wilson's word to the world five miles has been made in Belgium ed from the north. The advance con-tinues. The Allies have reached the west of Courtrai and the line runs in the last Red Cross campaign he head, other entente nations must be taken

(By The Associated Press.) Peace talk pervades the air, but it s falling on deaf ears as far as the of the fighting, new hostilities on what seemingly is a major scale are being carried out by the British, French and Belgians in Belgian Flanders. armies in the field are concerned. In-

way from the frontier to the coast cans, in uniforms which made a riot and likewise to eliminate the big of color.

large majority of the reichstag of budge in the line with Lille as it apex. While the latest official communihas been outflanked.

FRENCH TAKE 3,000 PRISONERS. The French troops alone are said to have taken three thousand prisconditions of an armistice are matters oners, while the Belgians have capwhich must be left to the judgment tured complete batteries and guns and advice of the military advisers and numerous prisoners. Just how of the government of the United wide the new front of attack is has States and the allied governments, not become apparent. It is stated and the President feels it his duty to that the new advance has brought the say that no arrangement can be ac- Allied troops within range of the en-

Meantime to the south the Germans guarantees of the maintenance of the are offering stiff opposition to the present military supremacy of the British southwest of Valenciennes and armies of the United States and of the on the Solesmes sector in an endeavallies in the field. He feels confident or to prevent the closing in of the he can safely assume that this Lille sack and the capture of this imwill also be the judgment and decision portant town and also Valenciennes which are in precarious positions if a pincer movement gets well under if from musketry fire to artillery bom-

At last reports the Germans were is quite sure, the governments with still falling back from the region of which the government of the United Laon, that town and the entire St. States is associated as a belligerent Gobain massif being in the hands of will consent to consider an armistice the French. In the Champagne the French have been enabled to make many continue the illegal and inhu- further crossings of the Aisne and to materially better their front eastward, with pride, there was no sign of grief notwithstanding the stoic defense of the enemy, who realizes it is of the try. greatest importance to hold back the French and Americans driving northward, as a breach in the southern line and a swift advance would import! sea, and not the ships alone, but the the entire German force inside the very boats in which their passengers sack from the Oisne river west of

Probably the greatest resistance of all is faced by the Americans on both of the Meuse river. Vicious sides of wanton destruction which has al- counter attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that fresh forces have been brought into the fray to halt their do-or-die effort to proceed up the river valleys and thereby compel the expected to agree to a cessation of their way eastward, toward the Gerarms while acts of inhumanity, spoil- man border. Concentration of arciliery are being used against the Amertinued which they justly look upon ican positions at various places. Gas shells are not being spared by the enemy in his efforts to hold the Amer-

icans in check. All the counter attacks of the Ger withstood by General Liggett's men, the state and city. guage and plain intent of one of the and the American artillery is answering the German guns shot for shot.

> nouncing the safe arrival overseas of seas of his son, Mr. William House, sooner than may Capt. H. D. Stewart of the medical This is the second son of Mr. House corps of the army.

of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of

ACCORDED U.S. PRESIDENT.

Fighting Men Are in Line

New York City, N. Y. October 12. President Wilson, commander chief of the American Army and Navy, marched to-day at the head of the American forces in the Columbus Liberty Day parade, one of the most impressive and inspiring spectacles New York City has ever seen.

Under a canopy formed by the flags of the twenty-two nations arrayed against autocracy and with squadrons of American airplanes hovering overhead, the President strode with twenty-five thousand fighting men from five continents and islands in every sea over the entire three mile line of march along the "Avenue of the Al-lies." Then, at the foot of Fifth ave-nue, beside the Washington arch, he took his place in an automobile and reviewed the long column.

The spectators, whose number the police estimated at more than a million, never ceased cheering from the moment they caught sight of the shin-RELAXATION IN THE
FIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

> In according Mr. Wilson what probably was the greatest ovation a President of the United States has ever received, men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse. Babies were hoisted on their father's shoulders, women clapped their hands frantically and embraced strange men in an exuberance of joy, while small boys broke through the police lines to get a better view of the nation's

A STERN PROCESSION.

It was the second time the President had marched in a parade down Fifth avenue, but when he opened ed a great army of mercy, while to-day he led a grim legion of fighting to whether an armietice should be men, and behind them, dragged by motor trucks and tractors, great guns be undertaken to carry out the details wrested from the Germans. It was of the application of President Wil a stern procession, typifying "force to son's peace terms.

ward toward the Valenciennes Mez-ward toward the Valenciennes Mez-loves Matz line General Foot has or-battle-scarred British Tommies leres Metz line, General Foch has or-dered a drive in the Lys river, re-gion of Flanders toward Ghent which vaks ready to die for liberty, kilted The text of President Wilson's anthreatens to break entirely the grip Greeks and doughty Serbs, gallant of the Germans in Belgium all the Belgians and swarthy Spanish-Ameri-

WOMEN IN LINE.

Behind the foreign divisions came vomen war workers-Red Cross nurses, ambulance drivers, ammuniorettes." Next in line were the American military and naval forces, led by three million bayonets, for although it was expected that the President rould take his place at the very head of the column, it seemed that he preferred to march directly in front of his own Nation's fighting men.

"And a rugged force it was-regi ment after regiment of infantry, ar tillery and engineers with detachments from all the other branches which go to make up an army, followed by thousands of bluejackets from America's fleets. With the army and navy divisions marched five thousand stevedores and thousands of others engaged in the army transport

The foreign veterans who preceded them had been cheered until is seem ed that the crowd must have reach ed its vocal limit, but when Pershing's veterans-soldiers and marines appeared, the cheering increased aspardment.

The empty sleeves and turned-up trouser legs of these gallant youngsters brought home to New Yorkers that war is something more than marching men and martial music.

There were tears in many eyes, but on the shining young faces, aglow over sacrifices made for love of coun-

Sight of the German trophies add ed to the crowd's patriotic fervor. They bore such labels as: "This gun spoke German-and now look at the darn thing," "a good gun gone wrong," and "Liberty Bonds Spiked

Behind the fighting contingent of America and the Allies came a procession of floats from the New York navy yard and thousands of workers.

At 51st street a man broke through shake hands with the President. Secret service men stopped the man and took him to a police station, where he was held for disorderly cennot disturbed by the incident.

When he reached the "Altar of Lib erty" at Madison Square it was expected that the President would take his place in the wing stand with Govhe kept on smilingly returning the being formed.

-Mr. A. P. House has received a now serving his country in France

GERMANY IS NOW READY TO ACCEPT WILSON'S TERMS

According to Unofficial Message Wilson Refrains From Comment-Indications Are That There Will be

Washington, Oct. 12 .- Germany's eply to President Wilson's inquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the cial dispatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the inarmistice and that the bid for peace represents the German people as well as the government,

Although on its face the text of the German note seems to be a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms, the people of the United States and the allied countries should be cautioned against accepting it as such a compliance of the President's demands as will mean immediate cessa-

tion of hostilities. As President Wilson was in New York tonight, and reserved comment on the note, his views cannot now be stated and none of his official family here in Washington cared to speak for

WAR NOT ENDED.

Without any attempt to discount what appeared to be, at a casual reading, an acceptance of the terms the President has laid down, officials here were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war. It needs to be examined and fully considered before the views of the American government can be stated.

Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit it to the allies, as the German chancellor requested, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and the granted or whether discussion should

DANGER POINTED OUT

The greatest danger facing the peo ple of the United States, officials said here tonight, was that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition They came from countries fighting to as the unconditional surrender which to the German people, was delivered to the German people, was delivered to-day by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has charge of the Swiss legation who has charge of the Swiss legation who has salient and made advances northward in Champagne which are menacing the retrievent of the Germans east—the retrievent of the retrievent of the Germans east—the retrievent of the retrievent of the Germans east—the retrievent of the ret of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

UNOFFICAL TEXT OF NOTE The text of the German note as received in Washington tonight is as

"In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America the German government hereby declares; The German govdress of January 8 and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of errment of the United States also take the position taken by President would be justified in accepting." Wilson in his address. The German Austro - Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to com- time with a new emphasis. ply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements ent German government, which has step towards peace, has been formed The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German peo-

"Berlin, October 12, 1918. "(Signed) 'SOLF," "State Secretary of Foreign Office.

PEOPLE ASKED TO WITHOLD JUDGMENT

Washington, Oct. 13 .- The government asks the American people to withhold their judgment on many's note until President Wilson has received the official communication, and has had the opportunity to

The official document had not been received in Washington tonight when the President returned from New York. It probably will be here tothe police lines and attempted to morrow when the President confers with his advisers, among them secrotary Baker, who returned today from the Western battle front, undoubtedly prepared to give him some Germans in case of a retreat to wend duct. The police said his intentions inside information on the broken conwere harmless. The President was dition of the German military power of which the world necessarily does not know at this time.

To-night, as last night, no official of the Government felt justified in speaking to guide public opinion ernor Whitman and Mayor Hylan, but the direction of the views which are

A card has been received an- card announcing the safe arrival over will be taken promptly, probably many remains to be seen. be expected.

reply to the inquiries addressed to UNION COUNTY'S in presenting Germany's original proposal to the Entente Allies. It should be borne in mind that the President's inquiry merely was a move ad inte, trim in which he proposed nothing, bound himself to nothing, and merely asked some questions, which had to be answered, before he could go further.

"If he puts the proposition before the Entente, it undoubtedly will draw great wireless towers at Nauen and a quick reply. Dispatches last night forwarded here tonight in an unoffipress as announcing that the British, French and Italian Governments had reached a unanimous decision for a vaded territory as a prerequisite to an line of common action, were regard-armistice and that the bid for peace ed as being deeply significant.

NO ARMISTICE PROBABLE

to base a prediction, observers are quota of the whole state was in danforced to record indications. The in- ger. The telegram stated in part: dications are that there will be no armistice, and that if the Entente Al- by all of your committeemen to put lies were disposed to agree to one your county over the top. The State's they probably would demand as guar-quota is in danger." they probably would demand as guarantees of good faith, that such places as Metz, Strasburg, Trieste and possibly Essen be placed in the hands of the Entente forces to guarantee fulfillment of Germany's words.

tion of German colonies occupied by entente forces, German statesmen have made another mistake. A reference to President Wilson's inquiry shows that he spoke distinctly in reference to invaded territory occupied by troops of the central powers.

PURPOSE OF QUESTIONS

It has been pointed out that President Wilson's inquiry to Chancellor Maximilian to develop whether the chancellor merely was speaking for the German leaders who have been conducting the war probably was skillfully framed to pave the way for an opportunity to inform the German people that no covenants of peace can be made with the men who have betrayed the world. The present German government

which as Secretary Solf says was formed by conferences and has the support of the majority of the reichstag, was formed through imperial decree which permitted it. There is nothing before any of the Allied Governments, so far, as is known, to show that there has been any change in the German system which would prevent the autocratic power which uttered that decree to revoke it, when its purpose had been accomplished. In other words, an Allied diplomat considering the arrangement of an armistice, or arrangement of the practical details to carry out the application of the terms of peace President Wilson has laid down might ask: What guarantee have we that these a scrap of paper?

ject, when all else has been eliminated, shows him repeatedly laying down the fundamental principle that no ernment has accepted the terms laid peace can be made while the German down by President Wilson in his ad- people endure Kaiserism. In his reply to the Pope's note, August 27th, 1917, the President said:

CAN'T TRUST KAISER

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explictly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will the powers associated with the gov- purpose of the German people them selves as other peoples of the world

In his subsequent pronouncement: government, in accordance with the finally coming down to his New York speech of September 28th the Presi dent drives home the same point each

The conclusion, in the opinion of close observers, would seem to be, that the military party failing to that the President may occasion the make peace by the sword as it promised gives way to a political party. Upon President Wilson's estimate of how concerning the evacuation. The pres- far the present peace party in Germany represents the will of the Gerundertaken the responsibility for this man people themselves, and of what guarantees there may be that the milby conferences and in agreement with itary autocracy will not be in the po-the great majority of the reichstag. sition to undo at will this work, the next step depends.

Death of Mr. Robert Howie,

Mr. Robert L. Howie dled at his home in Mineral Springs Friday morning following an illness of a number of weeks with typhoid fever The deceased is survived by his wife and three children, two sons Messrs. Houston and Robert Howie and one daughter Miss Velma Howie. Howie was about 45 years old. He was a progressive citizen and entered heartily into any movement which had the deceased was a member, and intorment was in the cemetery there.

Word "Imperial" Was Not Used in Germany's Note,

London, October 19th -One of the nost significant points in Germany's man empire was proclaimed at Veren in the name of the Imperial German government.

"The German government" is an absolutely new phrase, and the omis- buy, for those who are giving libermans thus far have been successfully salute accorded him by the heads of VIEWS RAPIDLY CRYSTALIZING. sion of the word "imperial" is un-ally of their means and those The Associated Press is enabled to precedented. Whether that means say, however, that these views rap- catering to President Wilson's views right to know who the slackers are. idly are crystalizing and the next step or whether it means change in Ger-

first decide if Foreign Secretary Solf's care for war purposes.

MUST BE ERSCRIBED

Not-One Third of the \$5,000 Has Been Raised — Busine Wen Will Meet Wednesday to Arrange for a House to House Canvass - The State's Quota is in Danger.

Only three days remain in which to raise Union county's quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan and thus far not one-third of the \$700,000 has been

County Chairman W. B. Love yesterday received a telegram from President Seay of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond urging that the county redouble its efforts to raise Lacking official guidance on which its quota stating that if it did not the "Urge redoubled personal solicitations

Following the receipt of this message a conference was held with a number of the business men and bankers of the city and it was decided that all the committee, bankers and busi-If Germany expects that by agree-ing to the evacuation of ocupied ter-gether in the chamber of commerce ritories she will exact the evacua- rooms tomorrow at eleven o'clock for the purpose of organizing a house to house canvass of the county. Let the meeting be well attended.

The personal appeal of President Wilson calling upon all to purchase bonds and stating that recent events have enhanced this necessity has been received by Mr. Love. It follows:

"Recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the iportance of this loan, and I hope that my fellow country-men will let me say to them very frankly that, the best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly over-subscribed.

"We are in the midst of the greatest exercise of the power of this country that has ever been witnessed or forecast, and a single day of relaxation in that effort would be of tragical damage alike to ourselves and to the rost of the world. Nothing has happened which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our efforts to the utmost. The time is critical, and the response must be complete.

GERMANY'S REPLY DOES NOT IMPRESS PARIS VERY MUCH

Papers Pay More Attention to Military Successes Than Peace Talk-

Allies Are Suspicious of Berlin.

Paris, October.-The Paris Newpapers do not seem to enthuse over the arrangements will not be regarded as German reply to President Wilson's note. More space is given to the news A close reading of all President of the military successes won by the

man document. In popular discussion the suspicion persists that Germany is evading the issue in some respects, at least the feeling being that she has not gone far enough. It is pointed out that the German constitution is as yet unchanged, and that if it may be said the government is responsible to the people it is likewise responsible to the

inperor. The reply of the German government to President Wilson's questions s considered here to indicate that Germany's diplomatic front is as flexible as her military front.

Some commentators find the reply so worded as to show the hope of the Germans that it will result in cleavage between the Allies. General La Croix, in the Temps, says:

"Germany's acceptance of Prosfdent Wilson's conditions is an avowal of defeat. Poch is the sole judge of defeat. Foch is the sole judge from the military point of view and will know how to exact the necessary guarantees from the enemy and what territorial evacuations must be imposed.

Almost all the papers print similar riews.

In addition to recalling Bismarck's ruthless methods in the 1871 armistice, it is pointed out by some of the papers that when the German in 1914 sought to secure France neutrality Germany was not willing to accept, France's word but demanded to be permitted to occupy Toul and Verdun as a guarantee.

Message to Liberty Loan Workers. Washington, 2:15 A. M., 10-12-18. Mrs. W. C. Sanders, Monroe, N. C.:

The President has called on the Na_ tion to over-subscribe the Loan, as for its object the betterment of his imperative measure toward certain community or the county. As a man and complete victory. National Woof sterling qualities of character he man's Liberty Loan Committee apprehad many friends. Rev. M. H. Vestal ciating all you have already done calls conducted funeral services at Pleas- upon you to take that message home ant Grove Methodist church, of which to your community. Over-subscription of quota in your district bust be personal responsibility of every Liberty Loan worker .- Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

To Workers in Union County:-This day letter is as much to you as it reply to President Wilson is that it it to me. Canvass from house to is the first important German diplo- house. See every man and woman. matic communication since the Ger- Ask how many bonds they have bought. Sell to those who have not sailles in 1871 which has not spok- bought. Send names and amounts of each to me, for they are to be published in the county papers. send names of those who refuse to who are offering their lives have a

Did you mean to keep your War President Wilson is expected to Saving local products release freight Savings Pledge when you signed that Card? Then Make Good.

-Mrs. W. C. Sanders.