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## WILSON ANSWERS LAST PEACE NOTE OF GERMANY

**Surrender Will Be the Demand if America Has to Deal With the Kaiser and His Followers—Correspondence Transmitted to Allied Governments.**  
(By The Associated Press.)

President Wilson has answered Germany's latest note regarding peace. In brief, he informs Germany that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration to the Allied Governments would be one which would leave the United States and the Allied Powers in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

To this end the President has transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Allied Powers.

"Not peace negotiations, but surrender," will be the demand if the United States has to deal with the military masters and the monarchical authorities of Germany.

Washington D. C., October 23.—President Wilson has submitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the Allies, and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with the present authorities Germany, the President has given them this warning:

"If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The President's reply to the last German note was handed to the charge of the Swiss legation to-night for transmission to the German government. It accedes to the request that he take up with the Allies the proposals of the new spokesmen of the German people, but does it with notice that virtual surrender of the Teutonic armies in the field will be the price demanded for interruption of the beating now being administered.

**LEAVE IT TO MILITARY CHIEFS.**  
In transmitting the matter to the Allies, the President says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted by the present German authorities, the American and Allied military advisers be asked, if they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view, to submit such terms as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to enforce peace on the condition accepted.

The President says he feels he cannot decline to take up the question of an armistice, having received solemn and explicit assurances of the German government that it accepts the terms of peace enunciated by him; that the desire to discuss their application comes from ministers speaking for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and that the German armed forces will observe the humane rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. He ignores entirely the German protests and denials in response to his statement that no armistice could be considered while the German armies and navy continued their atrocities.

As to the authority of the new spokesmen of the German people, he speaks, as the note says, "Without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words," and tells the men with whom he is dealing and through them the German people, why such extraordinary safeguards must be demanded before hostilities can cease.

**KAISER STILL IN POWER.**  
Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been worked out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of military authorities. He reminds the Germans that the power of the King of Prussia (the Kaiser) to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, and concludes with the warning that if this power is to be dealt with the United States and the Allies can demand nothing but surrender.

As the note was dispatched, Secretary Tumulty, at the White House, gave emphasis to the assurance given by all members of the Government that no interruption of the military program is contemplated by making public correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than two million American soldiers have embarked for the war overseas.

**OFFICIALS VOICE APPROVAL.**  
Washington D. C., October 23.—Approval of the President's action was voiced everywhere among officials, who declared that the note demanded the surrender upon which America and the Allies insist, and at the same time help up to the German people a picture of their situation in a way likely to hasten their rise to throw out the Kaiser and his war lords completely.

In Congress the expressions of leaders indicated a divided opinion. Sen-

ator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, approved the note in unqualified terms, declaring it called for surrender and would create a political crisis in Germany. On the other hand, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, republican leader and ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, expressed regret that the President had entered any discussion with the German government, and declared any negotiations should follow a report from General Foch that the German armies had surrendered.

**ALL WASHINGTON SURPRISED.**  
All Washington was surprised by the news that the note had been sent, cried in the streets by newsboys with extras shortly before nine o'clock to-night, just eleven hours after the official text of the last German communication has been delivered by Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss charge. During the afternoon it had been stated authoritatively that there would be no announcement of the President's decision before tomorrow and the understanding was that exchanges between Washington, London and Paris still were proceeding. About mid-day there was a flurry of interest when Secretaries Lansing and Daniels and General March, chief of staff, were called to the White House, but if the decisions was communicated then these officials kept the secret well.

It was late in the evening when word that Secretary Lansing would see the newspaper men at 9 o'clock, following a conference between Mr. Lansing and Secretary Tumulty.

**UP TO THE ALLIES.**  
How the note is received by the people of Allied Countries will be awaited with the greatest interest. So far as the Allied Governments are concerned, it is assumed that they have been informed and are in entire accord with the culminating step of the President's policy. Exchanges have been going on since the wireless version of the German reply to the President was picked up Monday.

The official translation into English made at the Berlin foreign office and delivered with the German text does not differ materially in any particular from the wireless version, and slight verbal differences in the latter tending to make more obscure some rather vague phrases in the original may have been due to errors in transmission.

**OFFICIAL TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY**  
The Secretary of State makes public the following:

"From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State, October 23, 1918.  
"Sir:  
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd, transmitting a communication under the date of the 20th, from the German government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth day of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he can not decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated, the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that if those Governments are disposed to affect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of an armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why the extra-ordinary safeguards must be demanded. Signifi-

cant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alteration of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will that the power of the King of Prussia is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the words of those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.  
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING"  
"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim.  
In charge of German interests in the United States."

**JUST WHAT GERMANS THINK OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.**  
Chief Intelligence Officer of German Army Gives Opinion of United States Troops—With Few Side Remarks.

With the British Army in France, October 21st.—Just what the Germans think of American soldiers with a few side remarks regarding the St. Mihiel operations is disclosed in a confidential document signed by the chief intelligence officer of the 14th German army which has been captured by Americans fighting on the British front. The document prefaces a discussion of the St. Mihiel attacks by admitting that the number of Americans in reserve on that occasion was unknown. It then takes up the divisions which carried out the assault.

The document discusses the details of the operations, admitting that when the Americans reached Thiaucourt the entire St. Mihiel salient was rendered untenable and therefore its evacuation was ordered and the retreat carried out according to plan.

A little further on the order has this to say of the American soldier:

"He obviously is very much afraid of being taken prisoner. He defends himself violently to the last against this danger and does not surrender. This seems to be the result of propaganda picturing cruel treatment if he falls into German hands.

"The American is expert in handling machine guns, is firm on the defensive and develops a strong power of resistance from his very numerous machine guns. The bearing of the infantry indicates slight military training. The artillery was at its best as long as it remained at its original positions during preparation for an attack. The methods of fire were good. It was very quick in getting on opportunity targets, this apparently being due to the lavish employment of technical devices. Within a minimum period the Americans were able to furnish a well directed fire.

"Liaison between the infantry and artillery was perfect. When infantry ran into machine gun nest it immediately fell back and a new artillery preparation for accompanying batteries followed very promptly."

A sentence in the documents says, "In general it should be noted the American is quite honorable,—he does not fire on stretcher bearers."

**Mrs. W. P. Griggs Commits Suicide at Mt. Croghan.**  
(The Pageland Journal.)  
Mrs. Will P. Griggs committed suicide at her home on the old Taylor place near Mt. Croghan last Thursday afternoon by shooting a twenty-caliber ball into her forehead with a rifle. She was alone in the house at the time. Her husband had gone to feed his hogs, and upon his return found Mrs. Griggs struggling on the floor. She lived about an hour after the wound was inflicted. No reason was given for the act, though it is said, she had talked of committing suicide a number of times. She was thirty-five or forty years old, and a member of Center Church. Her maiden name was Myers of Plains and of the late Mr. R. M. Myers of Chesterfield. The body was buried at Plains on Friday.

## GERMANY'S PLEA FOR AN ARMISTICE IS WITH ALLIES

**Already Considered by Supreme War Council—It is Thought Allies Will Approve Wilson's Principles.**

Washington, D. C., October 24th.—Germany's plea for an armistice and peace is now before the Allied Governments, which are to determine whether they are disposed to accept President Wilson's principles of settlement, to which Germany subscribes, and in accord with the United States ask their military advisers and those of America to prepare the terms of an armistice which virtually will mean surrender by Germany.

In various public utterances, the premiers and other leaders of the Entente Powers have repeatedly declared that President Wilson's statements in his address of last January 8th and subsequent addresses reflect their own views. Something more official and binding is required now, although it is regarded here as a foregone conclusion that this approval will be registered and that the offices of the supreme war council will be invoked to prepare the fateful document which will define the conditions under which Germany may secure relief from the incessant hammering of the victorious Allied and American Armies.

No one here to-day would undertake to forecast the probably time of a final decision on Germany's plea. It is known, however, that the supreme war council already has given the matter the most earnest consideration. And in that connection, it was recalled that there was no delay in notifying General d'Esperey, the Allied Commander on the Balkan front, of the terms that should be laid down for Bulgaria when that nation asked for an armistice. The general principles in each case probably are similar, but there necessarily will be a great variance in the details, since not only is a greater army and country to be dealt with, but the question of large naval forces as well.

**MAY INJECT NEW POINTS.**  
Certain utterances of Entente Statesmen and of inspired official organs have led to the surmise here that, while accepting the terms laid down by President Wilson, there may be a disposition to inject new matters to meet individual demands and to propose new points based upon ever shifting conditions. It is believed, however, that if such should prove the case, the new points probably would be dealt with in connection with the final peace negotiations and need not delay the consideration of the form of armistice.

The United States already has capable Army and Naval Officers in Europe ready to deal with the technical questions involved in an armistice and, if it should become necessary to consider political issues, President Wilson also will be amply represented by chosen agents. The Entente Premiers, whose duty it is to deal with these political questions, can be speedily assembled at the most convenient entente capital to meet the President's representatives.

General approval of the President's reply to Germany and of his action in transmitting Germany's request to the Allied Governments was voiced here to-day in official and diplomatic circles. Although several senators were known to have prepared addresses on the subject, there was no discussion of the note in the Senate. Most senators however, both privately and in public statements, praised the President's course. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the republican leader, who disapproved the note, was ready to speak to-day and it was said that when the Senate reconvenes Monday after a three day recess there will be a general peace discussion.

**TWO POINTS EMPHASIZED.**  
Two points in the President's note generally emphasized in official circles were his plan notice that the only kind of armistice acceptable to the United States is one to carry with it virtual surrender and that, even if those terms are complied with, there can be no dealings looking to peace with the Kaiser and the German war lords.

The terms laid down by the President for an armistice were said to be without precedent in the history of warfare. Usually an armistice is defined as a suspension of hostilities for certain specified purposes, such as peace negotiations, and involves simply the maintenance of the status quo on each side. But the President has laid down the demand that the armistice shall make it impossible for the German army again to renew hostilities. No mention was made in the note about the evacuation of invaded territory, but far more than that would be necessary to meet the President's demand.

Details of the armistice must be worked out by the military advisers of the Governments associated against Germany. They would include conditions under which the German armies would evacuate Belgium and France; occupation of strategic points in Germany by Allied and American forces so as to remove the possibility of a renewal of hostilities; demobilization of the German army; restrictions on the manufacture of supplies and ammunitions, occupation of strategic naval bases and the treatment of German naval vessels and submarines.

**GERMANY MAY REFUSE.**  
Officials do not overlook the fact that there may be a check to the orderly preparation for an armistice caused by the refusal of the German government to accept the severe terms as outlined by the President in his reply to Berlin, which probably al-

ready has reached Germany in official form through the Swiss Government as well as by wireless from Arlington, from which it was sent broadcast.

The Present German government, it was said, may refuse terms tantamount to complete surrender and appeal to the German people to continue the war. In this connection, it was noted that the government now in power has made it plain that there is no thought of restoring Alsace-Lorraine to France, a condition of peace on which the United States and the Allied Governments are thoroughly agreed.

On the other hand, persistent rumors continue to reach Washington that Germany desires peace at any cost and one report has said that demobilization of armed forces in the interior already has begun. President Wilson has pointed the way to peace and shrewd observers believe that the German people now thoroughly realize the only conditions on which it can be brought about.

## THE EFFORTS OF PERSHING FOR MEN'S BETTERMENT.

**No Strong Drink—Plenty of Exercise and Amusements for the Soldiers of the United States.**  
(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, October 10th.—General Pershing's order forbidding the use of all alcoholic beverages except light wines and beers by soldiers and instituting various forms of athletics and wholesome amusements to prevent immorality has brought him much gratifying and favorable comment from American and Allied sources which have been striving for the betterment of the men in the field. His admonition of "prompt disciplinary action" is having a salutary effect.

Efforts are being made to keep every American soldier, when he is not actually under fire or in the trenches, occupied with instruction on various useful objects, work, drill, baseball, football, wrestling, boxing, foot racing and other forms of sports, athletic games, theatrical entertainments and clean motion picture shows.

The determination of the American commander to secure a rigid enforcement of his anti-drunkenness and anti-immorality regulations was indicated in a letter written by General Pershing appointing representatives to a British American conference on the subject, in which he said:

"The gravest responsibility rests on those to whom the parents of our soldiers have entrusted their sons to the battle and we fall if we neglect any effort to safeguard them in every way. We have the common ground of humanity; we have the well considered conclusions of the best scientific minds on our side, and from the fact that, in this war of nations in arms the soldier is merely a citizen on war service, we have all the elements which will force co-operation between military and civilian authorities."

Leniency by courts martial is dealing with cases arising from non-observance of the order, General Pershing stated, would not be tolerated, "and to insure this," he said, "the records of all sentences will be carefully examined and compared and lax courts and officers held strictly accountable."

## RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR ARE MORE RIGID

**Soft Drink Manufacturers Cut to 25% of Normal Requirements — Ice Cream Manufacturers and Other Commercial Users Affected.**  
Correspondence of The Journal.

Raleigh, Oct. 24.—Restrictions upon the use of sugar by manufacturers will be even more rigid in November and December than in recent allotments by the Food Administration. The Food Administration has telegraphed Federal Food Administrators in all states, advising them that sugar allotments will be held rigidly to two pounds per person per month, and announcing further restrictions for manufacturers.

Soft drink manufacturers will be allowed only 25 per cent of the amount normally required in their business. This cuts in half the amounts they were entitled to use in the months of July, August, September, and October. Ice cream manufacturers will come under the same restrictions, receiving only one-fourth of the amount of sugar normally required. Practically all manufacturers of beverage syrups, confections, chewing gum, chocolate, cocoa, cough drops, malted milk, syrups and molasses, soda water, adulterated honey, and similar articles, will be cut to 50 per cent of the average monthly use of sugar from July 1 to December 31, 1916 and 1917, combined.

Candy and chocolate manufacturers are being instructed to give preference to the Army, Navy, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Salvation Army. Sugar needed to care for those orders should come out of their regular allotment, except when furnished for shipment overseas.

## In Bad.

(From The Louisville Courier Journal.)  
"We played fool," declared the crown prince. "I see it now."  
"We had the whole world to pick a fight with."  
"Well."  
"And look at the crowd we picked out."

## ALLIES ARE STILL DRIVING GERMAN TOWARD BORDER

**A Slow Process—The Enemy is Offering a Strong Resistance—Americans Taking Part.**  
(By The Associated Press.)

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, October 23rd.—(5 P. M.)—The stiffest fighting of the American offensive west of the Meuse was under way to-day. The line is swaying back and forth.

In the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the front, the Americans threw back repeated violent German counter attacks.

The Allied Armies in France and Belgium are still driving the Germans toward their border, but the process is now comparatively slow.

On the sectors that are requisite to the stability of the entire German line—where a crash through probably would mean the immediate collapse of the whole of the defensive system—the most stubborn resistance is being offered by the enemy, and what gains are being made by the Allies are virtually foot by foot in the face of the horns of the battle line—the machine guns.

Particularly vicious fighting is in progress west of the Meuse river, where the Americans, in their endeavors to overcome the natural obstacles barring the way northward to Sedan, are faced by picked troops with orders to hold them back at all costs; in the region from LeCateau to the north of Valenciennes, where the British and some Americans gradually are tearing their way through the enemy's front and between Tournai and Audearde, where the British also are hard after the enemy.

**MATERIAL PROGRESS MADE.**  
Notwithstanding the frantic endeavors of the enemy to maintain their positions on all three of these sectors, material progress has been made. Likewise, northeast of Laon the French on an eight-mile front have delivered a thrust that carried them forward from two to three miles. Into the hands of the British have fallen two thousand more German prisoners, while the Americans west of the Meuse also have gathered in numbers of the enemy and a considerable quality of his machine guns.

Veritable nests of machine guns are being encountered by the Americans as they attempt to press forward along the front from the Meuse to the town of Grand Pre, situated north of the Argonne Forest, but in spite of these obstacles, they have taken farther ground and at last accounts were steadily keeping up their pressure against the enemy. Extremely heavy counter attacks have been successfully sustained north of Grand Pre, and on this sector particularly strong concentrations of enemy artillery fire have gone almost for naught. On the western bank of the Meuse the town of Breuilleux has been taken, the enemy having burned and evacuated it and retreated in the general direction of Dun.

## FRENCH NEAR MONTCORNET

Exactly what has been accomplished by the French in a drive northeast of Laon, except that they have gained over a wide front, has not yet become apparent, but it brings appreciably nearer Montcornet, the last important railroad junction in this region.

North and South of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig has continued his attacks against the Germans and everywhere made good progress. Between Le Cateau and Solesmes, a sharp wedge has been driven into the German line, threatening the town of Maubeuge on the east, and outflanking Valenciennes on the south. North of Valenciennes the town of Bruay has been captured, virtually making Valenciennes untenable for the enemy. To the north of this region the British have reached the west bank of the Scheldt Canal.

## Where the First Three Are Buried

(The Youth's Companion.)  
Not long ago the French military authorities granted permission to an American press correspondent to spend a day and a night in the trenches where Corp. Gresham and Privates Hay and Enright of the American Army perished in the German raid of November 3rd, 1917. Later he visited the graves of these first to fall.

The soldiers, he says, guided us between two buildings down a stretch of deep mud. Out ahead was a tea acre field, surrounded by a high stone wall. At the very bottom angle of the wall eleven fresh mounds marked the resting places of the American dead. Wilted flowers covered them. At the head of each was a roughly hewn cross five feet high.

Farthest away, the crosses told us, lay the body of Thomas Enright. Next was the grave of Merle D. Hay, and the nearest of the three was the mound that was the resting place of James B. Gresham. The markers for those three Americans were octagonal wooden name plates with the regimental number of each man, and the date of death inscribed on each. An intertwined background of the Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor made them stand out prominently. On the fence inclosing the graves is a wooden sign, with black letters painted on a white background. The inscription in French reads:

"Here lie the first soldiers of the noble republic of the United States to fall on French soil for justice and liberty."

The food problem is a perpetual challenge to the idealism and business efficiency of America.