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ENTENTE TROOPS GIVING NO HEED TO PEACE MOVES

Allies Meeting With Marked Success on All Fronts—Enemy Battle Line in France Slowly Disintegrating; Giving Way Elsewhere.

(By The Associated Press.)
While both Germany and Austria are 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 no heed to peace proposals, but are continuing without mercy to drive their foes before them.

And in all the battle zones the Allies are meeting with marked success. In France, the German battle line is slowly disintegrating under the violence of the 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 in Albania the Italians are driving the Austrians toward the Montenegro frontier, while in Asiatic Turkey, both in Syria and Mesopotamia the British are fast clearing the Turks from their former strongholds.

RESISTANCE STRENUOUS.

Although the Germans in France and Flanders still are strenuously resisting the Allied attempts to break their line, they are giving way steadily under the force of the attacks. In the other theaters, there apparently is not the same disposition to offer stubborn denial of the right of way, except possibly in the mountain region of Italy, where an attempt is being made by the Allied forces to open the backdoor into Austria.

AMERICANS IN NEW OPERATION.

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 bombarding Longuyon, some fifteen miles distant from the American first line positions.

ADHERES TO THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY WILSON

Official Text of German Note is Received at Washington—No Response at Present—Questions to be Dealt With in Connection With Peace; Not an Armistice.

Washington, D. C., October 28.—While Germany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the State Department to-day 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 Vienna government asserted that it adhered to the same point of view expressed by the President in his last communication upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, and requested that he begin overtures with the Allied Governments with a view to ending immediately hostilities on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

The official text of the German note did not differ materially from the unofficial version as received by cable. No official document 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 people that their government is not omitting any

ARMISTICE NOW; NOT 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 arranging an armistice.

NO GUARANTEE APPARENT.

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 Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs 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.

AMERICAN TROOPS FACE STRONG FORCES

Natural Position Held by Huns Near Verdun Among the Best—Germans Have Thrown in Strong Forces of Men in Effort to Stop Americans.

(By The Associated Press.)
With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, October 27th.—Natural positions for defense held by the Germans north of the American line are probably as strong as any along the entire battle front from Switzerland to the sea. These positions, which the Americans are now facing, are especially strong owing to the thickly wooded districts and series of hills and ridges. Taking advantage of these natural military positions, the Germans have thrown in strong forces of men and brought up immense quantities of artillery of various caliber determined to hold what has been called the eastern pivot of their defense line in France at any cost.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

From Grand Pre pass, where there has been fierce fighting for nearly two weeks, the Americans face the Bois de Bourgogne and Bois de Bos, which really are a continuation of the Argonne Forest. Back of these great woods is the Forest de Bout, all of which forms a splendid protection for troop concentration and concealing ammunition and heavy artillery. Here the Americans are preparing for the battle of Argonne all over again.

ZIG-ZAG LINE.

From what is known about the Freya Stellung, it follows the hills, ridges and woods, zig-zagging just north of our present line and extending eastward from the ridge north of Bois Des Hazoffs, and runs along the northern edge of Bois de Bantheilville, bending southeasterly and following the hills near Alnereville to Clerly le Petit, crossing the Meuse and passing along a series of wooded ridges just beyond Fontaines. From Fontaines it passes through the Bois de Tallies and Bois de Dugny and the Bois de Bresheville, thence in a northeasterly direction. Recent reports said that the Germans were working vigorously at various points along the Freya Stellung building additional dugouts and improving positions generally as fast as possible for a probable winter campaign.

If peace comes quickly the food demands upon America will be unprecedented. In addition to our Allies we will have the opportunity to save the lives of millions of women and children and men in Roumania, Serbia and Russia, who are destined to die by starvation this winter unless we do save them.

NORTH CAROLINIAN VICTIM OF HUN BELLISHNESS

Eye Witness Relates How Captain of German Sub Shot Edward L. Davis of Warrenton, N. C., in the Head, While He Pleaded for Life of His Comrades.

Edward Leonard, first class seaman, and one of the three surviving the American ship Ticonderoga, sunk September 30, relates a tale of Hun Hellishness, how Edward L. Davis of Warrenton, N. C., was shot in the head by the captain of the sub. Davis had swam alongside the sub and was pleading for the life of his comrades who were being shelled by the sub, when shot by the German.

Leonard's story, as printed in the Warrenton Record, follows:
"It was shortly after 5 o'clock on the morning of September 30 that an explosion on deck brought me out of a sound nap. I ran to the bridge and shrapnel was flying in every direction. I saw the bridge was on fire and Captain James Madison wounded. I had hardly gotten my bearings when I heard the order to get ready the life-boats.

"Everything was topsy-turvy, but I heard still another order to send the gun crews to the six-inch piece aft. It was then that I discovered the three inch gun forward had been shot away by the Hun. That was Bobby's gun. (Bobby Burns, famous light-weight champion and friend of Leonard.—Ed.)

"Going aft I saw our men dropping with the shrapnel still sweeping the deck. There lay little Bobby with a wound in his head. He had been hit on his way to his new post of duty. I ran to him. He was till conscious. I took his head in my arms and he opened his eyes. Looking straight into mine, he said:
"Leonard, you've been a friend to me and I'm going to ask you one more favor. If you get away safely, which I don't believe possible, please go to my home and tell them how I died."

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR MATES

"One of our crew, a lad named Edward Davis, from Warrenton, N. C., as game a boy as ever lived, swam to the side of the U-boat, which was hardly a thousand yards away, and pleaded for the lives of the men aboard the sinking ship. When he told the Huns they were killing everyone a German officer stepped forward and shot him through the head.

TRIED TO DRAG THEM DOWN

"All during the conversation we were tied to the sub, our downline having been made fast to their stern. When the hatches were closed the U-boat started below with our lifeboat attached, but somehow the rope broke or was cut, for we were free at last. After four days of drifting we were picked up and brought home."

Harrigan was out walking with his new bull pup when he met a friend. Everybody's Magainz reports the conversation.
"That's a fine looking brute," said the friend, who was admirer of blood-ed dogs. "Where do you keep him?"
"Oh, up in my room," said Harrigan.
"Don't you know that is isn't healthy to keep a dog in your room?" asked the friend.
"Oh, he's used to it now," Harrigan answered.

His All the Soldier Offers—You Must Unlock Your Coffers.

SUCCESSES SCORED IN THE ITALIAN THEATER

Resignation of Ludendorff, "Brains" of Germany Army, Accepted by the Kaiser.

(By The Associated Press.)
A crash has come in the personnel of the German high command, General Ludendorff, reputed to be the "brains" of the German army—the man who promised the Germans he would crush Great Britain and France before the United States could get under way in a military sense—has resigned his position as first quartermaster general and Emperor William has accepted his resignation.

Simultaneously, while the German line continues to crumble under the Allied attacks and the German border is slowly but gradually being approached by Germany's foes, comes a report that the Reichstag by a large majority has passed a bill placing the military command under the control of the civil government.

OLD HOME OF MONROE SYRIANS CAPTURED FROM TURKS

Syrians, Captured by Gen. Allenby's Forces—Other British Successes in Hammana, Native Home of Monroe Palestine.

There was considerable rejoicing in the local colony of Syrian merchants here when they learned several days ago that Hammana, their native home, had been taken from the Turks by the British forces under Gen. Allenby. The Monroe Syrians are very much attached to their native home as some of them have parents residing there and all have relatives. The many brutalities that their nation has suffered at the hands of the Turk leaves no love in them for the Sultan's subjects. The British forces in Palestine near Hammana continue to advance and the official British statement issued for October 27 says:

AMERICANS HAVE LIBERATED MORE THAN 45 VILLAGES

Advanced to an Average Depth of 10 Miles on 20-Mile Front and Captured 20,000 Prisoners—Germans Stubbornly Resisting on Every Part of 20-Mile Front, Have Used More Than 33 Divisions.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—In its first major operation against the Germans, considering the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient as a local affair, the American army in a few days less than a month, has liberated more than 45 villages and advanced to an average depth of 10 miles, freeing 165 miles of territory. In the offensive the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

The Americans attacked on a front of 20 miles from the Argonne to the Meuse and the advance has been made in the face of almost insurmountable difficulty, due particularly to the nature of the ground, which is covered with hills, deep ravines and woods. In addition, the Americans had fronting them four organized systems of trenches—the Hindenburg line, the Hagen position, the Volker position and the Kriehilde position. They have forced their way through all these lines. Ahead of them lies the Freya Stellung, which has been reached at one point in the region of the Bantheilville wood.

The advance has been particularly difficult because the Germans have stubbornly resisted every foot of the way and have used more than 33 divisions on the 20-mile front. The enemy continues to make a formidable effort to hold this front in order to protect his great lateral line of communication running through Hirson, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy and Longuyon. This line is already threatened and should the Germans lose it, they will lose their main line of communication from Germany into occupied France.

number of heavy ones, and also some captured from the enemy.
American aviators and anti-aircraft guns in the period since September 27th have brought down two hundred and thirty enemy balloons, despite adverse flying conditions and bad weather at times. Bombing airplanes dropped more than forty thousand kilograms of explosives on railroad centers, troop concentrations and other points behind the enemy lines.

From the view of the engineer, the most difficult task faced has been the repairing of roads and the movement of supplies, men, ammunition and food to the front. More than forty thousand engineer troops are employed day and night in rebuilding shell-shattered roads, using where possible, crushed rock from villages destroyed by the German shells.

In the Argonne, hundred of yards of German barbed wire entanglements fastened from tree to tree at various heights had to be bridged as it was impossible to cut them. In addition, many roads in the Argonne were of black loam which became a morass in rainy weather. The engineers were compelled to virtually build bridges over many miles of these roads.

MILLIONS OF SHELLS.

Since September 26th the Americans have fired more than two million and five hundred thousand shells, the number at times reaching as high as one hundred and fifty thousand daily. The guns used included a

Justice must be implacable. Let us think of the dead; let us think of the ruins; let us think of the necessary expiation; let us think of the avoidance of the return of such murder of humanity, and guard our children and grandchildren against it.

PARTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFER FROM FLOOD

Loss of \$300,000 Around Greenville, South Carolina—Thousands of Dollars of Damage Done to Corn.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 26.—With streams in this section at almost normal levels to-day, sufferers from the flood that followed an unprecedented rainfall Wednesday and Thursday were endeavoring this afternoon to form an estimate of their loss, which it is believed will exceed three hundred thousand dollars. There were no lives lost, according to best available information, although unconfirmed reports are that several negroes were drowned when their houses were swept away.

Traffic over the Piedmont & Northern railway, which was suspended Friday when a great section of the road bed was swept away was resumed this afternoon, although trains from the north cannot enter the city and passengers are discharged two miles from the station. The loss in equipment of this company is particularly heavy but officials declined to give an estimate until a more thorough inspection of trestles can be made.

A dispatch from Asheville under date of October 26th says:
The heaviest rainfall in the history of the local weather bureau caused comparatively little damage in this section of the State. The total rainfall for the twenty-four-hour period ending last night amount to 8.24 inches. While the streams were swollen to an excessive degree, French Broad River being seven and a half feet above normal, they have now re-

GERMAN DISARMAMENT MATTER OF TIME SAYS CRITIC.

The Peace Note Only a Manoeuvre to Save Distressed Armies—Fighting May Increase on Lorraine Front at Any Time.

General P. M. G. Malleterre, famous military critic in a special cable dispatch to the New World says: Germany's reply to President Wilson was only a continuation, in hypocritical tone, of the manoeuvre to save her armies in distress. I don't see how one can keep talking about it. There are only two solutions. Either Germany owns herself vanquished and she is willing to capitulate and trust to the discretion of the Allies, or she is able to continue the struggle.

In the latter case it is a matter of letting the cannon complete its work. We can come out of all this only by the complete disarmament of Germany, which is a matter of a very short time, I believe. In order to see the situation clearly, it will be well to compare the past with the present. Premier Clemenceau's declarations following the liberation of Lille and of Flanders have been posted in France. Why should not the conditions of peace which the Germans would have imposed on the vanquished, had conditions been reversed, be posted in all the Allied Countries?

MUST REMEMBER FOE'S PLANS

We can not have any doubt of the fate which a victorious Germany would have meted out to France and her Allies had Germany been able to subjugate the world. I recall a version of the programme which Germany had arranged. There was to be annexation of Belgium, and occupation of our northern and eastern French provinces was to have been completed by the exile "en masse" of all the French-speaking inhabitants. They were to be replaced by German soldiery and by "good" German families. That was to be the most expeditious way of Germanizing occupied territory.

In this programme German was to be served by the repetition of the Alsace-Lorraine experience. Hence, in order to determine the conditions of an armistice which Germany requests, and to assure a peace which may carry guarantees for the future, we must not forget the terms under which we French would have suffered in the event of German conquest in 1914. Now, more is wanted. We must guard against all sentimentality.

We can only regret that Holland has considered it advisable to maintain the neutrality of the mouth of the Scheldt. England could have opposed this in 1914, for the treaties did not authorize Holland thus to favor the siege of Antwerp, to the detriment of Belgium and of the Allies. It is to be hoped that a rectification of the frontier will shortly occur.

German armies in Belgium appear to be preparing for the evacuation of that Country. They still resist along the Scheldt, but the Allied pressure becomes heavier steadily, and Ludendorff is obliged to send troops to the dangerous eastern sector.

The battle around the Meuse is still a hard one. It will be equally hard in Lorraine. Strong opposition must be faced by the valiant American troops. But there is a big margin yet, and we may hope something will change very soon along the Lorraine front. The Germans are expecting a blow.

Reverting to the subject with which I began this article, if it were for the German people to decide, I believe a complete downfall would be near. If the military chiefs hold the upper hand, one may expect that the war will continue for the sake of German honor, until the complete exhaustion of strength and ammunitions.

—Mr. W. B. Rawls has the contract for the plumbing at the Bearskin cotton mills.
ceded with very little damage to property along the streams.
With the exception of the Tokaway division of the Southern Railroad where three trestles were destroyed, there has been but slight damage to content with, but slight delays.
Serious freshets on the Catawba, South Fork, and other Rivers and streams near Hickory, North Carolina, caused thousands of dollars damage to corn, it was estimated here this afternoon, but late to-day all streams were receding rapidly and the loss may not be as great as expected. Damage was particularly great in the South Fork bottoms, where the river overflowed and covered corn completely. It was said not more than half the crop would be saved.
Keep your War Savings pledge.