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THE WAR IS OVER

KAISER DEEPLY MOVED WHEN SIGN TO QUIT

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE EMPIRE WERE WITNESSED BY GERMAN ROYALTY IN HELPLESS SUBMISSION.

Terms Call For Demobilization of German Army, The Surrender of Part of Her Fleet and the Dismantling of the Rest and the Evacuation of Occupied Territory and Alsace-Lorraine; the End of Autocratic Rule—President Wilson Reads the Terms to Congress.

Emperor William signed a letter of abdication Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The German crown prince signed his renunciation to the throne afterward. The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

THE PEOPLE GOVERNMENT.

Friedrich Ebert, the socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor. He has issued a proclamation saying that he plans to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about speedy peace.

Chancellor Ebert said he would endeavor to fortify the freedom which the people had won. He begged support in the hard work ahead and appealed for co-operation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning.

Herr Ebert in his proclamation said that Prince Maximilian, of Baden, had transferred the chancellorship to him, all the secretaries of state having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

TIME OF THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Announcement is made that the German delegates signed the armistice terms at 6 o'clock (France time) Monday morning. Hostilities ended five hours later.

PRESIDENT WILSON BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to Congress by President Wilson at one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine, and the surrender of all supplies of war.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of the hundred and sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

Among the financial terms include a restitution for damages done by the German armies; restriction of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame-throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the Allies and stores of coal and iron are also included.

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies also is included.

In connection with the abandoning of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the Allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Colbenz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads and a thirty kilometer radius.

The right bank of the Rhine land that occupied by the Allies is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in nineteen days. The armistice is for thirty days, but the President spoke of the war as "coming to an end."

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held by Russia, Rumania, and Turkey before the war.

The Allied forces are to have access to the evacuated territory either through Dantzig or by the river Vistula. The unconditional capitulation of all German forces in east Africa within one month is provided.

German troops which have not left the invaded territories which specifically includes Alsace-Lorraine within fourteen days become prisoners of war.

The repatriation of the thousands of civilians deported from France and Belgium within fourteen days also is required.

Freedom of access to the Baltic, with power to occupy German forts in the Kattegat is another provision. The Germans also must reveal mines, poisoned wells and like agencies of destruction and the Allied blockade is to remain unchanged during the period of armistice.

All ports on the Black Sea occupied by Germans are to be surrendered and the Russian war vessels recently taken by the German naval forces also are to be surrendered to the Allies.

The President made it plain that the nations which have overthrown the military masters of Germany will now attempt to guide the German people safely to the family of nations of democracy.

ALL OUTSTANDING CALLS FOR DRAFT ARE CANCELLED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

AMERICAN NAVY MAY BE WORLD POLICEMAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It was hinted at the Navy Department that the United States, the world's richest nation and the least sufferer from the war of all the great powers, might be called upon to do the greatest share of navy police work for enforcement of armistice terms.

STILL IN THE GRIP OF THE INFLUENZA.

It was the desire of the Public Ledger to issue a special edition of the receipt of the good news last Monday, but the influenza has reduced the working force to one man and we are making the best showing possible under the circumstances.

HOOVER TO GO EUROPE.

The Farmers Must Work Harder Than Ever.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Food Administrator Hoover will leave soon for Europe to direct preparations for feeding the freed people.

THE CONGRESS IS READY FOR PEACE BASIS.

Arranging For Repeal of War Laws, Halting Draft, Curtailing Ship Work and Munitions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Immediate action to end expenditures by the Government for the military establishment and other war activities of the United States will be taken by Congress as soon as possible after an armistice is signed by Germany.

This will be the first task Congress will face when it reconvenes for business tomorrow. The necessity for it is considered so imperative, both Republicans and Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House at conferences agreed to unite the forces and either repeal existing legislation that was hurriedly enacted under the pressure of war necessity or enact new legislation that will return the country to normal condition as speedily as possible.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate, discussed the situation with the leaders of the minority party and obtained their assurance of whole-hearted support in taking action immediately after the fighting ceases.

Measures Congress Will Present.

The measures which Congress will enact, either through the repeal of existing laws or the enactment of new legislation, will provide the following:

First. The absolute abrogation of all existing contracts for strictly war munitions, including enormous contracts for ordnance and military supplies of all kinds, and for housing war and munition workers and shipbuilders.

Second. The repeal of the draft laws, and the release of all the National Army that is not now overseas, so that the 1,250,000 men now in cantonments can be sent home.

Third. The abolition of the Government bureaus and commissions created to carry on war activities, and the release of thousands of clerks from Government employment.

Fourth. A curtailment of the shipbuilding program.

Plenty of Ships.

The shipping board heads told the committees that by the end of 1919, through the fulfillment of existing contracts and the taking over of the ships of the German and Austrian ships of neutral countries, the United States will have 17,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping.

The Railroads.

Many of the Government war agencies will automatically go out of existence when peace is declared. They will include the food and fuel administrations. Others, like the war labor board, the war trade board, war industries board, bureau of war risk insurance and many others, will end within a few months after the war. The railroads and telegraph and telephone lines will go out of Government control a year and a half after the war ends.

LARGE SALES OF THE WEED ON THE OXFORD MARKET

Half Million Dollars Paid Out Here Last Week.

According to the opinion of well informed tobacco men, Oxford last week witnessed the largest sales in the history of the market. The buyers entered the "big arenas" early Monday morning and they were on the job every day up to the noon hour Saturday. The sales for the week amounted to more than 1,250,000 pounds and the bankers tell us that they paid out a fraction more than a half million dollars.

Tobacco men are of the opinion that prices for all grades of tobacco will range higher after peace has been declared. One of the first things that the Huns will want after they get their heads above water will be some good American tobacco, such as is grown in Granville county.

PIETY-PRETTENDING POUTERS.

They Spent Sundays in Gossiping, Loafing and Joyriding.

There were a lot of people in this old town who moaned because the quarantine lid was fastened down on the churches, but the sanctuaries were open last Sunday and they were not there; which goes to prove that the piety-pretending pouters are merely wind-jammers who spend their Sundays in gossiping, loafing or joyriding.

THE HOME COMPANY WENT OVER THE TOP AT BELICOURT.

That Terrible and Splendid Contest Will Immortalize the Old Hickory Division.

News of the terrible battle fought in France some days ago in which Oxford and Granville county boys played an important part, continues to come in letters from the soldiers to the home people. From them it may be seen that the information given is corroborated.

The location of the battle, one of the hardest fought of the war, was at Bellicourt, France, a town northwest of St. Quentin and about half way between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Practically every unit of the 30th division from North Carolina was engaged in the fight. Those companies suffering heavy casualties being from the following named places: Oxford, Raleigh, Henderson, Louisburg, Lexington, Franklinton, Warrenton, Burlington, Ashboro, Thomasville, Durham, Youngsville, Graham, Asheville, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Shelby, Statesville, Hickory, Gastonia, and Kinston. Of these probably Reidsville, Thomasville and Durham suffered most. These three organizations were in the first wave ahead of the barrage from the allies, and the remaining organizations followed.

The Hindenburg Line.

A letter from one of the boys in a hospital says:

"It was a big fight we were in and about all the men fell on the field of battle. It was to have been on my birthday but was changed, taking place two days later. We were all in good spirits and eager to go when the time came."

"It was on Sunday morning just about the time the sun was creeping up for a bright and pretty day that the whole division (North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee units) went over the top. We were so glad that our own barrage killed and wounded most of our men as they waded right out into the heavy shell fire that was sent over by our own artillery for us to advance behind."

"It was just three miles to our stopping place and where we had to go was the strongest place on the whole front. You have often heard of the Hindenburg line. We were the first to break it, and that was a great thing for us. It was there I got wounded, but not serious. Did not stop but kept going on. I had it dressed by a German prisoner who had been taken just before I was hit. It was on my left arm—not bad."

Got His "Blighty."

Another letter at hand from one of the boys to a parent says:

"It was bright and early Sunday morning when I got my 'blighty' (as the Tommies would say). I will tell you where I am and then I will tell you how I got here. I am in a hospital just off the English Channel in a village by the name of Newton Abbot, a very pretty place am told. I came in at night, so can't say, but I do know that we are surrounded by awfully nice people—Catholics the most of them. This is one of those places where it doesn't have to get cloudy to rain. One minute the sun is shining as clear as you please and the next minute the rain is coming down in torrents, and then in a few minutes the ground is covered with water and overhead there is not a cloud to be seen. I have been here five days now, and every day I like better. It is good to be alive when the sun is shining and there is not the thunder and roar of shot and shell."

Artillery Made it Possible

Major Thad G. Stem and Lt. B. S. Royster, of Oxford, played an important part in the battle of Ballcourt. Major Stem is at the head of Battery A, B and C, and Lt. Royster is with the forward Battery A. In speaking of the battle that charged the Hindenburg line General Faison said:

It was the gallant 113th that shelled the salient in advance of the charge by the infantry. Some of the field guns, it is said, were nearly buried in mud, and water stood in the holes and trails dug knee deep. The artillerymen were mud-covered from head to foot. It was their first test and not a man flinched. There were guns in such numbers that one gun was firing on each yard of our front and millions of rounds of machine gun bullets were fired. There was a fog in the bottom, and the smoke from the shells made it

RETURN OF THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

The County Board of Health Issues Warning.

The Granville County Board of Health warns the people of the county that they should use every precaution against the epidemic of influenza. There is no doubt that the disease is on the decline in the county, but several new cases have been reported since the opening of the tobacco market last week, and two were traced directly to a victim of the influenza who came to Oxford from Vance county and spent two days and a night here.

Suggestions.

The Board of Health has posted the following suggestions:

1—No person should leave his home if there are any cases of influenza in his family. Several days should elapse after recovery from the disease before he permits himself to come in close touch with others.

2—When you go on the market to sell your tobacco avoid in every possible way contact or even a near approach of others. Shun a crowd as you would a pestilence. Go only on the market floor of the house where your tobacco is placed for sale, get through with your business as soon as possible, and then go home. Crowding places of business, loitering in friendly groups on the streets, shaking hands or other forms of greeting are dangerous, and should be postponed for a more favorable season.

3—Some people for business reasons are pressed to sell their crops. Others can wait. If you belong to this second class you should by all means hold back in order to reduce the crowded condition of the market. You owe it to yourself, your family, your country to help in every possible way to keep down this rush and reduce to a minimum the danger that comes from crowding the market. If you are not forced to sell, you will show wisdom and patriotism by staying at home. Do this yourself and preach it to your neighbors.

4—If for any reason you are compelled to go where there are others in groups or crowds, fortify yourself against the contagion by obeying the simple precautions offered by the physicians and health officers. These recommendations have been published in the papers and can be had by applying to your health officer.

HAVE THE ROAD READY.

Delegation Coming Through On December 6th.

Col. Ben Cameron, a staunch friend of the county, sends word that a delegation will pass through Granville on December 6th. In order to secure National Aid for the Bankhead Highway he suggests that the county authorities will have the road in good repair for the occasion. "A good road will make a good impression on the committee," says Col. Cameron.

Cohn & Son's Sale.

It's in times like these that you need a sale like Cohn & Son's. Promptly Friday morning Cohn & Son's starts a sale that bids fair to be the crowning event of the store's career. A master stroke of merchandising in fact. Their one endeavor now is to sell their up-to-date winter stock as quickly as possible, so they have again cut prices with mighty little regard to profit or even cost.

If you want to save money on your winter outfit make it a point to attend Cohn & Son's sale and tell your friends as you will be doing them a favor. Everything in their immense stocks are now reduced in prices for quick action. Read Cohn & Son's advertisement on last page of this paper. It's worth while.

impossible to see more than five yards in front.

What a Lieutenant Saw.

Lt. James A. Taylor, in a recent letter to his parents says: "Guess you have heard about the Germans cooking their own dead. And it was hard for me to believe, but I know it now, for I have seen it with my own eyes. They use the grease from these bodies to make high explosives."

"On the St. Quentin canal, which was such a strong point, in a long tunnel, approximately five miles, which Napoleon built, I saw where this unhuman work had been going on. This looks impossible for civilized people to do, but this dastardly work has been going on without a doubt."