

# Ram War Down Their Throat Till They Choke

## YADKIN VALLEY HERALD

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### AMERICAN TALK.

#### No Peace Talk With Criminals and Blood Stained Liars.

Four years ago, a little more to be accurate—the world was at peace, desired to remain at peace and worked feverishly day and night to preserve peace. There was no need of war, no reason for war, no excuse for war. Germany did not will peace, would have no peace, would discuss no peace, and she and her lying, murdering ally demanded war and forced war.

Now that they have failed to bring the whole world to their feet, failed to crush all opposition and wreck and ruin all of France, England and demand large indemnity from America, now that the tide has turned against them the cowardly beasts, the liars, the raping murderers are whining for peace. Beastly, cowardly, deceptive Berlin is using Vienna as a cat's paw and would now bring about peace.

Give them no peace, give them no consideration. Make no reply to their peace cry, ignore it, give them instead lead and shot and dynamite from land and sea and air. Rain shells until they are whipped, their land invaded, their cities destroyed, their munition plants destroyed, their ships seized, their people impoverished and their leaders dead and buried.

God forbid that any one of the allies should dignify the peace feeler with a notice, not so much as a reception of it officially. Any overtures that the vile Hun make should be thrown back into their lying faces and the battle intensified a thousand times against them.

Four years ago when they were strong and thought they could overrun the world they would not listen to peace. Now let them await the coming of peace dictated by the civilized world. Four years ago they demanded war, now let them have war to the limit, to the utmost, the finish, to their very death and destruction.

They slaughtered and raped Belgium and France, let them get some of the shot and shell prepared for them. They defied the world, let them lie at the feet of the world, bleeding, poverty stricken and in anguish for years and years. They do not want a fair peace, a just peace; this is what they are seeking to avoid, to dodge, to escape. They want to slip out now and maintain their gains, and prepare for another Prussian war.

God forbid that they should be listened to. It would be a cowardly act to listen to their vile, lying whimpers. There is nothing in either of these vile lands that can be trusted. They have proved to be supreme in murder, in raping, in poisoning, in lying, in all that is vile and vicious and debased. They have proved unforth of respect, confidence and even life itself. All that is mean and despicable is theirs. Nothing is too mean and vile for them to reveal in, and the only reason they want peace now is that they may escape the punishment they so richly deserve and reinstate themselves in the good graces if possible and get on their feet again.

It would be cowardly for the allies to listen to them. It would be unjust to the millions of dead, to the outraged womanhood, to the murdered old age, to the ravished girlhood and the despoiled motherhood of France and Belgium and other lands to even listen to their vile and cowardly whimpers.

Let every American say no, no, no, never until the Central beasts have paid for a small portion of their hellishness at least, no, until they have repented for years in blood and ashes for their vile crimes and despicable actions; no, until heaven would approve; no, until the dead and murdered nurses and babies have been avenged; no, until the Lusitania has been repaid and repented; no, until their vile leaders are dead and rotten; no, until their hands have felt the mailed fist they forced on others; no, until their ships have suffered like others; no, until their homes have suffered, their people bleed and their penitence is sincere and their murderers hanged by the thousand. In God's name, NO!

#### PORTUGUESE STEAMER SUNK.

A Canadian Port, Sept. 16.—The Portuguese steamship was torpedoed in the Atlantic 5 days ago according to sixteen members of the crew who landed here today. They spent the interval in an open boat. It is feared 35 others in three boats may be lost.

# AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL WILL FALL FLAT

## Offensive Launched Against Bulgarians on Saloniki Front

### PEACE PROPOSALS WILL FALL FLAT

Considered Part Another Scheme by the London Morning Papers and Will Avail Nothing.

### GERMAN PRESS HAS LITTLE HOPE OF AN ACCEPTANCE

Americans are Directing Attention Chiefly at Front in Lorraine and Will Soon Drive.

(By Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—The note in which Austria-Hungary invites the belligerents to a conference for a discussion of the possibilities of peace was dispatched by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister on order of Emperor Charles, the Cologne Zeitung declares.

No Surprise in Parisian Political Centers. Paris, Sept. 16.—Havas Agency.—The Austrian proposal for a conference of the belligerents was not much of a surprise in Parisian political centers, where it is considered to be a sequence of the recent military successes of the allies. The general impression is that the new peace offensive cannot be fruitful.

Offer Indignantly Rejected. London, Sept. 16.—The Austrian invitation to the belligerents to meet in informal peace discussion is indignantly rejected by the London morning newspapers. The note is seen by commentators as a German trick in which Austria is made the cat's paw in an endeavor to gain time to enable the German high command to reorganize its shattered troops.

The offer of peace to Belgium is regarded as a shameless insult. "The Austrian note does not bring real peace any nearer," says the Express. "Preliminary conditions to peace have been stated, over and over again by the allies and there is not the faintest suggestion that the Central powers will agree to any one of these conditions. They who drew the sword and scheming to save themselves but they must perish by the sword. The dishonour of the note betrays that it was written in Wilhelmstrasse Berlin."

The Express says further: "The offer of peace to Belgium is another Prest-Livovsk scheme and part of the same plan for preserving the power of the Hohenzollerns."

Would Bind Austria Alone. Paris, Sept. 16.—Havas Agency.—It is reported from Berlin from a semi-official source that Foreign Minister Burian's move initiating a note inviting the belligerents to a conference constituted an act of binding Austria alone, says a Zurich dispatch. Germany, it is declared, took no part whatever in drawing up the note.

Not a Genuine Attempt For Peace. London, Sept. 16.—Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, giving his personal viewpoint on the Austrian peace note to visiting journalists, said: "It is incredible that anything can come of this proposal."

Coming after the recent speech of Frederick von Payer, the German imperial chief chancellor, Mr. Balfour said, "this cynical proposal of the Austrian government is not a genuine attempt to obtain peace. It is an attempt to divide the allies."

Intense Aerial Activity. With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 16.—Intense aerial activity marked the operations early today. The Germans have not resisted minor movements calculated to consolidate the American line which has now become fully fixed. Allied airplanes on Sunday night dropped more than 17 tons of bombs on Courcelles, Ehrnes, Gochelven, Boulay, Buhl, Conflans and other points. The bombs dropped on Conflans were directed against the center of German communication in this region. The railroad crossing at Kosselle was also attacked by airmen. Many direct hits were observed. An enemy train was hit at Lobson.

Austrian prisoners captured by the Americans are bitter in their denunciation of the Germans. They accuse the German of leaving them in the lurch. Austrian officers declare they were not warned of the American attack and repeated requests for ammunition were ignored. The Germans, they say, gave their entire attention to extricating themselves from the salient.

### AUSTRIA "FEELING;" GERMANY PLANNING

Germany Disclaims Any Connection With Austria's Peace Proposal but Speaks for Self.

Those Saved from the Torpedoed Steamer Galway Castle Present Heartrending Scene.

Children Hunt Parents; Parents Hunt Children.

(By Associated Press.)

The allied troops are on the offensive on the Macedonian front. Reorganized Serbian forces aided by the French united in an attack on Bulgarian positions in the mountains on the Serbo-Greek border east of Monastir. Three important hill positions which had withstood the allied efforts through several days have fallen to the Serbians and French. The heights are Sokol, Dobro Polje, and Teak Vetrnik. Sokol is twenty miles east of Monastir. The captured positions are about midway between Cerna and Vardar rivers. Several hundred prisoners were taken in the advance which continues. Meanwhile the French and British troops on the main battle front in France continue to make progress.

While Austria was preparing her note to the belligerents proposing that they meet in informal discussion of peace terms in a neutral country Germany was making ready to make another offer of separate peace to Belgium.

It is announced that the Belgian government has been approached with a proposal that if she will remain neutral during the remainder of the war Germany is ready to withdraw to the frontiers which were violated in August, 1914.

It is affirmed from Belgium that the Austrian government acted on its own initiative in sending out its peace proposal, but the offer of Germany to Belgium points to what may be said to be more than a coincident, and probably a desperate peace offensive is now well under way.

If official sentiment is reflected by newspaper comment in the entente capitals the efforts of the Central powers to reach peace by negotiations are doomed to failure.

In London and Paris the offer of Austria is very coldly received while at Washington it is pointed out that the United States will not entertain any peace tentatives that can at best bring only a temporary respite from hostilities and leave Germany and Austria free to break the peace of the world at any future date.

Even in Germany the press sees little hope of the allies agreeing to meet the representatives of the Central powers. The newspapers of Berlin point out that similar steps by Germany and Austria failed in the past and while the people will no doubt be hopeful of a cessation of the struggle there is little prospect of its early termination.

Along the battle line the Americans are directing attention chiefly at the front in Lorraine where the Americans are under fire from the fortress at Metz and apparently are making ready for a drive against "Kriemhild" line to which the Germans withdrew their shattered columns from the St. Mihiel salient. Along this front the American forces are on the threshold of Germany. The victory of General Pershing's army had more merely a local effect. The German lines to the southeast have been weakened by the terrific blows dealt along the heights of the Meuse.

To the northwest the Germans are forced to adapt themselves to the new menace which has taken from them the corner stone of their position east of Verdun.

Many Thousands of Prisoners Taken. American Headquarters in France, Sept. 16.—(Reuters)—When the St. Mihiel operation began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the papers closed and trapped a hitherto unknown number. The 13,300 already taken prisoners does not include the bulk of those believed to be trapped in the salient.

### TERRIBLE SCENES AMONG SURVIVORS

Those Saved from the Torpedoed Steamer Galway Castle Present Heartrending Scene.

Children Hunt Parents; Parents Hunt Children.

(By Associated Press.)

Plymouth, England, Sunday, Sept. 15.—Heartrending scenes were witnessed here when hundreds of survivors of the torpedoed steamer Galway Castle were landed at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The passengers were mostly women and children and it is believed whole families have been lost. Among the survivors were little tots scarcely able to walk, crying in vain for their parents, parents searching in all directions for news of their children and women seeking vainly for their lost husbands.

It mattered nothing that warm dry clothing was distributed to take the place of scanty attire, survivors and dead as they lay the ship. Their one thought was to get news of relatives and friends.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the ship was torpedoed without the slightest warning. The explosion occurred between the engine room and the stockhold, a fact which is taken to rule out any possibility that the ship struck a mine. The explosion caused comparatively little noise but caused the ship to buckle in a most extraordinary manner. It was injured at the extreme bottom and was bent and torn clear to the upper deck and seemed likely to break in two at any moment.

In spite of the extent of the damage some of the crew declared the impact was hardly greater than that caused by the vessel bumping heavily against the side of the key. The inrush of water was tremendous. One engineer was swept into the tunnel from the engine room and drowned.

### German Artillery Is Active.

With the American Army in Lorraine, 12:30 P.M.—The activity of the German artillery increased somewhat during the forenoon. No infantry attacks were made.

### Town of Vailly Captured.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The town of Vailly on the north bank of the Aisne east of Soissons has been captured by the French. The war office announced today. The French continued their progress between the Oise and the Aisne and captured Mont des Singes.

### British Advance Lines.

London, Sept. 16.—British troops last night advanced their lines north of the Arras-Cambrai road and established positions in the vicinity of Sauchy-Cauchy and Tuppy, according today's report from Field Marshal Haig.

On the Flanders front the British pushed ahead in successful minor operations on both sides of the Ypres-Comines canal on a front of more than two miles.

### Enemy Airplanes Raid Paris.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Several enemy aerial squadrons flew over the region of Paris this morning. They were subjected to heavy anti-aircraft fire but succeeded in dropping some bombs. There were a few victims and some material damage, according to official report. The alarm was sounded at 1:25 and the "all clear" signal was given at 3 o'clock.

Many Thousands of Prisoners Taken. American Headquarters in France, Sept. 16.—(Reuters)—When the St. Mihiel operation began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the papers closed and trapped a hitherto unknown number. The 13,300 already taken prisoners does not include the bulk of those believed to be trapped in the salient.

### MINIMUM WAGE MAY COVER U. S.

District of Columbia Bill to Aid Women Regarded as Move Toward National Policy.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER. (Staff Correspondent of The Globe, Copyright, 1918, by J. C. Welliver)

Washington, Sept. 12.—What are regarded as first steps toward establishing for women and children a minimum wage system on a national basis are being taken this week in congress. There is a peculiar interest in the legislation now on the point of passage because of its relation to the national labor situation—utterly changed by the demand of the war bringing increased masses of women and children into the business of production.

The bill which will doubtless pass this week applies only to the District of Columbia, and under present constitutional conditions can be only an entering wedge. It is based on the laws of several states and New Zealand. Oregon's minimum wage statute has contributed most of it, for the Oregon law has been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

It is believed that a change of the constitution would be necessary preliminary to enacting such a law for general application; but the rapid change of conditions in the labor world makes such a thing easily possible, whereas a few years ago it would have been the opposite.

### Pitiful Wage For Women.

How great is the need for some equitable adjustment of wage conditions is indicated by the investigation made in the District of Columbia, under direction of congress, in 1916. It was shown that 46 per cent. of the women workers received less than \$3 weekly and that board and lodging fit for maintenance of life and health could be had at a minimum of \$35 per month. This was the finding of the Bureau of Labor. Testimony of workers was taken and printed, showing how the lived on \$2 weekly and far less. This testimony has been a feature in discussion of the pending bill.

Miss Mary O'Sullivan, for instance, said she lived once on \$7 weekly. She started at \$5 in a department store. After six months she pleaded with her employer and got a raise of \$1. An aunt with whom she had lived died, other friends left the city, and she was left to her own resources. She walked to and from her work, eschewed lunches, and endured all kinds of hardships.

### Testimony Which Led to Bill.

She paid \$18 monthly for room and board in 1915. After living at the \$6 wage for six months she got another raise of \$1—after six weeks her real living became higher, and she was forced to move to the suburbs, where a family took her in for \$21 monthly. By this time, with \$31 monthly, she had to pay car fare. Having to clothe herself, she availed of the privilege granted by the store of "charges" to the extent of \$2 weekly; which, being deducted from her wages, left about \$1.50 monthly for amusement, luxuries and the life insurance she carried.

"There are women in the stores who are supporting families on \$7 a week," Miss O'Sullivan declared; and the investigators found it true.

Out of such testimony came the movement for the minimum wage law. About 10,000 women are employed in the district and the legislation will apply to all save domestic servants and government workers. Provision is made for a board of three, without salaries, to be appointed by the commissioners of the district, one representing employers, one employees, and one the public.

Follows "Reasonable Rate" Law. This board may investigate conditions in any occupation on its own motion or on complaint. If it finds that a "living wage" is not being paid it can fix a "reasonable minimum rate" of wages for that occupation as a whole. It may summon a conference of three employers and three workers to investigate and report, recommending a reasonable wage, but

### CONN. MACHINISTS RETURN TO WORK

Bridgeport Tieup is at an End—Individuals Quit Strikers and Then Entire Force Decides to Go Back To Work.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 16.—The strike of machinists and tool makers in large Bridgeport munitions factories ended today, many men returning to work independently while large bodies of strikers in mass meeting after hearing President Wilson's letter read to them voted to return as a body. The meeting also sent a reply to President Wilson reaffirming the loyalty of the strikers.

### Would Have Forfeited Membership.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 14.—Five thousand striking union machinists from Bridgeport munitions plants at a meeting late today listened to the reading of the message from William H. Johnson, president of the National Association of Machinists calling on the men to return to work within 48 hours.

The board is not required to adopt this rate; it may reject it and instead fix the rate it considers right.

The method of fixing a "reasonable rate" as prescribed in the interstate commerce railroad act. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given discretion; the act does not define a reasonable rate; but the courts have held strongly that the authority to fix it may be lodged in an administrative body, and its determinations will be accepted by the courts, provided they assail no constitutional right.

The old constitutional questions have all been raised, of course; but the measure has passed the House, been reported to the Senate by the committee on education and labor, and yesterday was made the unfinished business of the Senate. Upper house procedure is notoriously uncertain; but it is expected the measure will pass tomorrow and be promptly signed by the President.

### Oregon Created a Precedent.

In the case of the similar Oregon law Louis D. Brandeis, before he was appointed to the Supreme Court, was counsel to defend the act in the federal courts. He managed the case in a remarkable way. While constitutional questions were argued by other men with prodigious erudition and much sawing of air, Mr. Brandeis prepared his case by making a brief of the world's social experience regarding the necessity for providing proper living conditions for women. This brief, in fact, was chiefly the work of Miss Josephine Goldmark, sister-in-law of Mr. Brandeis. It was a small book, telling simply and directly the relation of woman's health and comfort to the present and future of the race; showing the absolute necessity that society, as a measure of self-protection, should conserve the health and strength of the potential mothers of the race.

On this showing Mr. Brandeis based his case. From the Federal Supreme bench the document was complimented in the highest terms as representing a worthy innovation in Mr. Brandeis had himself become a member of the court and could sit in the case. Only six of the nine judges did sit, and they divided three to three—thus sustaining the lower court, which upheld the law.

### How Bay State Law Works.

Advocates of this legislation consider that to have it passed by congress will have a tremendous effect on the action by the states. Massachusetts, leader in so much social legislation, has a strong law of the kind. A few weeks ago the chairman of the Massachusetts commission, Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, told the Senate committee that already 75,000 women and children work under the provisions of the act, though the investigation of various occupations and fixing of rates for them is not nearly completed. A minimum wage board is established in every industry where there is reason to suspect that considerable numbers of women and minors are employed at inadequate wages.

### OFFENSIVE AGAINST BULGARIA BEGUN

Serbs Reorganized Army in Co-operation With French, to Strike a Blow at Hungary.

THREE IMPORTANT AND STRONG POSITIONS TAKEN

Serbs and French Move Forward, Take All Objectives and Were Still Going at Last Account.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Sept. 16.—Launching an offensive against Bulgaria on the Saloniki front by the reorganized Serbian army in co-operation with French forces and the capture of three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions is announced in an official Serbian communication received here today from Saloniki. The positions taken are Teak Vetrnik, Dobro Polje and the mountain of Saloniki which the Bulgarians held for past 30 months and were regarded as their strongest place.

The Serbs and French moved forward and reached their objective and were still going forward when the dispatch was filed today.

### \$6 PER CAPITA STAMPS

New Hustle Required If State Raises Quota of War Savings Stamps—Few Counties Holding the State Back.

Winston-Salem, Sept. 16.—North Carolina's sale of War Savings Stamps for the month of August amounted to \$2,160,136. This makes a total sale of \$14,403,493 for the entire State or a sale of about \$6 per individual. The number of Stamps sold by the Federal Reserve bank for North Carolina in August amounted to \$250,250 while the post office records show that they sold \$2,-60,130.

"While six dollars per capita is not a bad showing," said Col. F. H. Fries, State Director, "and is probably as much as any other Southern State has sold, it is far from satisfactory as it far from the goal of \$20 per capita. Whether the State buys its quota of War Savings Stamps or not before December 31, one thing is evident, the amount of \$20 per capita is not excessive or an impossibility. It will only show that the counties which did not buy their quotas failed to avail themselves of a most beneficial proposition at a most opportune time. I regret to say that it is a few counties that are holding the State back."

"I am not discouraged," said Colonel Fries, but I am convinced that a new hustle is required if the counties fail to meet the apportionments that have been allotted them, and the State raises her full quota of \$48,000,000. To do this the counties must wake up and complete their tasks before December 31st. I feel that it is not yet too late to do this. There is every indication that there is more money in the country today than at any time since the war began, and \$20 per capita invested in War Savings Stamps is not too much to expect of every county in the State."

### CALL FOR NEGRO REGISTRANTS

Provost Marshal General Crowder Issues Call For 29,016 Men From 33 States.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 16.—A draft call for 29,016 negro registrants from 33 States, qualified for general military service, and to entrain for the cantonments September 25-27, was issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

### North Carolina Not Called On.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The draft will take more than 20,000 negroes from eleven Southern States. North Carolina was one of the few States not called on.

### Revenue Bill Has Passed Sway.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 16.—All other business having been displaced the House got down to work today on the eight billion dollar revenue bill.