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A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY

5c A COPY

ARMISTICE SIGNED

CONDENSED TEXT OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

World War Ended Monday Morning At Six O'clock Being Washington Time

WASHINGTON, November 11th—The World war ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight. This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:45 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, November 11th—Signing of the armistice with Germany was proclaimed today by President Wilson who also announced its terms at a joint session of Congress. The terms herald the ending of the war because they take from Germany the power to renew it.

Just before he went to the capitol, the President, in a proclamation to his fellow-countrymen said:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

Stripped of its malicious power, the military autocracy, its masters driven to exile, stands before the world's court of justice, having subscribed to terms of surrender which probably will be recorded in history as the most drastic and complete ever measured out to a defeated foe.

No Scrap of Paper, This

Reading of the full text of the terms discloses measures the United States and the allied governments have taken to guarantee that Germany's acceptance shall not be a scrap of paper, and to insure the destruction of the military caste.

Text of Address

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communication to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

1—Hostilities on land, sea and air to cease at six o'clock. (This occurred at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and our boys of the artillery all caught hold of the lanyard of their respective cannons and pulled together for the last shot of the war—each artilleryman wanting part in the honor.

2—Germany to get out of France, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg within fourteen days. All Germans in this territory to be prisoners of war after that date.

3—All natives of above territory to be returned at once to their homes.

4—Surrender in good condition by Germany of 2,500 field guns, 2,500 heavy guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwaifer, 2,000 aeroplanes.

5—Germany to evacuate the left bank of the Rhine, and to turn over to the United States of America and the Allies the principal forts and crossings.

6—Deals with inhabitants of territory evacuated.

7—5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 trucks to be turned over to United States of America and the Allies.

8—German command shall point out all mines and "traps" in territory evacuated.

9—The cost of keeping our troops in German territory to be paid by Germany.

10—All Allied and United States prisoners to be returned at once; but German prisoners to be kept by Allies until settlement of Peace terms.

11—Deals with sick and wounded on battlefield.

12 and 13—All German troops to be withdrawn from Russia, as it was in 1914.

14—Germany to cease at once all seizure of Russian supplies.

15—Abandonment of treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and supplementary treaties.

17—Surrender of German forces in Africa within one month.

18—Return of all civilians to their homes of other Allied nations or countries not named above.

19—Paying for damage done. While armistice lasts no securities, bonds, stocks, gold and etc. to be removed.

20—All hostilities at sea to cease at once and definite information given of location and movement of German ships.

21—All naval prisoners held by Germany to be turned over to Allies and U. S. A. at once.

22—Surrender to United States and Allies by Germany of 160 German submarines and all others to be paid off and disarmed.

23—Surrender of six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and etc.

24—The United States and Allies shall have right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany and etc.

25—Freedom of and access to and from the Baltic, and to secure this the United States and Allies shall occupy forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by Allies shall remain unchanged.

27—All naval aircraft to be concentrated in German harbors.

28—Germany abandons all her light houses, shops and etc and etc on Belgian coast.

29—All Russian war vessels captured by Germany to be turned over to the Allies.

30—All merchant vessels of Allies in hands of Germany to be restored to Allies.

31—No destruction of ships or material before evacuation to be permitted.

32—Notification to neutral governments.

33—No transfer of shipping by Germany to neutral governments.

34—Duration of armistice 30 days, but may be extended. A failure to observe this armistice by Germany will be cause of renewal of hostilities on 48 hours notice.

A supplemental declaration was signed that in event the Revolutionists failed to deliver the Naval vessels as agreed, then the Allies shall occupy Helgoland—a strong German fortification at mouth of the Elbe—the control of which renders the German fleet helpless.

A French comic paper contains this bit of Gallic humor:

First Boulevardier—"Why did you avoid looking at that gentleman who just passed?"

Second: "He is my doctor, and as I haven't been sick for three years I felt very uncomfortable when he passed."

—W.S.S.—
Don't fail to be enrolled for U.W.W.

OUR PEOPLE CELEBRATE GOOD NEWS

Warrenton celebrated last night. It was no half-way occasion either, but a fitting expression of joy that the big menace of militarism is scrapped and the kaiser driven from the neck of the oppressed.

Citizens from all quarters gathered around the square and at eight o'clock a barrel of tar, excelsior, saturated in kerosene, became associated with a match from the hand of Rev. E. W. Baxter, and the bon fire leaped from the sidewalk on the Court Square corner next to Rodgers store, lighting up for yards around the happy faces of a celebrating crowd.

A garbage can was procured, placed bottom up, and eyes were centered here as "Smut" Jones, head whooper of the occasion, took the stand. The old ball was set ariving by America, sung by as fair a bunch of dames as ever clustered. Cheers filled the atmosphere at its completion and the crowd only ceased to see what was next.

From the barrel came the names of Messrs. Norwood Boyd, Rev. E. W. Baxter, E. C. Price, Tasker Polk, John B. Palmer, and M. P. Burwell who were named as pallbearers for the Kaiser, and directed to the Commissioner's room where Wilhelm lay in a coffin. In the absence of Mr. Burwell, at work on the United War campaign, Mr. William Burroughs was called into service to officiate in these joyous obsequies. The pall bearers with heads uncovered, slow paces and to the tolling of the city's church bells marched up main to Burroughs' corner and turning came back to the bon fire. The crowd, with shouts of joy in true harmony with such occasion, followed the corpse. Joy was the style and pandemonium the tune.

Arriving at the bon fire the effigy of Bill was raised from the casket and strung with a wire around the neck, suspending the old cuss about four feet above the side walk. Then followed a kerosene shower bath and upon request Chief of Police Bell struck the match which started the hallelujah blaze. Soon the flames destroyed the last vestige of imperialism and requests came for speeches.

In response to call, or rather in response to the gentle persuasion of elbow-grease and muscle, the following citizens took the stand: B. B. Williams, Rev. C. A. Jones, Dr. H. N. Walters, Mrs. W. A. Connell, Mayor John B. Palmer, Tasker Polk, Rev. E. W. Baxter, Fred Presscott.

Mr. Williams paid tribute to the spirit of the womanhood of the county as seen by him in his connection with the Local Board, stating that in no instance had he known a mother to unjustly claim exemption for a son. He urged the necessity of over-subscribing the United War work campaign, and of standing to the rack till the days of reconstruction run their course.

Rev. C. A. Jones emphasized the fact that there was work still to do and that Justice should be the dominant note backed by the continued support of the people back home. He urged the course of the present to be such that the future peace may be forever guaranteed—justice but not revenge.

All the talks were good and much enjoyed. Brother Fred Presscott shoved over the shortest address. He said, "Listen, watch out for the fire." A later interview reveals that Mr. Presscott, apropos of the remarks of brother Jones, and plunging deep into the mystic realms of theology and creed, was referring to that Everlasting Fire, and intended his remarks to have a divine influence and keep the people, now joyous, forever thus by keeping away from the fire. His

FRANK WEAVER



Corporal Frank Weaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Weaver, who fell on the battlefield on September 29th while bravely doing his duty for his country and home. Frank saw service on the Mexican Border in 1916, was stationed in Warrenton in the summer of 1917, then at Camp Sevier, before going across. He sleeps today upon Flanders field, but he lives in the memory of his countrymen.

say was short, but "I ment to advise the folks," he tells us.

Following the speeches, the crowd formed in columns of twos, and made the streets resound with the noise of victory. A late hour was the only thing which ended the celebration.

Now turning to that Kaiser, opinion wants to be informed as to who made his likeness, those medals, that spiked helmet, that up-turned mustache? To Misses Lullie and Mary Eleanor Price and Sarah Moore hats are off for furnishing such a likeness for flames.

The untiring enthusiasm and work of Rev. E. W. Baxter, the work and free use of Mr. John Tarwater with the assistance of W. Brodie Jones was responsible for the celebration.

While the colored people of the County were well represented at the funeral by furnishing the Kaiser's coffin, being loaned for the occasion by J. E. Ransom, Doctor of Sanitary Science.

In response to a request of Mayor Palmer the celebration was conducted within the bounds of the law and passed off with smiles, renewed joy and congratulations that the world again has revolved into the sphere of peace.

—W.S.S.—
EDDIE SMILEY



Eddie Lee Smiley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Smiley, who died at Camp Jackson on October 12th from Pneumonia. He was an earnest christian boy, a good soldier, and his departure mourned by many. He served faithfully to death, and gave his life in defense of his country.

NO MORE MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

WASHINGTON, November 11—Almost the first action of the war department today after announcement of the signing of the armistice with Germany was the cancellation of all army draft calls under which more than 300,000 men had been ordered to entrain for camps before November 30th.

Urgent telegrams were sent to all local draft boards directing that the movement of 252,000 men under orders to entrain between today and Friday be stopped immediately. The telegrams reached most of the boards in time, but a few men are known to have started for camp. Secretary Baker, said however, that wherever possible their immediate return to civil life would be arranged.

As required by the selective service act, local boards will continue their work of examining physically and classifying for military service all men between 18 and 45 who registered on September 12th.

Since August, 1917, when the first calls were issued under the army draft law, 2,700,000 men have been inducted into the army.

—W.S.S.— IN REFERENCE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS BOX FOR SAMMY

The Warren Record again notifies the loved ones of the boys Over Seas that upon presenting their labels to Mr. W. N. Boyd, chairman Warrenton Red Cross, they can get their boxes.

The Committee on Boxes will receive and inspect them when filled on Thursday morning, November 14, at the Red Cross rooms in Warrenton, but if they are people whose labels reached them late or who can not return them before Tuesday morning, November 19 the Chapter will receive them, and do its best to dispatch the three pounds of cheer to the boys Over There.

WHISTLE SOUNDS VICTORY

The shrill whistle of the Peck Manufacturing Co. announced Monday morning at 4 o'clock to Warrenton and surrounding countryside the defeat of Germany and the cessation of hostilities. The Mill whistle pealed forth its glad tidings upon receiving this knowledge from Col. T. D. Peck who was in Richmond and immediately got in touch with the Mill.

Soon the church bells, the saw mills and the shouts of Warrenton people made known their joy. There was no more sleep in the burg—who wanted to sleep on this glorious day which will go into History as the day of liberation of all humanity.

By five thirty in response to the shouts of the early-riser brigade the crowd gathered in front of the Court House and marched from there all over town. Garbage cans, 'Neighbors fireworks and lusty shouts of victory filled every bit of atmosphere and the "whoopers-up" imbibed it over and over again. The glad tidings were flung far and wide.

Flags were in evidence everywhere, and the pictures of President Wilson, and General Pershing received hearty cheers, an extra fire-work demonstration and the firing of the old "breach-loader".

Smiles flit today upon every face and every heart makes merry that the war is over, that the victory is ours, that guns have ceased to exact their toll, and that the pleasant paths of peace again lie before us.

Deeply thoughtful and appreciative the crowd this morning visited the homes of many Warrenton's sons who are upon the firing line, and here were greeted by the glad smiles of proud mother, and justly proud.

The crowd disbanded to meet again tonight and hold a torch-light and bon fire celebration.

There Will Be No Let Up In The Great Drive.

Chairman T. D. Peck, and other heads of the United War Work campaign appeal this morning urgently to the people of the County to rally support to the men who are in camp by an overwhelming oversubscription of the United War Work campaign which begins today's drive for Ten Thousand Dollars for the Seven Link Chain of Cheer.

The joyous news that Germany has surrendered should not for a moment cause the abatement of interest. The great work of the organizations is made more urgent by the acceptance of Peace terms—for now of all others the men must be kept clean and wholesome amusement must be found to consume the energy which has been directed against the Hun.

All townships chairmen are urged to work untiringly and the public asked to celebrate Peace by giving wholeheartedly to the comfort of the men who wear the cloth of service.

Greatest Day In History

AT THE FRONT, NOV. 11—Northeast of Verdun, the American infantry began to advance at 9 o'clock this morning after artillery preparation in the direction of Osnes.

The German artillery responded freely but the machine gun resistance was stubborn. Nevertheless the Americans made progress. The Americans had received orders to hold the positions reached by eleven o'clock and at those points they began to dig in, marking the advanced positions of the American line when hostilities ceased.

Along the American front the eleventh hour was like awaiting New Year. The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry were advancing, glancing at their watches. The men holding at other places organized their positions to make themselves more secure.

GREATEST DAY IN HISTORY

Then the individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterwards they were prepared for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.