

# Buy Liberty Bonds—"A Bond in Every Home"

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### PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS THAT PEACE OF THE WORLD MUST BE MADE SECURE

#### HIS ANSWER TO GERMANY MEANS THAT THE AUTOCRATIC WILLIAM MUST GET DOWN AND OUT.

#### Before Any Armistice Can Be Entered Into Germany Must Stop Her Illegal and Inhuman Practices—Germany and Her Allies Must Know With Whom They Are Dealing.

(From the Raleigh News and Observer of October 15th.)

Text of President Wilson's Official Reply to Germany. Washington, Oct. 14.

"Sir: "In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

#### AUTOCRACY MUST GO.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

#### MUST FIRST STOP INHUMAN PRACTICES.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

#### JUSTLY REGARDED WITH HORROR AND BURNING HEARTS.

"At the very time that the German government approached the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain—not only that, but often of their very inhabitants. The nation associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

#### MUST BE DESTROYED OR MADE IMPOTENT.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

#### MUST KNOW WITH WHOM WE ARE DEALING.

"It is indispensable that the governments associated with Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austro-Hungary."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. Frederick O. Ederlin, Charge d'Affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States.

#### ANSWER WITH MORE BONDS.

#### Can We Make Peace With Such People Without Surrender and Atonement?—Men Brutally Torn from Homes and Forced to Labor for Germans.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgian government has issued a statement that from the coast to beyond the city of Bruges the population between the ages of 15 and 45 have been brutally torn from their homes and forced to labor on German military work.

The text of the statement reads: "The Belgian government has been conferring for several weeks past with the allied governments on the subject of measures which are necessitated by methods of systematic destruction and pillage which the enemy is occupying in territory he is obliged to evacuate.

"Belgium has been from the beginning of the war exposed to the outrages of the German armies. At the very moment the new imperial chancellor is proclaiming his anxiety for the happiness of peoples and his will to work for the deliverance of humanity, the Belgian government receives news of fresh excesses on the part of the German armies in occupied Belgium.

"From the coast to beyond Bruges the male population from 15 to 45 years is being torn from their homes and subjected to most brutal treatment. These men are compelled to work at forced labor for the military needs of the enemy.

"A vengeful clamor would arise from the whole world if at the moment of leaving Belgian soil the German armies renewed with redoubled cruelty the excesses which marked the invasion of Belgium, and if they undertook to consummate the ruin of the country by pillage, arson and the wholesale destruction of the people."—Associated Press.

#### GERMAN ANSWER EQUIVALENT TO SURRENDER SAYS BICKETT.

Interpreting Germany's reply to the President's query as an unconditional surrender and a humiliating confession that militarism is a "gigantic and bloody failure," Governor Bickett last night expressed complete faith that President Wilson will deal with the issues involved in a way "that will satisfy the conscience and gladden the heart of the world."

The Governor's statement follows: "I interpret Germany's reply as an unconditional surrender to the terms of peace repeatedly and consistently prescribed by President Wilson and repeatedly and emphatically endorsed by our Allies. The reply is a humiliating confession on the part of Germany that militarism is a gigantic and bloody failure and has been beaten to the dust. This unconditional surrender to our terms of peace secures to the world all that the Allies are fighting for and is the glorious fruitage of the blood of our slain. The President of the United States has a truer insight into and a more comprehensive grasp of the real situation than any living man, and I have the faith of Abraham that he will deal with the vast and vital issues involved in a way that will satisfy the conscience and gladden the heart of the world."—News and Observer.

#### INFLUENZA BUSY IN SELMA.

#### The Town Authorities Taking Drastic Steps to Stop Its Inroads.

Mayor J. P. Temple and Mr. John H. Parker, of Selma, were in town yesterday afternoon. Mayor Temple told us that Selma has a number of cases of influenza and that the town authorities had taken hold of the situation with a firm grip. They have ordered that soda fountains serve no drinks except in sanitary cups and bottles, and that no drinks be served on Saturdays either way. They have also requested that all visiting, except on business, be stopped, and that those sick with influenza be kept in their homes six days after the fever has left them.

Dr. Vick County Health Officer.

From news that comes to The Herald office quite a few people in Johnston county do not seem to know who the County Health Officer is. For the information of all we are glad to state that Dr. George Vick, of Selma, is the County Health Officer and has been for about a year. When Dr. Hooks resigned the place to enter the army, the County Board of Health elected Dr. Vick.

The County Quarantine Officer is Mrs. Thel Hooks, of Smithfield, and every case of influenza should be reported to her promptly.

While Dr. Vick is no doubt very busy if those in need of his services will telephone him at Selma we are sure he will lend all help he possibly can in the present situation.

#### VIEWS OF ADMINISTRATION RAPIDLY CRYSTALLIZING.

#### Belief That President Has Created a Situation Where He Can Deliver a Stroke Which Will Bring About Unconditional Surrender or Throw German Kaiser and His Imperialists Out of Power.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Government asks the American people to withhold their judgment on Germany's note until President Wilson has received the official communication, and has had opportunity to consider it.

The official document had not been received in Washington tonight when the President returned from New York. It probably will be here tomorrow when the President confers with his advisers, among them Secretary Baker, who returned today from the western battle front, undoubtedly prepared to give him some inside information on the broken condition of the German military power of which the world necessarily does not know at this time.

Tonight, as last night, no official of the government felt justified in speaking to guide public opinion in the direction of the views which are being formed.

#### Views Rapidly Crystallizing.

President Wilson is expected to first decide if Foreign Secretary Solf's reply to the inquiries addressed to Chancellor Maximilian warrants him in presenting Germany's original proposal to the Entente Allies. It should be borne in mind that the President's inquiry merely was a move ad interim, in which he proposed nothing, bound himself to nothing and merely asked some questions which he declared required an answer, before he could go further.

#### Allies Expected to Quickly Reply

If he puts the proposition before the Entente it undoubtedly will draw a quick reply. Dispatches last night from London quoting the London Express as announcing that the British, French and Italian governments had reached a unanimous decision for a line of common action, were regarded as being deeply significant.

#### No Armistice in Sight at Washington.

Lacking official guidance on which to base a prediction observers are forced to record indications. The indications are that there will be no armistice, and that if the Entente Allies were disposed to agree to one they probably would demand as guarantees of good faith that such places as Metz, Strasburg, Trieste and possibly Essen be placed in the hands of the Entente forces to guarantee fulfillment of Germany's words.

#### No Evacuation of German Territory.

If Germany expects that by agreeing to the evacuation of occupied territories she will exact the evacuation of German colonies occupied by Entente forces, German statesmen have made another mistake. A reference to President Wilson's inquiry shows that he spoke distinctly in reference to invaded territory occupied by troops of the Central Powers.

When the American capital recovered its balance after the surprise of Foreign Secretary Solf's note it found its unofficial opinion divided into two distinct lines.

One view shared largely by the Republicans in Congress is inclined to the view that Senator Lodge's prediction of a situation which may threaten the substitution of the deliberations of diplomacy for victories at arms, has been fulfilled.

#### Wilson Evidently Knows What to Do.

The other, confident in the success of President Wilson's diplomacy and probably forming its conclusions from close knowledge of what the government is planning, is very certain that the President has created a situation where he can deliver a stroke which will bring about an unconditional surrender or overthrow the Kaiser and the German militarists completely out of any power they may retain.

There is a general feeling that the next move will confront the military party with the choice of such an unconditional surrender as will be acceptable to all the allied belligerents, or a genuine political revolution in Germany which will bring about one. Probable Sinister Purpose of Enemy.

It has been pointed out that President Wilson's inquiry to Chancellor Maximilian to develop whether the Chancellor was speaking for the German leaders who have been conducting the war probably was skillfully framed to pave the way for an opportunity to inform the German people that no covenants of peace can be made with the men who have betrayed the world.—Associated Press.

#### At Ivanhoe Mill.

At and near the Ivanhoe Mill there are some less than fifty cases of influenza. There are also several cases in the town of Smithfield, some of them new cases reported this morning.

#### GRAPHIC STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE OTRANTO

#### T. L. Campbell, With Nerves Shaken, Recounts the Horror at Sea and Loss of Life—He Goes on to France

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.)

London, Oct. 12.—The following is the story of T. L. Campbell, an American Y. M. C. A. secretary, who was coming over for service in France, on the transport Otranto. This was his first trip. He is a native of Memphis, Tenn., a lawyer 45 years old. He has a wife and one child. There was another Y. M. C. A. secretary on board, C. A. Carpenter, of Waukesha, Wis., also married, the father of two children. So far as is known he was not saved. Campbell arrived in London early Wednesday from Ireland. He is nerve-shaken as a result of his terrible experience, but speaks gamely of going to France to do his bit. He told a graphic story of the collision. He said:

"October 5 the storm increased very much in violence and it was still worse on the morning of the 6th. As a result another transport, the Kashmir, got out of control owing to the disorganization of her steering gear. She beat in on the port side of the Otranto and hit the vessel amidships, tearing a big hole in the side. This occurred Sunday morning. At that time we were eight miles from the Irish coast. The Otranto continued to team slowly along for another hour. By this time so much water poured into the vessel that the engines stopped. The vessel drifted closer inshore, but unfortunately at that part of the Irish coast there are sheer rock cliffs and as a consequence it was not possible to beach her. The Otranto was anchored more or less.

"At 10 a. m. the British destroyer Mouncey came up in response to the S. O. S. signals. She circled around the stern of the Otranto and came on the starboard side of the vessel, thus affording it some protection from the high seas running. The waves indeed were so high that Captain Davidson, of the Otranto, advised Lieutenant Commander Craven, of the Mouncey, not to attempt to come alongside. Commander Mouncey replied that he was determined to give all the support he could, as it looked like the only chance they had. Owing to the weather it was impossible for the destroyer to approach to Otranto straight forward or backward, but she maneuvered into a position and drifted that way to the Otranto. Meanwhile Lieutenant Commander Simmons, of the Otranto, advised the men on the decks to remove all their heavy clothes and other impediments and prepare to jump. These orders were given twice. When the collision occurred the men had proceeded immediately to their assigned stations. There was absolutely no panic or excitement aboard.

The men removed their boots, leggings and overcoats and put on life belts again. I kept on my yarn socks and to this I attribute the fact that I was saved.

"Maneuvering in the manner indicated, the destroyer made altogether four trips to the Otranto, coming up alongside, she went off with the heavy seas again. Each time a certain proportion of the men jumped. Previously two life boats had been launched, not indeed to carry men—that unfortunately was out of the question in view of the weather—but to act as fenders between the destroyer and the Otranto. Each time as the destroyer came near the Otranto, Engineer Officer Cook of the destroyer, called over to the men to cheer them up, telling them to keep a stiff upper lip, confidently assuring them they would be taken off. Unfortunately many of those who did jump missed the destroyer and fell between the vessels and were drowned, a good many of them being on their third trip. I jumped a distance I estimate at 16 feet. I landed all right on my feet, barely on the edge of the destroyer, and but for the fact that I was wearing my socks I should assuredly slipped back into the water. Thus I was able to get my arm around the wire cable which serves as a railing on the destroyer. All this time the men were jumping and falling into the water.

"The fourth and last trip of the destroyer I saw some 18 or 20 men standing on the upper deck of the Otranto waving for us to come back. As they were doing so the waves washed 12 or 14 of them back into the sea. The destroyer then backed away for the last time and all those who had been saved were sent below."

Campbell speaks in the highest terms of the heroism displayed by the officers and crew of the British destroyer. He said:

"Words fail me in describing their behaviour adequately. It was beyond all praise. They took chances of almost certain death and at the greatest peril to themselves. They saved

#### BIG OVATION TO PRESIDENT

#### Wilson Cheered as He Marches in New York Parade—Fighting Men Are in Line—President Heads Parade of 25,000 Soldiers and Sailors in Liberty Day Parade.

New York, Oct. 12.—President Wilson, commander in chief of the American army and navy, marched today at the head of the American forces in the Columbus-Liberty Day parade, one of the most impressive and inspiring spectacles New York has ever seen.

Under a canopy formed by the flags of the 22 nations arrayed against autocracy and with squadrons of American airplanes hovering overhead, the President strode with 25,000 fighting men from five continents and islands in every sea over the entire three-mile line of march along the "Avenue of the Allies." Then, at the foot of Fifth Avenue, beside the Washington arch, he took his place in an automobile and reviewed the long column.

The spectators, whose number the police estimated at more than a million, never ceased cheering from the moment they caught sight of the shining silk hat which proclaimed the approach of the nation's chief executive until they lost sight of it in the distance.

In according Mr. Wilson what probably was the greatest ovation a President of the United States has ever received, men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse. Babies were hoisted on their father's shoulders, women clapped their hands frantically and embraced strange men in an exuberance of joy, while small boys broke through the police lines to get a better view of the nation's leader.

#### A Stern Procession.

It was the second time the President had marched in a parade down Fifth avenue, but when he opened the last Red Cross campaign he headed a great army of mercy, while today he led a grim legion of fighting men, and behind them, dragged by motor trucks and tracts, great guns wrested from the Germans. It was a stern procession, typifying "force to the utmost" that New York staged on Columbus day on behalf of the nation's fourth and "fighting" loan.

At the head of the line were soldiers of 22 nationalities. They came from countries fighting to retain their freedom and from races fighting to be free.

#### KNIGHT QUITS WAKE SCHOOLS.

#### He Accepts Place of Assistant Educational Director of the Fourth Division—Prof. Lockhart Succeeds Him.

Following announcement that the student army training corps for the Southeastern States may be moved from Chapel Hill to Raleigh comes the appointment of Dr. Edward W. Knight, superintendent of Wake county schools, who Friday resigned his position to accept the place of assistant educational director of the fourth division.

The duties of Dr. Knight will be the inspection of colleges and institutions now under government direction insofar as military training goes. His division embraces Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. Dr. Edward K. Graham, of the University, is director of this division and Dr. Knight will be his North Carolina assistant.

Immediately upon giving definite answer publicly Dr. Knight tendered his resignation of the schools, and Prof. John C. Lockhart, principal of Wakelton school, was elected superintendent. Dr. Knight might have retained the superintendency, but he elected to divorce himself from all outside duties.

Before retiring he handed to his successor the superintendency which has been divested of all financial obligations. The county was backing \$50,000 in overdrafts. The young superintendent ordered all of them paid, the beneficiaries of these overdrafts paid up and the schools are free of debt.

The new work lays upon the assistant director inspection of all institutions having military training and the work will begin November 1, when the county line-up changes. Mr. Lockhart will be succeeded as principal by Miss Pauline Whitley, member of the Wakelton faculty.—Raleigh Dispatch in Greensboro News.

scores of our men who would otherwise have drowned. I should like to add the officers of the Otranto also displayed absolute devotion to duty. At no time was there confusion or excitement. I am sorry to say that of all those who remained on their ship, it is improbable that any survived. I was considerably shaken by the experience but shall be all right in a day or two when I hope to go to France."—Greensboro News.

Now that our great President has given to heartless Germany his answer, let every true American citizen who can buy Bonds--buy more Bonds--keep buying Bonds--buy until it pinches--then buy more Bonds.