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SUNDAY IN THE BLOODY WAR

General Ludendorff Reported Resigned—The German Line Continues to Crumble Under the Allied Attacks—Fall of Aleppo in Syria. Advance Made on the Banks of the Tigris—Americans Continue Their Good Work in Verdun Region.

While the peace talk goes on each side of the Atlantic the Allies continue to make heavy inroads against the Germans and Turks. The Associated Press gives the following summary of Sunday's operations:

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.

On the western battle front the British, French and Americans have continued to make further slight gains against the Germans; in the Italian theater both the British and Italians have scored successes, while in Asiatic Turkey the British have captured Aleppo in Syria and are driving ahead on the banks of the Tigris in Mesopotamia, with the Turks unable to check them. The fall of Aleppo and the continued advance up the Tigris are moves of such strategic value that it is not unlikely Turkish opposition shortly will be entirely overcome both in the Holy Land and Mesopotamia.

The French armies fighting on the 40-mile front between the Oise and Aisne rivers are keeping up their offensive against the Germans and have made additional gains, taking several villages and compelling the enemy to fall back at various points.

In the region southeast of Valenciennes, around Le Quesnoy, the Germans have delivered violent counterattacks against the British. Their efforts to throw back Field Marshal Haig's men from the position they hold were unsuccessful, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by machine gun and rifle fire.

The Americans have begun the second month of their operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued strong opposition by German machine guns from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their bombing operations behind the German lines, their latest effort in this respect having been made against the territory around Briquenay, north of Grand Pre, in which 140 airplanes took part, 60 of them being bombing machines.

Since the Americans have begun their operations northwest of Verdun more than 45 villages have been liberated, an advance to an average depth of 10 miles has been made and more than 20,000 Germans have been made prisoners.

MAY HERALD ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

London, Oct. 27.—The resignation of General Ludendorff is interpreted as heralding Germany's acceptance of the Allies' armistice terms. Whether this interpretation is correct the resignation of the first quartermaster general cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army.

Unofficial advices report the situation in Germany is daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country, conflicts with the police, and loss of life and that lack of raw material is seriously interfering with the production of munitions.

The socialist, George Ledebour, is quoted by the Cologne Volks Zeitung as saying in the reichstag: "The baneful influence of the Kaiser must be removed" and advocating the abolition of the monarchical system. His speech was greeted by the socialists with shouts of "Abdicat!"

Mrs. T. W. Bickett, wife of the Governor, has returned from a six weeks' trip to England and France, where she visited the Y. W. C. A. hostess houses.

PEACE TALK GOES ON AND ALLIES PUSH ON

In All the Battle Zones They Are Continuing Without Mercy to Drive Foe Before Them; in France German Line is Slowly Disintegrating Under Violence of Allied Offensive; French Gain Signal Victory From Oise to Rethel.

(Associated Press, 26th.)

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 Montenegro frontier, while in Asiatic Turkey, both in Syria and Mesopotamia, the British are fast clearing the Turks from their former strongholds.

Although the Germans in France and Flanders still are strenuously resisting the allied attempts to break their line, they are giving away steadily under the force of the attacks.

South of Valenciennes, in France, Field Marshal Haig's forces, notwithstanding stiff opposition, have advanced their line in the general operations which has in view the capture of Valenciennes and pressing on toward Mons and Meubridge in the general converging movement that is going on between Belgium and the region north of Verdun.

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 and heavily bombing Longyon, some 15 miles distant from the American first line positions. It is over the territory through which the American guns are throwing their shells that the Germans have been reinforcing their lines eastward, and should the blasting process prove effective in blazing a trail along the Meuse for a quick advance by the Americans it is not improbable that a German retreat from the region east of St. Quentin northward toward Luxemburg will be necessitated.

Typhoid Wiped Out in Orange.

Typhoid has become a thing of the past in Orange county as the result of a house-to-house campaign conducted in 1915, at the expense of the government through the efforts of Major Stedman, of Greensboro, Congressman for the district in which Orange is located. The good effects of the survey when seven experts were sent to the field to instruct the people in the urgent matters of health, are shown in a lowered death rate, from 13.5 per thousand of population in 1914, to 12.6 in 1915, it saved the life of 24 people in one year, in other words, No deaths are reported from the disease during the past three years.

No More Notes Will Be Sent.

London, Oct. 28.—The German government's reply to President Wilson's last note to the effect that it is awaiting negotiations for peace and prepared to negotiate peace and that this government is now constituted is truly representative of the people of Germany and is clothed with actual constitutional power and is therefore empowered to make terms with the Allies and the United States has been received at the Swiss legation in this city by cable. This note is regarded here as merely sent for the purpose of making acknowledgment of the receipt of the President's note and his demands, to the effect that he will only treat with the people of Germany and not with the military and autocratic government of Emperor William, and that the newly constituted authority desires a quick conclusion of the terms of the armistice that peace may quickly come to their country.

To this note the President is not expected to make any reply, all that he has to say having been summed up in the previous messages. The matter of an armistice and the terms are now in the hands of the Allies and the co-belligerent nations.

DOCTOR GRAHAM DIED SATURDAY

President of the University a Victim of Influenza—He Was One of the South's Leading Educators—Dr. Graham Was Only 42 Years Old.

Dr. Edward Kidder Graham, President of the State University, died at Chapel Hill Saturday evening, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. He was stricken Monday. Pneumonia set in Wednesday. His funeral was held at Chapel Hill yesterday.

The following brief sketch is taken from Sunday's Charlotte Observer:

Edward Kidder Graham was born in Charlotte, October 11, 1876, making him 42 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of Archibald and Eliza Owen Graham, his mother being Miss Eliza Barry.

He attended the Charlotte public schools and entering the University of North Carolina, took his Ph.D. degree in 1898. He graduated from Columbia University in 1902 with the M. A. degree, and took post-graduate work at that university during 1903-1904. The University of the South at Sewanee, conferred the degree of D. C. L. on Dr. Graham in 1914, and Erskine conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. the same year. In 1915 Wake Forest and Lafayette each conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Dr. Graham.

He married June 25, 1908, his bride being Miss Susan Williams Moses, of Raleigh, and to this union three children were born. Two died in early childhood and Mrs. Graham died in December, 1916. Edward Kidder Graham, Jr., now eight years of age, is the only surviving child.

Dr. Graham was professor of English and dean of the college of liberal arts at the university from 1908 to 1914, and was acting president of the institution during the latter part of 1913 and part of 1914, being elected president in fact in 1914. He was inaugurated as president of the University on April 21, 1915, which position he held, with great honor and distinction, until the time of his death.

Deceased was a member of the National Education Association, the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, and the North Carolina Historical and Literary Society. He belonged to Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Grogan's Head fraternities.

In politics, Dr. Graham was a staunch Democrat, wielding a strong influence for his party in the State. He was a Presbyterian in faith, and a consistent member of that church.

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO WILSON'S LATEST NOTE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication follows:

"The general government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government, in whose hands rests both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation.

(Signed) "SOLF."

Radio Station Near Monroe.

Everything is now ready for the construction of the radio station and tower in Union county, near Monroe. The papers have been signed, and the land will be paid for. The navy is to erect the greatest wireless tower in the world on the site approved.

There is no question about the plant now," said Secretary Daniels Wednesday. I have ordered the work to begin and be pressed to a finish.

This station will be built no matter what happens on the battlefronts. The land will cost about \$75,000. It is in the no-ice belt.

Austria-Hungary Asks for Armistice.

The Associated Press dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, in this morning's dailies says that Austria-Hungary has dispatched a note to President Wilson stating that she is ready to enter into negotiations for an armistice, accepting all the conditions laid down by the President.

After a suspension of two weeks the factories of Kinston resumed operations Friday morning.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES AN APPEAL

Gives Reasons Why Congress Should Remain Under Democratic Control. Republican Leaders Anti-Administration and Create Friction by Trying to Take Control Out of Hands of President.

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Wilson in a statement today addressed to his fellow countrymen, asked them to return a Democratic Congress in the November elections if they have approved of his leadership in this critical time.

Following is the President's appeal: "My fellow Countrymen:—The Congressional elections are at hand. They occur in the most critical period our country has ever faced or is likely to face in our time. If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Official Issues Depend.

"I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil but my power to administer the great task assigned me by the constitution would be seriously impaired should your judgment be adverse and I must frankly tell you so because so many critical issues depend upon your verdict. No scruple of taste must in grim times like these be allowed to stand in the way of speaking the plain truth.

"I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens irrespective of party affiliations to harbor such an idea.

Unified Leadership Necessary.

"I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the government under a unified leadership and that Republican Congress would divide the leadership. The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been prowar, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.

No Time for Divided Council.

"This is no time either for divided council or for divided leadership. Unities of command is as necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of the House and Senate should be taken away from the party now in power an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amidst contest and obstruction.

"The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would moreover, be interpretive on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the Republican party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that the Republican leaders desire not to so much to support the President as to control him.

Means Vote of Confidence.

"The peoples of the allied countries with whom we are associated against Germany are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their President by electing to the Congress a majority controlled by those who are in fact not in sympathy with the attitude and action of the administration.

Not for Party, But for Nation's Sake

"I need not tell you, my fellow countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party but for the sake of the nation itself in order that its inward unity of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided counsel can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times.

"If in these critical times it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you.

"WOODROW WILSON."

FOR SIX MONTHS SCHOOL TERM

Both Parties in North Carolina Go on Record in Favor of the Amendment.

Raleigh, Oct. 27.—Both State Conventions and all party leaders of North Carolina having gone so heartily on record in support of the Six Months School Amendment to be voted on November 5th, the State Department of Education in Raleigh aspires to one hundred per cent in the returns on that day.

The proposal is the first offered in the present generation that appears to have no opposition. And in receiving the united support of both parties and all the political captains of either organization it is in the highest sense loyalty to the country now at war and the best sort of preliminary training for the return of peace.

Nevertheless, the Department in Raleigh is taking no chances on votes against the school measure as the result of failure to inform the voters. It had been determined by both political parties to discuss this amendment and to urge at the instance of President Wilson, Ex-President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, our Senators and officials of State that in no portion of the country should there be any lessening, but rather a quickening of our educational interests. But an epidemic unequalled in North Carolina before, came to destroy political meetings and this appeal is made through publicity agencies.

The six months' term means merely that North Carolina is to write into the Constitution, the organic law, the provision for a six months' minimum school term instead of four as now. In urging its passage both political parties assert their faith in the worth of North Carolina children and in the worthiness of the citizenship of the State. North Carolina children need the extra term. This term can be lengthened one month in every rural or urban place by State and county funds without local special school taxes. And if adopted it will be the means of making a substantial increase in the salaries of teachers, of filling schools that now are empty because teachers cannot live on the wages paid them, and better still, of attracting back to the schools many of the finest teachers who have been driven, by necessity for work that paid them a living, to go into other occupations.

The President of the United States and two ex-Presidents, the leaders of both parties and the head of our school system can be trusted in their belief that of all the times of national life the schools are now most needed. The defeat of our amendment would not merely keep us at a standstill. It would be a distinct step backward at a time that slackness is in worldwide disrepute.

Military Command Under Civil Control.

London, Oct. 27.—The German reichstag, by a large majority, has adopted a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

LLOYD-GEORGE AND BALFOUR HAVE GONE TO FRANCE.

A London dispatch in reporting the fact that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had gone to France with the naval and military advisers, says it is understood authoritatively that the allied governments will not reveal their armistice terms until Germany has replied to President Wilson's last note, which it probably was expected would contain more than the mere fact that Germany was waiting for the terms of the armistice.

Willing to Shake a Few Responsibilities.

London, Oct. 28.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating, but is willing to reframe his rights, according to a statement attributed to German sources. The Emperor is credited with saying that he would not abandon his sorely tried people, but is willing, if his people desire it, to submit to a limited monarchy along the lines of the government of Belgium, England and Italy.

Wheatley to Step Down for Abernethy.

News is sent out from Clinton that Wheatley, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Third district, will step down. The Republicans will endorse Abernethy and the erstwhile fighting Democrat welcomes the support of his former party enemies.

ENEMY LOSSES EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY

Americans Cause 70,000 Casualties on Verdun Sector—Since Present Battle Began They Have Freed 40 Villages, Taken 20,000 Prisoners.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 26.—(By the Associated Press.—8:30 p. m.—The German efforts to break up the Americans was lessened somewhat today. From the extreme left to right, artillery was employed but without materially altering the situation. High explosive shrapnel and gas shells were thrown over the front lines and far into the back areas but no attempt was made to counter-attack on the large scale and the few minor movements of the army were brought to a swift end by concentrated artillery and machine gun fire.

Since the Americans began the present battle they have inflicted more than 70,000 casualties on the enemy, freed forty villages and 487 square kilometers of French territory and have captured 20,000 prisoners, besides the German wounded who fell into their hands.

Destructive Work of Influenza.

Mr. Otis Ward, who lived near the Johnston line, died Thursday, October 24. He had been prominent in politics in his county. His wife died about a week before his death. Mrs. Kizzie Weaver died at Benson on Wednesday, October 23. She was 79 years old. Mr. Victor Penny, from near Benson, was here last Friday and told us of a family near Coats from which seven people had died.

Mrs. Oscar Moringo died at Selma Thursday night of last week. Mr. Mack Price, a Johnston county man, who had been clerking for M. J. Best & Son, of Goldsboro, died Wednesday, October 23 and was brought to Pine Level for burial.

WHAT NICHOLAS APPERT STARTED.

A little more than 100 years ago there were no fruit jars in the world. They preserved fruits in those days by drying or putting them away in sugar, vinegar or salt.

It was in France that the first canning discovery was made. Napoleon was dissatisfied with the waste and spoilage in the military stores and offered 12,000 francs to any one who would discover a better way to preserve food.

Nicholas Appert was an expert brewer, confectioner and distiller, and as a result of some of his experiments he announced (15 years after the reward was offered) that he could keep food by putting it in jars, setting the jar in boiling water, heating thoroughly and sealing up tight.

This was introduced as a war measure, but it was such a simple and desirable thing to do that it spread first to England and then to the United States. New York had the process nine years after Appert announced it and Boston only one year later.

Today, if Nicholas Appert could take a look into the average American kitchen during the canning season he would be amazed to discover what he had started in 1810. Not only that, but the work of the demonstration agents, with boys' and girls' clubs during the past year, bids fair to set an unequalled record in the line of home industry.

Three thousand home demonstration agents and leaders of boys' and girls' clubs have been in the field this year. Every State Department of Agriculture has arranged for additional workers for the sake of the canning drive.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut have more community canning kitchens than other States; there are 100 in New York alone. Seventy-eight southern cities had community canning kitchens this summer. Arizona has several co-operative community canning and drying centers. Michigan has 29 such places.

One hundred and twenty-five businesses concerns have published instructions on home canning for free distribution to their customers and employees. The directions have been translated into 10 different languages and an effort has been made to reach every foreign-speaking family.

One and one-half billion quarts was the goal set for home canning this year. From every indication it has gone over the top.

Many thanks to Nicholas Appert.—Baltimore American.

The North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Association has decided that all tobacco markets in the east may open on Monday, November 4. This meets with the approval of the State Board of Health.