

# The Reidsville Review



VOLUME XXXI, NO. 63.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1918

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

## GERMANY IN REPLY TO WILSON SAYS IT'S AWAITING PROPOSALS

### BUT TERMS WILL NOT BE REVEALED JUST YET

The Huns in Violent Counter Attacks Attempt to Dislodge General Men.—They Are Unsuccessful and Lose Heavily.—The French Make Important Gains.

The German government has prepared a rejoinder to President Wilson's last note in which, after again referring to the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure to which the military powers have been made subject, it declares that Germany is now awaiting the proposals for an armistice.

A London dispatch, however, in reporting the fact that Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour had gone to France with 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.

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 counter attacks against the British. 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 gunners 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 began 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 prisoner.

"Victory means more to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow than any other class."—Lloyd George.

It is impossible to over-produce any line of essential food.—U. S. Food Administration.

### MISS RUTH PERKINS HAIRSTON BRIDE OF MR. W. J. DONOVAN

A beautiful and impressive ceremony was solemnized Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hairston on Main street, when their daughter, Miss Ruth Perkins Hairston, became the bride of Mr. Wiley Jarrell Donovan of Bartow, Ga., Rev. Theodore Stroup of St. Thomas Episcopal church, officiating.

In the drawing room an improvised altar had been made, and with decorations of white chrysanthemums and palms, with the soft lights from the candelabra, the room was made beautiful. At the piano, Miss Kate Ellington was accompanist to Mrs. John Watlington, who sang "Oh Promise Me," and Miss Kate Anderson of Greensboro, also sang "Constancy."

Just prior to the ceremony a quartet sang the Episcopal wedding hymn, "O Perfect Love."

At the appointed hour, little Cecilia Scott and John Watt, Jr., formed an aisle with ribbons from the door to the altar, and the ushers, Messrs. B. C. Trotter and J. Bracken Watlington, entered taking their places on either side; next the maids, in dainty evening dresses and carrying white chrysanthemums tied with green tulle, entered, one at a time, these being Miss Wylene Donovan, sister of the groom, and Miss Irene Butler, Miss Kitty Irvin and Miss Henrietta Hairston. Last the maid of honor, Miss Mary Hairston, entered, dressed in American beauty satin, carrying Richmond roses, followed by the groom and his best man, Mr. Howard Donovan, of Wadley, Ga.

The bride, in white chiffon wedding gown with trimmings of silver lace and silver cloth court train, and veil held with orange blossoms, carrying bride's roses showered with "swainsonia" entered with her father and joined them at the altar, Rev. Theodore Stroup using the Episcopal ring ceremony.

Miss Ellington softly played "The Fragrant Summer Time" while the words were spoken that made them husband and wife: the same music having been used at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hairston 26 years ago.

Immediately after the ceremony, an informal reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hubbard were at the front door to welcome the guests, inviting them into the drawing room where the bridal party was receiving. In the library, which was in decorations of yellow chrysanthemums and palmetto leaves, from the groom's native State, Georgia, Miss Annie James of Danville, Va., and Miss Lou Hairston served refreshing punch. In the front hall were tables laden with wedding gifts from numerous friends, of silver, linen, and cut glass, presided over by Miss Dorothy Mills. In the dining room, where Killarney roses and pink chrysanthemums were the theme of the decorations, Mrs. H. R. Scott and Mrs. J. N. Watt presided, and a delightful salad course was served.

Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Robert Lewis Walker of Ringgold, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Reid Perkins and daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Perkins, of Greensboro, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Garner of Greensboro, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hairston of Coolemans, Mr. and Mrs. Rorer James and Miss Annie James of Danville, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. W. Hairston of Martinsville, Miss Elsie Sims of New York, Maj. Hunter Pannill of the royal flying corps, Miss Anna B. Slade and Howard Slade and Mrs. S. A. Slade of McIver, Mrs. W. J. Donovan and Miss Wylene Donovan of Locust Grove, Ga.; Howard Donovan of Wadley, Ga.; Ben J. Williamson of Graham, Miss Kate Anderson of Greensboro, Miss Helen Simmons of Durham, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Butler of Winston-Salem.

### University President Dead.

Edward Kidder Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, prominent leader in State, Southern and National educational affairs, died at his home at Chapel Hill on Saturday night following influenza. His death overwhelms the university community with grief and brings sadness to former students and friends throughout the State and nation. The funeral was held Monday at 2 o'clock.

Read The Review Regularly.

## FALL OF LE QUESNOY IS VITAL TO DEFENSE

Fighting On This Sector Continues Bitter.—Allies Take Two Towns. Huns Fighting Bitterly and Exert Every Ounce of Force to Check the Advance of Americans.

Germany's hard pressed soldiers are being given no rest as the British, French and American forces continue with success their drives on important sectors from north of Valenciennes to east of the Meuse. Meanwhile, the Italians are pushing ahead in the region of Monte Grappa.

On the northern end of the front in France the British maintain their progress in encircling Valenciennes. In the center the French have shaken seriously the German defenses along the Serre and eastward toward the Aisne at Chateau Porcien. The American troops east and west of the Meuse not only hold their gains against strong enemy reactions, but have further strengthened their positions north of Grand Pre.

South of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig is across the Valenciennes-Le Quesnoy railroad and the fall of Le Quesnoy, which is vital to the defense of Mons and Maubeuge, would appear to be near.

In the last week the allied troops in France and Belgium have freed 400 square miles of territory from the grasp of the enemy. Paris estimates that in the last four days the Germans have suffered total casualties of 50,000 including 15,000 prisoners.

### Saved a Million Barrels.

A striking example of the willingness of the public to respond to every request to conserve material needed by the Army and Navy is shown in the results of "gasolineless Sundays." The request of the United States Fuel Administration to automobile owners in all the States east of the Mississippi River to discontinue Sunday driving until a reserve supply of gasoline could be built up effected a saving of more than 1,000,000 barrels which may be used for war purposes.

The request to save gasoline was issued on Sept. 1 and withdrawn on Oct. 17. Thus, in a period covering seven Sundays there was an average saving of about 143,000 barrels for each Sunday. While the request for further saving at this time is withdrawn, it is pointed out by the Fuel Administration that if at the end of two weeks stocks are found to be dangerously low it may be necessary to again ask the public to put the voluntary plan into effect.

There has been no material increase in the stock of gasoline on hand east of California during the last month, notwithstanding the large amount saved. On Sept. 16th there were 2,949,640 barrels of motor gasoline and 340,883 barrels of aviation gasoline in storage, and on Oct. 14 the stocks on hand were 3,134,731 and 166,369 barrels, respectively. This is the entire reserve stock, including that stored at interior points.

While the peak load of domestic consumption is believed to be passing, the Fuel Administration is considering the question of further conservation should this become necessary. Meantime, the public is urged to save gasoline during the week days by eliminating every consumption by at least 15 or 20 per cent.—Everything.

### Allies Look Upon America as Savior.

Proof that the Allied peoples look upon the United States as their savior from starvation is shown by the fact that even upon the bread cards of France there is a message from the United States Food Administrator. The Ministere De L'Agriculture Et Du Ravitaillement—corresponding to our Food Administrator—recently asked the United States Food Administrator for a message which could be distributed to the people of France, and this now appears on their bread card issued by the European Republic.

Mr. Hoover's message reads: "Every coupon in France is mute proof of the resolution of the French people to deprive themselves of everything to one issue—the winning of this war. To win now rests on the number of tons of men and munitions that America can ship in, and on the magnificent French Army. And with this daily economy in food there will be enough ships—and there will be enough food to maintain health and strength."

## ENEMY STUBBORNLY RESISTS THE ALLIES

On All Salient Lines the Enemy is Slowly Being Bent Backward.—On the Italian Front Austria's Are Put to Test.—The British Hitting Hard North of Valenciennes.

### (Saturday's War Summary.)

The Germans in Belgium and France still are stubbornly resisting the attempts of the entente allied forces to break through their lines and bring about an immediate collapse of their defensive positions.

On the whole, they are succeeding but nevertheless on all salient positions under attack the enemy line gradually, but slowly, is being forced backward.

On the northern Italian battle front between the Brenta and Piave rivers the Austrians are being put to the test in a new attack by British, French and Italian troops, while in Mesopotamia the British again have gone on the offensive against the Turks and at last accounts were making considerable progress. In Albania and Serbia the operations of the allied forces are tending toward the slow but sure evacuation of the invaded districts by the enemy forces.

In the northern French theater the British are centering their efforts south of Valenciennes to cave in the salient between that city and Le Quesnoy and move on toward the important junction town of Maubeuge, with the two-fold purpose of finally encompassing Valenciennes and reaching the Belgian border.

Everywhere the Germans are offering the stiffest of resistance, but nevertheless they have been compelled to give up the town of Maing and most of the intervening points southward along the railway to Le Quesnoy, which now is all but in British hands.

Between the Oise and Serre rivers American naval gunners with 16-inch guns have joined the French in their efforts to hammer their way northeastward toward Hirson, one of the key point positions in the German line. American shells from these guns are being hurled against both Vervins and Rozoy. Further progress has been made by the French in this region, but only after the hardest kind of fighting.

Likewise on both sides of the Meuse the Americans have advanced their line notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy. Numerous counter attacks have been launched by the Germans against the Americans, but all these have been successfully sustained.

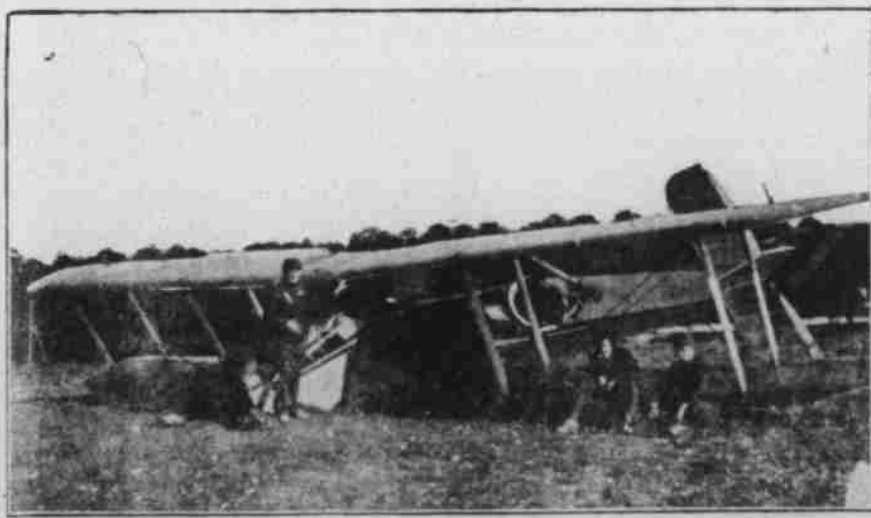
The liberation of Rumania has been begun by entente forces after a year's occupation by the Germans. Crossing the northwestern portion of Bulgaria at Lompalanka, southeast of the Iron Gates, French patrols have forced a passage of the Danube and entered upon Rumanian soil.

### Ask Yourself.

The weight of purely military effort in the great war has been put at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a non-military nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc.

When people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply, "Why ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?"—Sir William Robertson, Former Chief British General Staff.

## REIDSVILLE LIEUTENANT WAS SCARED OUT OF HIS WITS



First Lieut. Jno. Y. Stokes, Jr., writes: "This is the baby that peeped out about fifteen miles to Germany, and I landed and smashed and mistook the Italian soldiers for Germans. For the time being I was probably the scariest man over here." (Lieut. Stokes is standing.)

## TOBACCO WAREHOUSES TO OPEN NOVEMBER 4

But Madison and Other Markets Advertised That They Would Open This Week.—County Health Board Can Prevent Opening.—People Are Complaining.

In accordance with the request and advice of the State board of health the larger tobacco markets of the State have decided to postpone re-opening for sales until November 4, this agreement including practically all the markets of the State. A few, however, gave notice that they would resume sales on Oct. 28 without regard to the fact that they have been urged to remain closed as a necessary public health measure in connection with the influenza epidemic and the further fact that to re-open would be in most unfair competition with their neighbors which remained closed.

Specific complaints have been made with regard to the markets at Madison and Stoneville. Other markets have protested against the danger and unfairness of the places mentioned opening while the others are still closed.

To these complaints the State board of health has pointed out that it has no authority further than to request, but that the county boards of health have autocratic power in this respect. The county board of health is composed of the chairman if the board of county commissioners, the mayor of the county seat town, the county superintendent of education, and two physicians selected by these elected officials. The law gives the board of health in each county power to make such regulations and impose such punishment for violations of regulations adopted as the board of health may deem necessary. The chairman of the county board of health points out that he should be held responsible for local conditions.

### Conductor Dixon Killed.

W. F. Dixon, a native of Richmond, aged 40, a freight conductor on the Richmond division of the Southern railway, was killed Friday morning at Dundee cut, about half a mile from Danville.

While his train, which was what is known as an extra fast stock freight, was standing on the main track and he was busy checking up the cars loaded with horses for the government preparatory to resuming his trip to Richmond, suddenly and without warning apparently, three freight cars which had been uncoupled by a shifting engine in charge of Engineer W. M. Jackson, crashed against the train, knocking him beneath the car, the wheels of the heavily loaded car passing over his head just above the neck, cutting the skull in two.

### Foreman of Laborers Wanted.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for foreman of laborers. No education test will be given and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. Applicants must have had at least six months' recent experience as foreman in actual charge of laborers. Applicants should at once apply for Form 1800, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C.

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY BOYS IN BIG DRIVE

Soldiers of the 30th Division Fought Open Warfare.—A Participant's Account of a Big Battle Recently in Which Reidsville and Rockingham Boys Took Part.

For the past month G Company of Reidsville, 129th Infantry, 30th Division, has been under fire near St. Quentin in some of the hardest fought skirmishes of the war. A former Kinston man tells something of the grit of the 30th division in the following letter:

"They were there with the goods and went at it like vets. They went over the top in the middle of the day laughing and raising h—l in general. They showed so dashed much pluck Jerry couldn't figure what had happened. They didn't have any special objective; just went at everything in sight.

"We had quite a job convincing the first prisoners that we were Americans. He said there was nothing doing. Americans do not take any prisoners, he declared. 'Well, what about our uniforms?' That was easy for Schnitzelscheider—we were camouflaged limejuicers.' Every where were they banter and chaff when the Tar Heels, South Carolinians and Tennesseans broke across No Man's Land. The more Jerry speeded up his defense the more enthused the attackers became. The London papers played up the victory. The British officers showered praise upon the valiant Americans. The enlisted Tommies virtually beamed. It was a great day for North Carolina.

The Carolinians liked it better in the open than in the trenches, because "war in a training camp is awful. But you have to see it in the lines to appreciate it. Iron, gas and aircraft. Just have to lie low and take your chance. In the open it's much better. You have a chance to stop Jerry's bayonet. Slim chance you have of stopping a whizzbang."

### AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Dr. Frank R. Hoine of Greensboro had this timely poem in a recent issue of the Record:

When first the Flu our old town hit I said I'd keep from getting it; So home I went and with great care I shut out drafts and shut out air, I sprinkled sulphur in my shoes, Then loaded up on blockade booze, Some camomel and "C. C." pills, Then castor oil up to my gills. I ate ten onions, mighty high, Then drank a slug of good Old Rye Some asaret'da 'round my neck, Then took quinine, about a peck, To keep from feeling all forlorn I fraternized with Barley Corn; Then aspirin, say twenty grains, And codine to keep off pains. I chewed tobacco, smoked it too, Then took a dose of Mountain Dew With Magic Dope I greased my chest Then crawled in bed and tried to rest; I sprayed and gargled, wore a mask, Snuffed Listerine, then tried my flask. I felt my pulse, at tongue a look, Each hour my temperature took. But strange to say quite sick I grew— The doctor says I've got the Flu! If he is right, then I am sure I'd like to try the likker cure.

I wonder if I'd stayed up town, Cut out the dope, kept worry down, Stayed right at work, not had a drink— Would I have Flu? What do you think?

**Sugar Restrictions More Rigid.** Restrictions upon the use of sugar by manufacturers will be even more rigid in November and December than in recent allotments by the Food Administration. The Food Administration has telegraphed Federal Food Administrators in all States, advising them that sugar allotments for household use will be held rigidly to two pounds per person per month, and announcing further restrictions for manufacturers.

Soft drink manufacturers will be given only 25 per cent of the amount of sugar normally required in their business. This cuts in half the amounts they were entitled to use in the months of July, August, September, and October. Ice cream manufacturers will come under the same restrictions, receiving only one-fourth of the amount of sugar normally required.