

# Kings Mountain Herald

A Clean Local Newspaper For All The Family

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## AWAITING REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE

LATEST NOTE FROM GERMAN GOVERNMENT NOW VESTED IN THE PEOPLE.

## PRATES OF RECENT REFORMS

Some Military Powers Have Been Subjected to the Higher Power of the General Population.

Washington.—Translation of a communication from the German government, dated October 27, 1918, as transmitted by the charge d'affaires a. i. of Switzerland, October 28, 1918.

The German government has taken cognizance of the reply of the president of the United States. The president knows the far-reaching changes which have taken place and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure. The peace negotiations are being conducted by a government of the people in whose hands rest, both actually and constitutionally, the authority to make decisions. The military powers are also subject to this authority. The German government now awaits the proposals for an armistice, which is the first step toward a peace of justice, as described by the president in his pronouncements.

(Signed) "SOLF," State secretary of foreign affairs, Berlin, October 27, 1918.

## AUSTRIAN PEOPLE TAKING FATHER TIME BY FORELOCK

Washington.—While Germany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the state department through the Swiss legation, cable dispatches from Europe brought information that the Austro-Hungarian government had sent another communication to the president asking that immediate negotiations for peace and an armistice be entered into without awaiting the results of the exchanges with Germany.

The Vienna government asserted that it adhered to the same point of view expressed by the president in his last communication upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian people, especially those of the Czechs, Slovaks and Jug-Slavs, and requested that he begin overtures with the allied governments with a view to ending immediate hostilities on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

## CAPTAIN RICKENBACHER HAS BROUGHT DOWN 22 PLANES

With the American Army, North-west of Verdun.—Capt. Edward Rickenbacher, of the American flying forces, has received confirmation of his second victory over German airplanes in the intensive fighting of Sunday. This makes Rickenbacher's total of enemy machines disposed of 22.

## STIFF OPPOSITION OVERCOME BY BRITISH UNDER HAIG

London.—The British troops, overcoming stiff opposition, advanced their line south of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters. The other sectors were quiet.

## STILL FURTHER PROGRESS IS MADE BY THE FRENCH

Paris.—Still further progress has been made by the French northwest of Guise and they have moved forward to the east of the Peron river beyond Farny wood, the war office announced. French aviators have been very active.

## IMPORTANT TOWN OF KERKUK FALLS INTO BRITISH HANDS

London.—British troops have captured the important town of Kerkuk, in Turkish Kurdistan, lying 155 miles south of Bagdad, according to the war office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia.

## INTENSE ACTIVITY SHOWN ALONG THE AMERICAN FRONT

With the American Army.—There has been intense activity along the western front. The Germans have been seriously shelling the back area, firing gas shells where one was dropped during the last two days.

In continuation of the firing by the Americans, the British guns upon vital German lines of communication in the Verdun sector have been firing a series of shells.

## GERMANS UNABLE TO CHECK ADVANCE

STRONG RESISTANCE IS MADE BUT ALLIED ARMIES WILL NOT BE DENIED.

## AMERICAN AIRMEN IN ATTACK

Since Present Operations Began American Forces Have Taken Twenty Thousand Prisoners.

On the western battle front the British, French and American forces 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 both banks of the Tigris and Mesopotamia, with 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 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 opposition by German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their bombing 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 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 Briquesay, north of Grand Pre, in which 140 airplanes took part, 60 of them being bombing machines.

Since the Americans began their operations northward 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.

## HERALD OF ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIES' TERMS OF ARMISTICE

London.—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 socialists 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!"

## NO SEPARATE PEACE TO BE HAD FROM EMPEROR CHARLES

Berne.—Professor Lammasch recently was asked to form an Austrian cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately make a separate peace with the allies. Reports from Vienna say that Emperor Charles declared such a thing was impossible, saying he had given his word of honor to the German emperor never to make a separate peace.

## STEAMSHIP PRINCESS SOPHIA LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Vancouver, B. C.—The 268 passengers and crew of 74 men were lost when the steamship Princess Sophia foundered, the Canadian Pacific railway announced. Not a soul survived, according to a Japanese wireless message which said the ship apparently was picked up by the gale, hurled across Vancouver's bay and sent to the bottom in the deep waters on the west side shortly after last were

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF CONGRESSMAN WEBB IN SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Webb was the author of the following bills and resolutions during the first and second sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, most of which have been enacted into law. Some of these measures are still pending as is shown in the following statement:

Author of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of vessels of any subject or citizen of any nation with which the United States may be at war, and for other purposes.

This resolution was considered along with one in identical language introduced in the Senate, and became a law on May 12, 1917.

Author of the bill (H. R. 291) to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes. This bill became a law on June 15, 1917.

Author of the bill (H. R. 1752) to punish the destruction or injuring of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives, or other violent means, and to forbid hostile use of property during time of war, and for other purposes.

This bill was considered along with one in the same language introduced in the Senate, and became a law on April 30, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 2316) to promote export trade, and for other purposes.

This bill became a law on April 10, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 2893) to amend section 19 of the Criminal Code so as to permit foreigners in this country to enlist in the war where the country of such foreigner is fighting as our ally in the war.

This bill became a law on May 7, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common law side of the Federal courts.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 4540) further to provide for the support of the Army by the prevention of the waste of the food products of the United States during the period of the war and to prohibit their manufacture into alcoholic liquors, except in certain cases; to provide for the distillation of liquors in bond or heretofore manufactured, and for other purposes.

The salient features of this bill were offered by Mr. Webb as an amendment to the bill to conserve the food supply of the nation and adopted and passed by Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 8361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.

This bill became a law on March 5, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the espionage act so as to punish persons attempting to obstruct the sale of bonds by the government.

This bill became a law on May 16, 1918.

Author of the bill (H. R. 8094) to amend the espionage law so as to reach persons using propaganda to affect the State Department in protecting the interests of American citizens.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is on the calendar for passage when reached.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10478) to amend section 35 of the Criminal Code, to enlarge the meaning of the statute against frauds against the government and punish their commission.

This bill was offered and adopted as an amendment to a Senate bill on the same subject. The Senate has agreed to this amendment and it now awaits the approval of the President to become a law.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10510) to establish a bureau for the study of criminal, pauper and defective classes.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10669) to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," so as to correct certain defects in the law.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is pending on the House calendar.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10662) to authorize judges of the Court of Appeals to be assigned to district court or circuit court of appeals for service.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Author of the bill (H. R. 10810) to provide for disposition of intoxicating liquors now or hereafter in the possession of the court officials.

This bill has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Author of the bill (H. R. 11247) providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations, and for other purposes.

This bill became a law on July 1, 1918.

Author of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) to amend the Constitution so as to provide for national prohibition.

The subject of this resolution has been adopted by Congress and has been submitted to the States for ratification.

Author of the bill (H. R. 12697) to amend section 53 of the Judicial Code, relative to venue in certain cases.

This bill has been favorably reported to the House and is now pending on the calendar.

Author of the bill (H. R. 12801) to amend Sec. 1 of Title VII of the Espionage Act, authorizing the control of exports to the Philippine Islands.

This bill has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

Author of the bill (H. R. 13041) fixing a limitation of time for bringing suits against the United States condemnation proceedings.

This bill is still pending before Congress.

Goldboro.—The funeral of Col. T. Dortch, member of the Goldsboro and United States marshal, held at the cemetery in Goldsboro, attended by hundreds of friends of the dead man.

Albemarle.—That the Spanish situation here is no better than a few days ago, if as good, was established by the report of W. L. Mann, chairman of the relief committee. Mr. Mann reports that there are at present in the county 1,756 cases, 1,300 of which are in Albemarle.

Rome.—Chestnuts are plentiful in the mountains and seem to be of an excellent quality considering the average crop in these respects. The chestnut tree is a means of considerable resource to this section. The apple crop is not so abundant as of an excellent quality.

Raleigh.—Charter was voted from the office of the secretary of state for the incorporation of the Business Men's Real Estate Investment Company of Winston-Salem, with capital of \$100,000 and \$25,000 in the hands of the incorporators, R. A. Borton and R. R. R.

Greensboro.—Growth, with an allotment of \$1,500,000, the fourth Liberty loan, subject to \$2,363,350, a per capita of \$75 for a man, woman and child in the State.

Warrenton.—Samuel M. Connell, stationed at Wiley field, Newport News, Va., instructor in aviation, flew here in a biplane for the purpose of talking with his parents. The flight was made in little over an hour and is the first time that a North Carolina man has visited his home by plane.

Raleigh.—A systematic canvass of 3,500 of the homes in Raleigh revealed there are nearly 1,400 cases of influenza. The complete canvass, it is expected, will show a total of 2,000 total deaths to date as a result of the epidemic, number 22.

Elkin.—A telegram received by H. F. Green informed him that his son, George, was killed in action in France on September 15. The young man was 20 years old and all his life had spent in Elkin.

Hamlet.—E. Gough, one of Yadkin's oldest and most esteemed citizens, died at his home near Hampton on October 11, 1918. He had resided here 96 years.

Wendell.—Iredell county has recently oversubscribed its quota of bonds, the figures available show that the allotment would be nearly 33 1-3 per cent.

Wendell.—Edwin Sluder, vice president manager of the Battery Park bank, died at his home here. His illness was typhoid fever with a number of complications.

Wendell.—North Carolina has oversubscribed her allotment to the fourth Liberty loan. Unofficial totals are in excess of \$41,000,000 and from many sources of the state reports indicate that official advices will add to the total greatly.

Washington.—(Special)—G. M. Alford, Jr., of Winston-Salem, has been appointed to his food administration position, because he allowed a sales tax to sell and bill through him a pound of food at \$50 which was \$2 above the legitimate price prescribed by the food administration.

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO LAST HUN NOTE

ARMIES IN FIELD MUST MAKE VIRTUAL SURRENDER BEFORE ARMISTICE IS CONSIDERED.

## GUARDS ARE DEMANDED

Have No Means of Forcing Military Authorities to Agree to Any Plans for Peace.

Washington.—President Wilson has admitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the allies, and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with the present authorities in Germany, the President has given them this warning:

"If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

The President's reply to the last German note was handed to the charge of the Swiss legation for transmission to the German government. It accedes to the request that he take up with the allies the proposals of the new spokesmen of the German people, but does it with notice that virtual surrender of the Teutonic armies in the field will be the price demanded for interruption of the beating now being administered.

In transmitting the matter to the allies, the President says he has suggested that if they are disposed to effect peace on his terms and principles now accepted by the present German authorities, the American and allied military advisers be asked, if they deem such an armistice possible from a military point of view, to submit such terms as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to enforce peace on the conditions accepted.

As to the authority of the new spokesmen of the German people, he speaks, as the note says, "without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words," and tells the men with whom he is dealing, and through them the German people, why such extraordinary safeguards must be demanded before hostilities can cease.

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been worked out, and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities. He reminds the Germans that the power of the king of Prussia (the Kaiser) to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, ALLIES STILL DRIVING

## GERMANS TOWARD BORDER

The allied armies in France and Belgium are still driving the Germans toward their border, but the process is now comparatively slow.

Particularly vicious fighting is in progress west of the Meuse river, where the Americans, in their endeavors to overcome the natural obstacles barring the way northward to Sedan, are faced by picked troops with orders to hold them back at all costs; in the region from LeCateau to the north to Valenciennes.

Veritable nests of machine guns are being encountered by the Americans as they attempt to press forward along the front from the Meuse to the town of Grand Pre, situated north of the Argonne forest, but in spite of these obstacles they have taken further ground and at West accounts were steadily keeping up their pressure.

In northern Belgium the Germans are still retiring. Unofficial reports are to the effect that Ghent is being evacuated.

## BRITISH SMASHING THROUGH GERMAN STRONG DEFENSIVE

With the British Army in France and Belgium.—The British third and fourth armies smashed through strong German defensive positions south of Valenciennes. They gained ground to a depth of more than 3,000 yards on an extended front, capturing many important villages and several thousand prisoners. The fighting was desperate, the German machine gunners holding out to the last.

## NEXT OBJECTIVE IS VALENCIENNES

STIFFENING OF ENEMY LINES SOMEWHAT RETARDS THE PROGRESS OF ALLIES.

## RESULTS ARE BEING SHOWN

Around LeCateau Where Americans Are Fighting, Activities Have Diminished Greatly.

The fall of Valenciennes to Field Marshal Haig's forces is imminent. Despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, the British have entered the city on the west, while to the north they have made a deep thrust into the great Raimes forest and are moving in the direction of Conde, near the angle of the Scheldt.

Valenciennes had been in uninterrupted French possession from 1677 until the onrush of the Germans early in the present war led them many miles into France. It is now about to be added to the rapidly growing list of towns the redemption of which has brought rejoicing to the French people.

Although the progress of the allied forces in Belgium and French Flanders has slowed up somewhat in the face of the stiffening of the lines of rear guards aiding the retreat of the German armies, appreciable gains have been made, some of them of much importance.

Behind the Scheldt the Germans are massed in strength; their machine guns on the east bank are active.

In the northern battle area the Belgians have reached the Lys canal along their entire front and have captured a bridgehead with numbers of the enemy west of Meersdenre.

The French are still moving actively to the north of Laon and have now completed the occupation of Chalandry and Grandin. To the southwest of Ghent they are firmly established on the east bank of the Lys river, having made crossings at several points, against which the enemy resisted with determination.

Around LeCateau, where Americans are fighting with the British fourth army, activity has diminished greatly. The same is true of the American sector northwest of Verdun, where the chief activity of the enemy has been the shelling of the American lines with mustard and other gas shells, and an air raid, which came near to achieving the destruction of an American base hospital.

## KING RECEIVES DEPUTATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

London.—King George received a large deputation of interparliamentary delegates at Buckingham palace. The deputation included 30 British representatives, 22 from France, 8 from Italy and one from Belgium.

"More than two years have passed," said the king, "since the first visit of the interparliamentary committee of the French chambers, when you and we were in the throes of a conflict, the issue of which then seemed to many foreign observers uncertain, although you and we never doubted that our cause, being the cause of right and humanity, would prevail."

"Victory is within our reach. And we are all agreed that it must be a complete victory. I congratulate you, senators and deputies of Italy, on the prospect which opens before you of recovering the regions guarded by those Alpine snows where your valiant soldiers have won such glory."

"And I congratulate you, senators and deputies of France, on the approaching restoration of provinces torn from you forty-seven years ago, which have never wavered in their loving attachment to France."

"And you, sir, representative of the senators and deputies of Belgium, we rejoice to see you also upon our soil. Your country, wretchedly and wickedly attacked and devastated, has had terrible sufferings to undergo, but the day of your deliverance is at hand."

## ARE DIRECTED TO ENFORCE THE CORRUPT PRACTICE ACT

Washington.—Federal attorneys were directed by Attorney General Gregory to give full publicity to the recent act of Congress intended to prevent corrupt practices in senatorial and congressional elections. The act provides a fine of \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment or both for conviction of using money or other material things of value to influence votes in congressional elections.