

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

VOLUME XXX.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1918.

NUMBER 27.

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER

Washington, Oct. 12.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace offer with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his policy but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute peace at arms with peace at diplomacy.

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 can 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. It is indispensable that the governments associated against 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 Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."
(Signed) "Robert Lansing."

"One outstanding point, which does not appear in the president's note, a point on which the world has been asking questions, can be answered tonight.

When the president declared that the wrong done to France when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine should be righted he meant that Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France.

Those who contend that the president's decision arranges the situation for something more than an unconditional surrender base it on the argument that he has now passed the stage where he might have accepted a surrender of the German military and naval forces and left the Hohenzollern autocracy on its throne.

Mr. Wilson, according to this view, now finally has informed the German people that if they want peace they can only attain it by getting rid of the kaiser and his system.

An armistice, it is true, might come first and the details of the downfall of the German autocratic government might be arranged later.

GERMANS LEAVING FLANDERS

Desperate Resistance Being Put Up Mainly With Machine Guns.

The Entente forces in Belgium and France continue successfully to drive the enemy before them. In Belgian Flanders the advance is somewhat rapid but in all the sectors in France the Germans are fighting with desperation to hold back their foe.

The great wedge that is being driven by the Belgians, British and French troops in Flanders now threatens seriously the tenure by the enemy of many positions in North Belgium from the Lys river to the sea, including his submarine and other base along the coast, while to the south the Lille salient gradually is being enmeshed and doubtless soon will receive attention from the pincers, which are being illed for the task of reclaiming this important tract of territory as far as Valenciennes for France.

Meanwhile the French and American forces are struggling valiantly forward in their drive northward for the Champagne region into the country over which the Germans must effect a retirement to their own border in the event of a final debacle.

As has been the case always since the offensive began, the Germans are vigorously defending their positions, using innumerable machine gun detachments in endeavors to hold their ground. Particularly vicious are the counter thrusts that the Americans are being compelled to sustain east and west of the Meuse, where the entire enemy front is threatened with immediate collapse, should Gen. Liggett's men crash through the line for material gains.

Nevertheless both the Americans and the French are demanding that their arms be served, and on various sectors are meeting with success. In the Romagne sector further gains have been made by the Americans in the face of terrific artillery and machine gun fire and the national defense and great systems of wire entanglements which are to be negotiated. Bad weather has fallen over the sector and the armers have been unable to give their usual brilliant assistance to the manoeuvres.

To the west the French are slowly closing in upon Reims on their way to Metziers, being only two miles distant from the town. West of Grand Pre they have effected further crossings of the Aisne. About eight hundred Germans were made prisoners in this fighting.

In Flanders the British have taken the important railway center of Menin, Thourout has fallen and the Thourout-Couturi railroad has almost been won. Numerous towns have been recaptured by the Allied forces and large numbers of prisoners have been taken. Many guns also have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The capture of Thourout completely outflanks the German submarine base at Ostend and brings the Allied troops within 10 miles of Bruges, whence the railroad line runs northward to Zeebrugge, Germany's other U-boat base on the North sea.

Reports are to the effect that the Germans are withdrawing what is left of their forces in the north, both naval and military.

In Albania the Italians have occupied the Austrian naval base of Durazzo on the Adriatic, while in Serbia the Allied forces are continuing to press the enemy troops north to Nish.

Destroyed By Fire.

COUNTY COMMITTEES NAMED

To Work With Central Committee To See That Essential Work Is Carried On.

Following is a list of men named in the various school districts in Kershaw County who have been appointed by the Central Committee to see that all persons in their communities are engaged in some necessary industrial work necessary to the winning of the war. These men will co-operate with the Central Committee in Camden:

- School District No. 1—Dave Wolfe and W. F. Nettles.
- No. 2—C. N. Humphries.
- No. 3—S. F. Shibley.
- No. 4—Wade H. Stokes.
- No. 5—C. O. Stogner.
- No. 6—D. M. Kirkley, T. O. Cauthen, and Blivester Reed, colored.
- No. 7—Frank McDowell.
- No. 8—Arthur Watkins, S. F. Kelly and Guss Dinkins, colored.
- No. 9—R. C. Jones, L. P. Thompson and Rev. E. B. Allen, col.
- No. 10—N. P. Gettys.
- No. 11—G. E. Hipson.
- No. 12—J. R. Robt. Magill, J. W. Truedell and Ancrum Smith, colored.
- No. 13—C. A. Johnson, W. S. Cauthen, Elliott Lewis, colored.
- No. 14—W. E. West.
- No. 15—J. L. Blinnard, J. K. Smith and M. S. Wood, col.
- No. 16—J. S. Ross.
- No. 17—J. E. Brannon.
- No. 18—N. B. Workman.
- No. 19—W. T. Pitts.
- No. 20—F. Horton, Asha Haxley and Mack Sullivan, col.
- No. 21—K. T. Estridge.
- No. 22—T. E. Herron.
- No. 23—Luther Raley, Richard Eubanks and W. Thomas Holley.
- No. 24—J. H. Radcliff, D. L. Johnson and James Porter, colored.
- No. 25—Thomas Knight.
- No. 26—H. E. Williams, S. A. Jones and Henry K. Truesdell, colored.
- No. 27—L. E. Barfield, W. T. Baker, and Lem Belton, colored.
- No. 28—James Team.
- No. 29—G. F. Faulkenberry, G. M. Mahaffey and Thomas McLaure, colored.
- No. 30—J. S. Bowers.
- No. 31—B. F. Roberts.
- No. 32—L. J. Jordan.
- No. 33—L. J. Baker.
- No. 34—D. S. Trapp.
- No. 35—J. B. McCoy.
- No. 36—H. H. Beckham.
- No. 37—C. W. Dunn.
- No. 38—J. M. Martin, A. E. Kennedy and Ned Blending, colored.
- No. 39—J. M. Lowery, R. M. Perry and O. B. Drakeford, colored.
- No. 40—B. R. Truesdell.
- No. 41—D. T. Blackmon.
- No. 42—Willie Cantor.
- No. 43—G. O. Hammond, J. B. Williams and Tom Duncan, colored.

A Marriage of Interest.

On Saturday last Mr. John Trantham was married to Miss Fleda Tilston of Harrisville. Mr. Trantham is an old Camden boy, the son of Mrs. J. S. Trantham of this city, but has been living in Harrisville for quite a while where he holds a good business position and where the young couple will make their home. A young man of sterling worth and character, he has a wide circle of friends in his home town and county who will be interested in this notice. Mr. and Mrs. Trantham went south on a trip but are expected in Camden within the next few days to visit the groom's mother Mrs. J. S. Trantham.

Made Second Lieutenant.

Leroy Bell, son of Mr. J. R. Bell, of this city, who is now in service in France, called his father this week that he has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Allen Harris, a negro residing on Dr. S. F. Brasington's place below Camden, accidentally shot himself one day this week while squirrel hunting. All of the fingers were shot away from the right hand.

British Casualties Last Week.

London, Oct. 15.—British casualties reported for the week ending today numbered 35,710, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552; men 6,937. Wounded or missing, officers, 1,741; men 28,450.

JAMES H. HAMEL DEAD

Associate Editor of Kershaw Era Was Victim of Influenza.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

Many Of Our People Bereaved From Dreaded Epidemic Now Raging.

Deaths occurring in and near Camden since the last issue of The Chronicle have been as follows:

Mr. Bennie Conyers died Saturday, and was buried Sunday afternoon at the Pine Creek cemetery. Mrs. Bennie Conyers, his wife, died on Thursday and was buried on Friday at the Pine Creek cemetery.

Mr. Willie Freitag, a young man 23 years of age, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freitag, on Friday and the burial occurred on Saturday.

Mr. Waddy Thompson Chambers, aged 60 years, died near Blaney on Sunday and his body was shipped to Westminster, S. C., for burial.

Mr. C. C. Lewis, a former citizen of Camden, died in Columbia Saturday and was buried here Sunday morning.

Mr. Levi Bradley, aged 37 years, died Monday morning at his father's home near the Hermitage Mill. The burial occurred at Antioch on Tuesday. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Kate Parr died Monday morning at Pine Creek Mill and was buried Tuesday afternoon at the cemetery at the mill village.

Mrs. Sam Lenoir died at the home of her father, J. K. McLeod, near Reuben Tuesday evening and the funeral and burial occurred Wednesday at the Episcopal Church at Hagood.

Mrs. Florence Munn died Wednesday morning at Hermitage Mill and was buried Thursday at Pine Creek cemetery. She leaves a husband and five children.

Mr. J. E. Campbell, a prominent farmer and mail carrier on Route No. 5, died Thursday morning at his home near Antioch and the funeral will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Antioch cemetery. The funeral will be in charge of the Masons.

A Death of a Young Lady.

RUMORS OF SURRENDER

Hostilities Are Proceeding, However, Without Cessation.

(Thursday's Associated Press)

Unconfirmed rumors are in the air that Germany has capitulated and that Emperor William has abdicated. The rumors emanated from Dutch and Swiss sources but as yet the German Government has not officially informed either the Washington or London governments of its intention to accept in its entirety the conditions for a cessation of hostilities as laid down by President Wilson.

Meanwhile hostilities are proceeding without cessation and as in days past the forces of the Allies everywhere are defeating the enemy. In Belgian Flanders the British, Belgian and French troops under King Albert are sweeping forward for further material gains in the process of driving the invaders from Belgium soil. On the front in France the British, French and Americans are hard after the Germans and are making progress, although slowly notwithstanding the strenuous defense which is being offered.

Both in Serbia and Albania the Entente troops are ridding the invaded districts of the Austro-Hungarian and German contingents, in Albania being well to the north of Durazzo on the Adriatic sea in Serbia a considerable distance beyond Nish with the enemy falling back toward the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

In the Palestine theater the British cavalry has driven far to the north and northeast of Damascus, having reached Tripoli, near the Mediterranean coast, forty-five miles north of Beirut, and forty-eight miles north of Damascus. By this measure there seemingly is created for the Ottoman forces the menace of again being caught between Gen. Allenby's armies and crushed as was the case in the early days of the offensive in the region north of Jerusalem. The maneuver also may forecast a new drive by the British from the Bagdad region to form a junction with Gen. Allenby at Aleppo and thus take the Holy Land in its entirety from the Turks.

The great wedge of the Allies in Flanders is being gradually extended eastward all along the front of attack. Thourout at the head of the railway leading to Bruges and numerous villages to the south have been taken, while Courtrai, the junction point of the railway to Ghent, is almost entirely surrounded. Large numbers of prisoners and many additional guns have been captured by the Belgian, French and British troops who are carrying out the operation.

To the south of this region the British continue successfully their maneuver which has as its main objective the capture of Douai and Lille and the blotting out of the big salient which is barring the way to Valenciennes and the German defense line in that vicinity. Here the Germans are continuing to withdraw, closely followed by the British who are within two and a half miles and three and three-quarter miles of Lille, respectively, southward and west of the city.

In the Champagne region where the French and Americans are driving their way northward further good gains have been made notwithstanding the furious efforts of the Germans to hold their line.

13,000,000 Registered.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Final returns from all states show that 12,968,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,896 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,738, made by experts in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder, based on 'projections' from census figures.

The total announced today does not include registrations received by mail by local boards after September 12 nor belated enrollments by men who were absent from the country that day. Including such cases, it is believed the actual figure will be approximately 13,000,000.

With the figures compiled today, the total number of men who have been registered in the reservoir of the selective service system since the United States entered the war, including those registered June 5, 1917, June 5 and August 24 and September 12, is 23,456,921.

LIEUT. SANDERS DEAD

Was Native Of Hagood And Passed Away At Fort Sill.

Col. A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the State penitentiary, was advised yesterday afternoon of the death at Fort Sill, Okla., of his nephew, Lieut. O. T. Sanders of Hagood, who succumbed to pneumonia. The young man was stationed at Camp Jackson until two weeks ago, when he was ordered to the artillery camp for more intensive training. The funeral will likely be held at the home at Hagood.

Lieutenant Sanders was the son of C. W. Sanders. He has two brothers with the American forces in France and another at Camp Jackson. Two other brothers at home are also within the draft age.

The young man was 29 years old and first entered the service at Camp Jackson. He later attended the officer's training school at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where he received his commission two months ago. He was then assigned to Camp Jackson, from which statement he was sent to Fort Sill.—Wednesday's Star.

Mrs. Albertine Latta and children of Clarendon spent several days this week with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Latta.

(Continued on Last Page)