

## LIBERTY BOND SALES SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

### Over Half of Quota Subscribed

### CLINTON QUOTA ALREADY RAISED

### Stores of City to be Closed Today While Employers and Employees Go Out to Sell Bonds. Governor Designates Today "Liberty Bond Day".

In spite of such obstacles as the influenza epidemic and the German peace offensive, the sales of Liberty Bonds during the past week have shown a decided improvement. Chairman Alken stated yesterday that the county as a whole had already subscribed over half of its quota and that the people were rallying to the cause of the soldiers at the front with steadily increasing enthusiasm. Clinton has already gone beyond its minimum allotment and has not stopped the campaign, in spite of the fact that the influenza has possibly been more prevalent there than in any other part of the county. Ora school district, which was allotted around \$5,000 has already far exceeded its quota and is now expecting to pass the \$15,000 mark. Considerable activity in bond selling showed itself in the city during the past few days, many new subscriptions being secured and many other subscriptions being doubled and tripled. A "Young Men's Thousand Dollar Liberty Bond Club", started last Thursday has resulted in the enrollment of 34 names, most of the members having previously subscribed from \$200 to \$500 and increasing their subscriptions through the club to \$1,000. A movement is already getting under momentum among the older and more substantial men of the community to run their subscriptions up higher figures. Two men at least have jumped out of the \$2,000 class and gotten into the \$4,000 class and they are encouraging others to do likewise. The Advertiser will publish the list of all subscribers after the campaign is over so that the public here as well as the soldiers in France may see who are supporting the government and standing back of the men while they fight the Germans.

### Stores Close Today.

Following a proclamation by Governor Manning declaring today "Caroline Liberty Bond Day", the banks, stores and other places of business will be closed today while teams of bond sellers cover the city and go out to rural sections to put the campaign "Over the Top".

### Hunting Pistol, Found Still.

While peace officers were searching the Pinson premises near Waterloo last week for pistols thought to have been used in the Pinson-Davis difficulty Tuesday, they were unexpectedly rewarded by finding a full-fledged still at the spring near the Pinson home. Evidences indicated that the still had been in recent operation, a mash made of corn, rye, cane and other ingredients being found nearby. The outfit was dismantled and brought to town. The Pinsons disclaim any knowledge of the still.

### Wade Finley Buys Bonds.

The colored people are taking considerable interest in the Liberty Bond campaign, judging from the recent sales made to colored people. Among the largest buyers during the past few days has been Wade Finley, who has taken out four hundred dollars bonds for himself and one hundred dollar bond for his wife. He paid cash for the entire amount. Wade says that he is for the bonds and the boys and expects to sell more.

### Capt. Smythe Resigns at Dunean.

According to reports received here yesterday Capt. J. Adger Smythe, Jr., has resigned the presidency of the Dunean Mills at Greenville and is contemplating going into some other line of business. Capt. Smythe is also president of the Watts Mills here, but no indications have been received that he would resign his place here also. Capt. Smythe lived in Laurens for several years before the Dunean Mills were built and he has many friends in Laurens who wish him well in anything he undertakes.

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IS ABATING HERE

Thought that the Crest has been Passed and Decline of Cases to be Expected.

Although the epidemic of influenza which has gripped this city and other sections of the country for the past few weeks is still widely prevalent, the indications here are that it has reached its crest and is beginning to abate. In this city but few deaths have been reported since the last issue of The Advertiser and many of those who have been seriously ill are reported on the road to recovery. Mrs. Will Copeland, of Clinton, died at the hospital last week of pneumonia. Mr. Copeland himself is also ill at the hospital but hopes were held out for his recovery yesterday. Mrs. Fred Boyd, who lived on Gordon street, died Sunday morning of pneumonia following influenza. Her little daughter was critically ill and yesterday hopes were given up for her recovery, but she seemed to pass the crisis successfully and yesterday afternoon was reported improving. Mrs. Boyd was buried in the local cemetery Sunday afternoon. Yesterday morning Mrs. Sarah Ponders, niece of Mr. D. B. Godfrey, died of pneumonia at the hospital.

### Help Sent From Washington.

Monday morning Dr. E. D. Helfrich and Dr. H. E. Moss, of the United States Public Health Service, reported here under orders from Surgeon General Blue to assist the local authorities in stamping out the epidemic. They immediately got in touch with the local officials the Red Cross and doctors and proffered their services. Monday evening they met with the Board of Health, the doctors and Miss Crawley, of the Red Cross, and went over the situation. Plans were discussed for practicable quarantine regulations and provision recommended for danger placards where contagious diseases exist. In order to keep in touch with the progress of the epidemic, the health officer was instructed to take reports from the physicians as to the number of new cases and the number dismissed. Dr. Helfrich and Dr. Moss, in speaking yesterday of their duties here, stated that they desired to cooperate with all agencies here for the elimination of the epidemic and they suggested a cordial cooperation of the people with the local doctors in order to avoid needless labor and expense.

### To Open Clinton Hospital.

Yesterday morning Dr. Helfrich and Dr. Moss, accompanied by Miss Crawley, of the Red Cross, went down to Clinton and arranged for the opening of the Clinton Hospital under the direction of the Red Cross. It is stated that provision will be made there for about thirty patients.

### County Agent Arrives.

Mr. M. D. Moore, the newly appointed county demonstration agent, arrived in the city the first of the week and has already reported for duty. Mr. Moore is a brother of Mr. P. W. Moore, who was so successful in similar work here with a few months ago, and is a son of Mr. W. S. Moore, of Greenville county. He was a student of Clemson college and is a graduate of George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., and of the University of Wisconsin. For the past few years he has been on the editorial staff of the Experimental Record, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

### G. T. C. Young Dead.

G. T. C. Young, of Clinton, known by everybody in Clinton as "Kik" Young, died at his home there Sunday night. Mr. Young was the father of County Treasurer Ross D. Young and was one of the substantial citizens of the county. He was known in Clinton for his frank and straightforward nature, his integrity and high sense of honor. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Ross D. Young, of Laurens; Henry Young of Clinton; Mrs. H. D. Panta, Mrs. T. J. Blalock, and Mrs. Frank Adair, of Clinton.

Mr. Young was among the victims of the influenza epidemic.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO WILSON

"In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America the German government hereby declares.

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8 and in his subsequent address on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address.

"The German government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the provisions of the president in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

"The present German government which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

"Berlin, October 12, 1918.

(Signed) Solf, State Secretary of the Foreign Office."

## WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY

Washington, Oct. 14.—The text of President Wilson's answer to the German note, addressed to the Switzerland charge de affaires in charge of German interests in the United States, follows:

"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.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of armistice are matters which will be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisors 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 safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and 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.

"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 inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches 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 unforced 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 once, but often of their very inhabitants.

"The nations 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.

"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. 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.

"Frederick Oederlin.

"Charge d'Affaires ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

## PRESIDENT NOT CONTENT WITH NEGOTIATED PEACE

### LIEUT. T. D. LAKE MAKES SUPREME SACRIFICE

### Cablegram Friday Announced His Death in Action on Western Battlefield.

Lieut. Thos. D. Lake, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lake, of this city, has been killed in action on the western front, according to a cablegram received by his family here Friday morning. The cablegram came from Lieut. James C. Todd, of this city, who was in the same regiment with Lieut. Lake and simply announced his death in action. The cablegram came early Friday morning, before Mr. Lake had come down to look after his business affairs, and was accepted by Mr. R. E. Jones, brother-in-law of the deceased soldier, who immediately carried the sad news to his parents.

Lieut. Lake was 23 years of age. He was graduated from Wofford college in the class of 1914 and soon after entered the cotton business with his father here. He was among the first young men who took the officer's training course at Fort Oglethorpe, where he took a high stand and was commissioned as First Lieutenant. He was soon thereafter attached to the 271st Infantry at Camp Jackson, Capt. W. R. Richey and Lieut. James C. Todd, also of this city, being in the same regiment. He remained with this regiment until he gave up his life, recently having been in active command of his company in the absence of commander.

Lieut. Lake was popular among all ages of the city, his open frankness of character and kindly disposition winning him friends wherever he was known. The news of his death cast a deep gloom over all circles where he was known.

### McADOO APPEALS TO RICH AND POOR

### Nation Must Bring Supreme Effort. Much Money Needed. Pershing's Men Call for Locomotives to Keep Up With Fleeing Germans.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Secretary McAdoo addressed an appeal to the rich and poor of the nation alike to make a supreme effort to bring Liberty Loan subscriptions to the required \$6,000,000,000 level in a speech before more than 5,000 persons at a mass meeting tonight.

"If our home army fails to put the Fourth Liberty Loan over," he declared, "it will contradict everything our soldiers are doing. It will be a new incentive to Germany to keep on fighting and it will be a confession in America of humiliating and disastrous failure. Our soldiers are winning victories with their blood and heroism. Shall we at home turn their victories into defeats? No! Pershing has the Germans on the run and we are going to smash the backs of the Teutonic enemy until the victory is complete."

"Pershing needs locomotives and rails to follow up our victories and part of the money of the Fourth Liberty Loan will be used to send them to him. It takes American locomotives now to keep up with the fleeing Germans. Let us see to it that the necessary locomotives are provided for the chase."

"The fact that only one week remains to subscribe the Fourth Liberty Loan and that we are still short \$5,000,000,000 makes it necessary for us to consider some specific things that must be done in win success. Many families for instance, think they have done their full duty when the head of the family subscribes for bonds, but the head of the family has not done his full duty unless he has bought all of the bonds he can pay for immediately and in the near future. If the wife is able to buy bonds and has not bought she should buy them immediately; if the children are able to buy bonds and have not done so they should buy immediately."

### Call of Draftees Again Postponed.

The call for 10 white men of the first draft who were originally intended for enrollment on the 8th and whose call was postponed until the 22nd of this month on account of the influenza, has again been postponed for the same reason until a later date.

### Germans Must Accept Military Decision

### NO PARLEY WITH KAISER

### Answer of President Wilson to German Note Gives Plain Indication that Kaiserism and Militarism Must Submit to Democracy. Must Return Alsace-Lorraine.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectation of supporters of his diplomacy but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with feats of diplomacy.

No peace with kaiserism, autocracy must go; no armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provide safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This, in a few words, is the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than an unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question it speaks for the entente allies as well as the United States. The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tumulty.

"The government will continue to send over 250,000 men, with their supplies, every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document was President Wilson's "word to the world that he had no thought of stopping the fighting at this stage."

The senate chamber rang with the applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic in his course until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was unanimously in approval.

The official note which will convey the President's decision to the German government, and more important, the German people, was delivered today by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this afternoon, in full.

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 unconditional surrender base it on the argument that he has passed the stage where he might have accepted surrender of the German military and naval forces and let the Hohenzollern autocracy run its course.

Mr. Wilson according to this view, now formally 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.

But this is what an armistice would entail:

First, a stop to the atrocities on land and sea and the systematic destruction and devastation in the wake of the retreating German armies, then, the disarmament of all the German forces and the deposit of their arms and munitions at points to be chosen by the Allied military commanders. Then the occupation by Allied forces of certain German cities or strategic points.

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