

WILSON HERALDS NEW ERA IN THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington, November 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day, and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations."

The proclamation follows:
THANKSGIVING, 1918.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the Divine guidance in the performance of these duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.
By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

TO SPEED UP THE PEACE CONGRESS

President Wilson Likely to Attend Opening Session.

TO DEFEAT BOLSHEVISM

At Earliest Date—To Save Germany And Neighboring States From Anarchy And Famine.

Washington.—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the Allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables are burdened with government business believed to be made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Interallied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and the nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time for almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it is understood that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of ensuring the attendance of commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the Allied governments to relieve the civilian populations of the Central Powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

There also has been apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the Allied countries.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference attention turned to the composition of the American commission. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the capacity of a delegate or commissioner. It is known that Secretary Lansing will head the American commission and Colonel E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, are mentioned as others likely of selection. Besides the delegates a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of General Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff and now American representative on the Supreme War Council; Major General Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal, a veteran of The Hague conference, and Brigadier General Samuel Ansell, acting judge advocate general, and Vice Admiral William S. Sims, and Captain Ridley McLean, formerly judge advocate of the Navy.

James Brown Scott, formerly solicitor of the Department of State and at present secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace and also a participant in the last conference at The Hague, is believed to be under consideration as secretary for the American commission.

CAMPS ABOUT FREE OF FLU.

Washington.—For the first time since Spanish influenza became epidemic in army camps at home, the Surgeon-General's weekly report shows the disease effectually checked, with indications of further improvements. Figures made public record a decrease of about one-third in the number of cases for the week ended November 8, as compared with the previous week. The total was 6,887, as compared with 18,175.

WORK ON CANTONMENT STOPPED

\$7,000,000 Camp Near Columbia, S. C., Will Be Abandoned.
Columbia, S. C.—Construction on the North Columbia cantonment here, which was planned as a duplication of Camp Jackson, has been stopped by orders from the War Department. Eight million feet of lumber is estimated to have been used when the work was stopped. The contract for the cantonment called for an expenditure of approximately \$7,000,000.

FIGHTING STOPS. GREAT WAR OVER

Germany Signs Armistice Which Is Unconditional Surrender.

KAISER WILHELM ABDICATES

Dream of World Conquest Ends in Defeat and Revolution—Flight From Justice of Criminal Against Civilization.

By J. D. SHERMAN.

Peace! The greatest war of all history is over. The armistice asked for by Germany has been signed. This means no less than "unconditional surrender." For the terms of that armistice deprive Germany of the means of resistance. Germany must accept whatever peace terms the allies dictate.

The kaiser—Frederich Wilhelm Victor Albert, Emperor Wilhelm II? He is a fugitive in Holland from justice—the justice of his own people as well as of the civilized world; the red flag flies over the throne he was compelled to abdicate. His fate hangs in the balance. If extradition for punishment is demanded, his fate lies with Holland.

The great war began June 28, 1914, with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbians. This was the beginning, because civilization holds the kaiser guilty of seizing it as a pretext for the world war which he had long been secretly planning to carry out his purpose of world conquest. He and his tremendous war machine were ready, impatient, eager for action. Here was the program, as the kaiser planned it:

He would force Austria-Hungary, his ally and practically his vassal, into war with Serbia.

Russia would rush to the defense of Serbia. Of Russia he had no fear, for he well knew that German intrigue had already prepared the way in advance for the ruin of the unhappy land of Czar Nicholas.

France, he knew, would support Russia. France—she was really his immediate object. Ever since 1870 Germany has been preparing to go back to France. Why? Because Germany failed to beggar France by the staggering indemnity of 1870, because she then overlooked the coal and iron deposits of northern France, and because she hated France and the French, root, stock and branch. And the kaiser knew also that France was not ready for a death grapple with Germany.

Great Britain, he had made himself believe, would remain neutral. That would be well, for he wanted to deal with Great Britain later. Anyway, her army was small. As for America—she would not fight and could not if she would.

So his schedule, arranged to the day and hour, called for his triumphant entry into Paris September 2, A. D. 1914. Then, with a huge French indemnity and control of the iron and coal regions of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Lens, he would sit back, make new war preparations and get ready to conquer Great Britain. Later on, at his leisure, would come the third war and the subjugation of the United States!

War of Frightfulness.

So, posing before the world as an advocate of peace driven to war in defense of his fatherland, the kaiser went his secret, devious way to war—to the war of deliberate and calculated frightfulness which, under the guise of warfare, despoiled Belgium; laid waste northern France, depopulated Serbia; shot the English nurse, Edith Cavell; sank the Lusitania with her freight of women and children; massacred, ravished and enslaved non-combatant civilian populations—frightfulness which has caused more than 25,000,000 casualties and the expenditure of billions upon billions of money—frightfulness which instead of frightening the world into submission has arrayed in arms against her 22 civilized nations—frightfulness which now makes the name of Germany a household execration among most of the peoples of earth.

At first the kaiser's program went along without check or pause. July 28 Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia went to the aid of Serbia. The other nations promptly fell into line. Declarations of war came thick and fast. By August 4 the stage was all set for actual fighting. August 5 the Germans and Belgians fell to on the Belgian frontier. The German march to Paris was on.

But, as everybody knows, Wilhelm II did not enter Paris in triumph September 2. Why? Because little Belgium, martyr Belgium, saved Paris. She fought. Her brave little army did not last long. But it lasted long enough to give the French time to "dig in." The Germans thereupon found the road to Paris a series of trenches that must be taken one by one. The schedule was soon hopelessly behind time.

Likewise the heroic resistance of Belgium brought Great Britain forthwith into the war. And though the British standing army was not large, it went to the front, died in the last ditch and still further delayed the German march to Paris. Moreover, Great Britain's colonies from all the seven seas went hurrying to the front. And Great Britain's fleet promptly forced the Ger-

man fleet into cover at Kiel and swept the oceans clear of German merchant shipping, thus carrying to Germany the war of starvation that Germany had planned for her.

United States Neutral.

The United States in the meantime had proclaimed its neutrality. Italy, though a member of the triple alliance, was holding off on the ground that its alliance with Germany and Austria were for defense and not of offense. It was not until May of 1915 that she got into the war and then on the side of the allies. By the end of 1914 Japan was in with the allies and Turkey with the central powers. Fighting was in active progress in Belgium and France; on the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian frontiers. The government of France had been removed to Bordeaux. But the Germans were still 65 miles from Paris.

May 7, 1915, the passenger liner Lusitania was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. This outrage against humanity horrified civilization. Germany, however, celebrated the sinking. To the world she sought to defend her action by asserting that the Lusitania was armed and that she carried munitions of war. She was not armed and she did not carry munitions of war. Many Americans felt thereafter that the entrance of the United States into the war was inevitable.

February 22, 1916, the German crown prince's army began the attack on Verdun which was to blast a way to Paris. The bombardment of Verdun was the heaviest artillery fire of the war. It was here that the French said "They shall not pass." And the Germans did not pass. The French saved Verdun by commandeering practically every motor vehicle in Paris and rushing reserves to the great fortress. The devotion of its garrison, the intensity and persistence of the German attack and the dramatic deliverance have made the name Verdun known the world over.

June 5 Lord Kitchener, the British war hero, was lost on the British cruiser Hampshire, together with most of the crew. He was on a secret mission for the allies. It was afterward charged that he was betrayed by the Russian czarina, who furnished the information which led to the sinking of the cruiser by a German submarine.

July 9 the German submarine Deutschland arrived in Baltimore. She carried a valuable cargo and took a valuable cargo back to Germany. She claimed to be a merchant vessel and was treated as such by the United States. The main purpose, doubtless, was to impress America with the German submarine; the sinking in October by German submarines of six merchant vessels off Nantucket, Mass., was presumably part of the same plan. Germany was getting ready for her forthcoming announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare.

September 14 the British introduced into war a new engine of destruction—the "tank." In brief it is a heavily armored body, armed with guns on a "caterpillar" instead of wheels. It can thus travel over almost any sort of ground and crush its way through most obstacles. The caterpillar tractor is an American invention, originating in Peoria, Ill.; the adaptation of harmless tractor machinery to a destructive war engine was done in secrecy by an Englishman. The tank proved a genuine surprise and has played no small part in the war, together with lighter and faster tanks called "whippets." The Germans also soon produced tanks, but apparently have never been able to hold their own with those of the allies. One of the most striking exploits of the war was the exploit of an American sergeant who rode into action perched on the top of an American tank.

Collapse of Russia.

The close of the year 1916 was marked by the resignation of Premier Herbert Asquith of Great Britain and the acceptance of the premiership by David Lloyd George; a new cabinet in France and a new commander in chief, General Nivelle; the practically complete defeat of the armies of Roumania, which had joined the allies, and peace proposals from Germany to the allies through the United States. Things were going well with Germany and she wanted peace on terms of her own making.

The spring of 1917 saw the collapse of Russia, a collapse undoubtedly brought about by Germany through intrigue and for her own purposes. It began March 31 with revolution in Petrograd. March 15 Czar Nicholas abdicated. March 22 America recognized the new Russian government a republic. Since then Russia has been a chaos. Russia is one of the big problems confronting the allies. They can presumably put an end to the reign of anarchy, murder and pillage; the regeneration of the nation is a tremendous undertaking.

October of 1917 was marked by the collapse of the Italian Isonzo front. This collapse was also due to German propaganda and intrigue. Taken altogether the year 1917 was not one of cheer for the allies.

America Goes In.

And yet the turning point of the war was reached in 1917. For the United States had entered the great world conflict. Germany stands convicted before the world of incredible stupidity as well as unbelievable frightfulness. For Germany practically forced the United States into the war. Entirely contemptuous of America as a possible belligerent, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare January 31, 1917. Moreover, Germany had the unbridled arrogance and the colossal presumption to inform the United States of America that permission would be given to continue to sail

regular American passenger ships after February 1 if these ships went to and from Falmouth and followed a prescribed course going and returning; if the steamers were painted in a specified way and carried specified flags; if one steamer a week each way were sailed, and if the United States government guaranteed that no contraband was carried.

The immediate answer of the United States was given February 3—the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.—April 6 the president signed a joint resolution of the two houses of congress declaring a state of war to exist with Germany. In quick succession came the selective service act for the raising of an army; a war appropriation of \$3,000,000,000; the sending of an expeditionary force of regulars to France under General Pershing; the registration of nearly 10,000,000 men for military service the closing of the first Liberty loan with a large oversubscription; the drafting of the state militia into the federal service. October 27 formal announcement was made that American troops in France had fired their first shot in war.

Nevertheless, the spring of 1918 saw three huge drives on Paris by the Germans. By June 1 the Germans were within 46 miles of the French capital, in Chateau-Thierry. Unless they were speedily stopped Paris would be under their guns. The plan of the French was to delay them as long as possible by rear-guard actions until reserves could be brought up.

Yankees Stop Huns.

And then took place the thing which all good Americans were prayerfully expecting: American soldiers got into action in American fashion, under American leadership, with American artillery and machine guns.

The French commander sent to Chateau-Thierry an American division made up of marines and of infantry from the middle West. June 2 the leathernecks and doughboys moved into support positions back of seasoned French troops. The French were forced back and filtered through the Americans; the support positions soon became the front.

June 4, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Germans attacked in force through a wheat field, in platoon columns, in perfect order, supremely confident. The Americans raked them with shrapnel and machine guns. Then they opened with rifle fire. Cool, unharmed, they picked their shots as if at target practice. Military experts will tell you that the American marines are the most effective fighting men in all the armies of the world; certainly they have no equals with the rifle.

The Germans wavered, then came on again. Twice more they stopped; twice more advanced. Then they broke. Flesh and blood could not stand that rifle fire. They crawled off through the standing grain. The Americans sent bullets wherever the wheat stirred. That was the end.

Days and nights of heavy bombardment followed. Sleep was impossible. The Americans lived on "monkey meat," bread and water. Then they went on and took the town of Bourches, cleaning out the nests of machine gunners with rifle fire, bayonet and grenade.

What They Have They Hold.

Next they took the Bois de Belleau. It was a jungle. It was every man for himself, Indian fashion, from tree to tree, from rock to rock. The battalion of leathernecks which took the wood went in with 958 men and 26 officers. They came out with 340 men and seven officers. But they took the wood. Then they dug themselves in and fought off counter-attacks for five days until relieved, constantly shelled and gassed, not one hot meal all that time. What the leathernecks have they hold.

This one division used up five crack divisions of the Germans.

There are those among the allies who say that the Americans at Chateau-Thierry saved Paris, just as the Canadians saved Galois. When the military history of the Great War is written Chateau-Thierry is likely to be called the turning point of the struggle. For its moral force was beyond estimate. It put new heart into the war-worn French and British. All France flamed with joy. The Americans had stopped the Hun, had driven him back, had beaten him off. And thousands upon thousands of just such Americans were in plain sight pushing to the front!

General Foch in supreme command of the allies on the western front, soon afterward launched the allied offensive and victory followed victory all along the fighting line of 250 miles from the North sea to Verdun. It was the beginning of the end.

By early October the Hun was beaten to his knees and asking for peace. October 31 the Italians utterly routed the Austrians. The same day Turkey surrendered. November 3 Austria signed an armistice virtually amounting to unconditional surrender. November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated and Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm renounced the throne, both fleeing to Holland to escape a people in revolution.

So the mad ambition of Emperor William II of Germany to conquer the world and his 30 years of debauching his people end in defeat, revolution, abdication and flight from justice.

This arch criminal against civilization will be lucky if he fares no worse.

Whatever his fate it is of no importance compared with the fact that this earth is now safe from a monstrosity who would pillage a world under pretext of patriotic love for country.

"FLU" MORE DEADLY THAN WAR.

82,306 Deaths Occurred in 46 Cities in Two Months.

Washington.—The recent epidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American Expeditionary Forces from all causes from the time the first unit landed in France until hostilities ceased.

This announcement by the Census Bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among the overseas forces and reports from 46 cities having a combined population of 23,000,000 which showed 82,306 deaths from influenza and pneumonia from September 9 to November 9.

Normally these cities would have had 4,000 deaths from these causes during this period, it was said, leaving approximately 78,000 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic.

"The total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces," said the announcement, "have recently been unofficially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 45 per cent., and may not be more than 40 per cent. of the total casualties. On this assumption the loss of life in the American Expeditionary Forces to date is about 40,000 or 45,000."

The total of deaths due to the influenza epidemic in this country is not known, the announcement said, as only the 46 cities for which figures were given report vital statistics to the Census Bureau. The greatest mortality due to the epidemic in proportion to population was 7.4 per 1,000 in Philadelphia, and the next greatest, 6.7 per thousand was reported from Baltimore.

WILSON TO LLOYD GEORGE.

President Expresses Admiration of British Premier's Views.

London.—President Wilson has sent the following message to David Lloyd George, the British prime minister:

"May I express my sincere admiration of the admirable temper and purpose of your address of the 12th, just reproduced in part in our papers. It is delightful to be made aware of such community of thought and counsel in approaching the high and difficult task now awaiting us."

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George referred to was the one he made last week in which the Prime Minister said there must be no vindictive peace, but a just peace. In his speech Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the added importance of a League of Nations and declared that victory should be an impetus to reform.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

There is considerable confusion in Germany over the power to be given the various councils, committees and officials. A new political party has been formed which reduces the strength of the Independent Socialists.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Council in Berlin Premier Ebert stated that the United States would help feed the Germans, but that order must be maintained.

Israelites, Zionists and Greeks in Saloniki, under the auspices of the Zionist Federation, rendered homage to the Allies.

SHE MAY LOSE HER THRONE.

Demand for Abdication Of Grand Duchess Of Luxemburg.

Geneva.—The Lausanne Gazette says it learns the people and Parliament of Luxemburg will demand the abdication of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, who is considered the symbol of German intrigue. The members of the Liberal party desire the Grand Duchy transformed into a republic and attached to France.

The newspaper adds that the Grand Duchess, learning of the general opinion of the people of the country, replied that she was ready to abdicate after a general vote had been taken on the question, but not before.

CANADA DEMOBILIZING.

Civil Section Of Military Police To Be Disbanded At Once.

Ottawa.—Decision having been reached by the Government to suspend operations of the Military Service act in Canada, first steps toward that end were taken. Orders issued by the Department of Militia and Defense call for the immediate disbanding of the civil section of the military police, who have been used to apprehend defaulters and deserters and perform other special duties in connection with the Military Service act.

STATUE OF PEACE TO U. S.

Peru Takes Lead In Planning \$500,000 Gift.

Lima, Peru.—The Peruvian Senate approved a bill, already adopted by the House of Deputies, making November 15 and November 17 legal holidays in Peru for the celebration of the Allied victory. A Senate bill appropriating \$500,000 toward a great statue of Peace and Justice to be presented to the United States by South American nations is being considered by the Deputies.

LOSS OF AUDACIOUS ADMITTED.

Britain Announces Sinking Which Occurred October 27, 1914.

London.—The Admiralty makes its first official announcement of the loss of the battleship Audacious, which sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27, 1914. The loss of the battleship officially was kept a secret at the urgent request of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet.

TO USE GERMAN VESSELS.

They Will Be Sent To U. S. For Food For Central Powers.

London.—The British Government is arranging for the departure to the United States of a number of German vessels for the purpose of bringing to Germany foodstuffs which the Allies will permit Germany to receive.

VON TIRPITZ FLED.

Man Responsible For U-Boat Warfare A Fugitive.

Copenhagen.—Admiral von Tirpitz, former minister of the German Navy and the man who was chiefly responsible for Germany's intensive submarine campaign, fled to Switzerland immediately the revolution in Germany broke out, says the Frankfort Gazette.