

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1918

ONEDOLLAR A YEAR

WORLD WAR COMES TO A CLOSE AFTER LASTING 1,567 DAYS.

Drastic Terms Imposed Upon Germany--They Are Just.

The greatest war in history ended Monday morning, Nov. 11 at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1,567 days of horror, during which virtually the whole civilized whole has been convulsed.

Announcement of the tremendous event was made in Washington at 2:45 o'clock and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent bringing joy and happiness to every heart.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Terms of the armistice which end the world war, because they strip Germany of the power to renew it, were announced by President Wilson to day in an address to Congress assembled in joint session.

Evacuation of all the invaded territories, including Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for all damage done, occupation by Allied forces of principal gateways to Germany, handing over of the principal units of the German high seas fleet, surrender of enough war materials to practically disarm the German forces, and the occupation by American and allied forces of strategic gateways to Germany to enforce the fulfillment of terms are the principal features.

Complete destruction of the German military machine which brought on the war is provided for, and the way paved for reparation for the damage it wrought.

Germany must get out of Russia entirely and leave territory now occupied open to the allies. The map of Europe, during discussion of peace terms will be restored to the lines of 1914.

Germany must return the thousands of unfortunates she deported into slavery from France, Belgium and the other invaded countries: she must return the gold taken from Russia, Rumania and Belgium; she must make good for the property removed by her troops.

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which delivered Russia into Germany's hands, is to be abandoned: the 'peace' dictated at Bucharest which prostrated Rumania is likewise to be abandoned.

American and allied prisoners of war are to be repatriated with out reciprocal action: what German forces remain in East Africa are to surrender unconditionally.

Guns, airplanes and other engines of war numbered by the thousands are to be turned over to the Associated Governments, with their accoutrements. No further destruction must be wrought by retreating German hordes, and vast supplies of coal, iron and other war-making materials in the territories they occupy must be handed over undamaged.

Germany is to pay for the maintenance of the troops the Associated Governments will place at strategic points in the Rhine land to assure that her promises shall not be a scrap of paper. German merchant ships are to be handed over undamaged that they may be put into the humane work of relieving the distress of her civil popula-

tion which the victorious Allies will at once undertake in a spirit of mercy.

In the Black sea, as well as well as the Baltic, the tentacles of the German military machine are to be clipped by the surrender of forts and ships. Everywhere on all the fronts Germany is required to deliver her sword while the American and allied troops take possession to enforce her agreement.

Everywhere the great military power which set out to conquer the world in a saturnalia of frightfulness stands humbled before the crusaders for righteousness.

Jackson County Wins Flag By Going "Over The Top."

By being the first county in Tennessee to go "over the top" with its allotted quota in the United War Work Campaign, Jackson county wins a beautiful flag 12x18 feet. The following letter congratulates the people on their splendid efforts.

Nashville Tenn.,
November, 11th, 1918

Mr. B. L. Quarles,
Gainesboro, Tenn.,
My dear Mr. Quarles:

It affords us unusual pleasure to present you with a magnificent flag for your county in appreciation of the noble work that has been done under your supervision. The effort which has been made by your people is worthy of the greatest praise.

No doubt many other counties in the State will go 'over the top' to day, but your county, with one other which went over at the same moment, will be the only ones to receive a flag for first going 'over the top'.

I want to call your attention to the fact that another flag is offered to the county which goes furthest over. It will be a great stroke for your county to win this flag also. With the start that you have made, there is no reason why you should not be the winner.

With best wishes, we are
Most sincerely,
C. J. Jackson, State
Director.

J. E. Edgerton, State
Chairman.

J. A. Bostick, Middle
Tennessee Divisional Director.

The flag will be thrown to the breeze Sunday, Nov. 17, when the people of the county will assemble in Gainesboro to attend the peace rally.

Every effort should be made to win the second flag. IT CAN BE DONE.

Quarterly Conference To Be Held Nov. 19.

Quarterly Conference will convene at Corinth, Nov. 19th, at 11: A. M. Presiding Elder, Rev. T. W. Noland will preside.

It is imperative that each church be represented, and prepared to make assessments for the year. Come and get acquainted with your new Elder. He will preach at Flynn's Lick, Monday, Nov. 18, 6:30 P. M. On the the following day he will preach at Corinth 11: a. m. Lunch will be served, and the business session will be held in the afternoon. A good Conference is expected. Every body invited and expected to be there.
O. P. Gentry (P. C.)



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Who by the help of God has guided the Ship of State safely thru the most crucial times in the history of the nation. It has been his great brain and state papers that did more to bring the war to an end than any agency except the armies in the field.

Issues Proclamation.

Washington, Nov. 11—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed. The proclamation follows:

"My fellow-countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist, by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid, in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON."

JACKSON COUNTY HEROES "WITH THE COLORS"

Somewhere in France,
Oct. 18, 1918.

Dear Editor:

If you will allow me space I write to my dear Jackson county friends through the columns of your paper.

I am getting along all O. K., and feeling fine.

This is a beautiful country, but of course everything is quite different from the States. They are all kind to us and we get along fine together.

I have learned to talk some French now, and it makes it easier for me.

Haven't heard from any one at home yet, and am getting very anxious to hear from some one at home.

Haven't been able to find any of the home boys, but hope to soon.

This war is horrible, yet, there never was a day so dark, with gloom enshrouded, that light is not behind its dreadful fold. There is not a time when moral is at its lowest, but what some celestial thought it holds, which will fan to life the spark of liberty. For the love we hold for our

homes, our flag and liberty, we will push the Huns from the land they own not, and set those allied countries free. We have a mother, home and sweet heart, and we'll die before this helish band of Huns will stamp out those sacred memories, as they have done in Europe. God give strength to slay this German mongrel whose love for human blood cannot be satisfied. Grant Thou to help us in this fight for justice and liberty of all man kind.

To the ghostly figures of ten of thousands of helpless women and children who were murdered and starved to death, we point point the man who says that war is not justified. He has no conscience and knows nothing of this fiend who has soaked all Europe in a sea of blood.

We have drawn the sword and this we will follow until the peace bells ring. God give us the strenght of right and love of justice and democracy to fight this war to a glorious finish.

With best wishes to all my Jackson county friends. Please send the Sentinel to the

following address:

Bedford Bilbry,
Convalescents Hospital,
La Baule, S. O. S. B. S.
No. 1, Am. P. O. 701,
American E. F.

Somewhere in France,
September 17, 1918.

Dear Editor:

As I have time will write you a short letter.

Received your paper of July 18, today. You know it was news to me, if it was two months old. There is nothing a soldier over here enjoys more than the news from home, and the home paper is always read with much pleasure, regardless of how old it is.

I like France alright, but it can't be compared with our dear old U. S. A. Everything is so different to what we have been used to, that it seems like a different world. I seen lots of good looking girls, but they are not half so sweet or pretty as our Tennessee girls, and especially those of the 5th district, Jackson county.

I suppose have noticed from the papers what we were doing to the Germans. We are licking them on ever corner and hope we can keep it up, for I want to come home as soon as possible.

How many of the boys have gone to camps of the last draft? Understood there were four boys from Big Branch that went to the power plant at Nashville to get out of going to the war. They can't fool Uncle Sam for he is not asleep. If they don't want to fight its best for them to get out of the way and let the fellow do the fighting that has got the nerve, and stay at home for that is where they should be.

In my trip across the Atlantic I sure was sick for a day to two, but I wasn't the only one, as I had plenty of company.

We didn't stay in England long enough to learn much about the country, but from what I saw of it I was not struck on it.

I am on guard today and have not had much time to write. It is now time for eats and I would not miss that for my head.

I send my best regards to the Jackson county girls, especially those of the 5th district, and also to the boys.

Make the best out of this you can, and send the Sentinel every week.

Hugh Philpot,
Co. D., 51st Inft.
A. P. O. 777.

The following letters from John L. and James T. Keith, sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Keith of Hendersonville, two former Jackson boys will be appreciated by their friends in this county. John L., the younger of the two, when asked what exemption he claimed, replied "not any. My brother has gone France to fight for liberty, why should I shirk from a duty he did not." He arrived safely in France in September. His brother has been there several months.

Somewhere in France,
October 18, 1918.

Dear Father:

I take the greatest of pleasure in writing you.

We arrived in France all O. K. This country is odd to me, but think I will like it when I get used to the ways of the French people. It rains here most all the time.

There are lots of peace take over here now, but we don't get any papers and know but little

about it.

News from home is always appreciated by a soldier, and I will be glad to hear from any of my friends.

We leave here tomorrow, but I don't know where we are going.

I will close as this is my first letter from France. Give my regards to all the folks at home.

Your affectionate son,
John Luther Keith.

Somewhere in France,
October 6, 1918.

My Dear Sister:

I received your most welcome letters of Aug. 21 and Sept. 12. Have too busy to answer sooner. Have received four letters from home.

Don't you worry where I sleep for I always hunt a dugout, and am in one now. They are secure and protect us from the German shells.

I am glad that my liberty bond has arrived, and I consider it money well invested.

We have got Fritz going so fast that a cannon ball looks like it is standing still. Thats going some, isn't it.

I would like to be back home and help with the tobacco crop, but of course that is impossible.

As I am tired and sleepy will close for this time.

As ever your loving brother,
James T. Keith,
Amf. Co. 128, 107th
Sanitary Train, A. E. F.

Somewhere in France,
October 14, 1918.

Dear Father and Mother:

I again write you. This leaves me well, and hope this will find you the same.

I am still working at the same old job, loading ammunition. It looks like we have got enough ammunition to defeat two countries like Germany.

The enemy is still on the run. They have fell back a long ways here. We are living in their dugouts. They are made of concrete, and the walls are two feet thick, which make them bomb proof and a safe place to stay.

We think the war will soon be over, and you know we all will be happy and rejoice then.

I suppose you know more about what is going on at the different fronts, than I do. You receive much more news in the daily papers than we do. All the news we get is brought back from the front by returning soldiers.

Some of our men arrive here every day with prisoners. The Germans say they are tired of the war, and also to H— with the Kaiser. Thats after they are captured. But I guess they are tired of it. The most of them look to be 45 to 50 years of age. Some are just lads, and look more like school boys, than soldiers.

We are getting plenty of good eats, such as fresh beef, bacon, syrup and other food that is best for soldiers.

The Y. M. C. A. headquarters and Salvation canteens are close here, and are rendering valuable service to the soldiers.

I have seen a lot of France, and where it hasn't been torn up by shells, it is a nice country, but nothing to compare with our country.

I was surprised to learn that Felix Bilbrey being in France so soon, but nothing is surprising now.

I was at the battery at St. Miels when are big drive started. The roar that our big guns made, when they were turned
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