

Allies to Act In Union

Surrender Only Basis for Armistice, and No Peace With Kaiser or War Lords Possible.

Washington, Oct. 24.—President's Reply to Germany was sent broadcast to the world from the Arlington naval radio towers last night after the official text had been put on the cables. If not picked up directly by the great German station Nauen, it was undoubtedly relayed from other points in Europe in time to reach Berlin this morning.

Washington, Oct. 24.—No armistice except under conditions of surrender.

No peace with the Kaiser and his war lords, now or later.

Thus President Wilson has given in advance his own final decision in informing the new spokesmen of Germany that he has acceded to the request that he take up with the allies their plea for an armistice and peace negotiations.

One point that those in the confidence of the President emphasized today is that the President and the United States government now are through with separate dealings with the German authorities. The whole situation is before the co-belligerent governments, and the future announcements will be of the United States and the allied governments acting in concert.

The President's reply to the latest German note has gone on its way Berlin. It was delivered to Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss charge here, last night at 9 o'clock and soon afterward was on the cable in plain English, no time being lost to convert the President's uncompromising sentences into code. Apparently the exchanges which had been in progress between Washington and the allied capitals since the wireless version of the German communication was picked up Monday, terminated late in the afternoon, enabling the President to reply just eleven hours after the official text had been delivered.

Assurances of the present authorities at Berlin that they represent the German people, that they accept the conditions of peace he has laid down, and that the German armed forces on land and sea will observe the rules of civilized warfare, are accepted by the President only as changing the situation sufficiently to warrant him in submitting the questions involved to the nations with which the United States is associated in the war.

In doing this without mincing words he tells these authorities, and through them the German people, that the only acceptable guarantee of their words must be submission to terms of an armistice that will make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities; that the Kaiser still holds the power to control the empire and that, until he and his autocrats are out, surrender and no peace negotiations must be demanded.

While this ultimatum is sinking home in Germany, the allied governments will be preparing for the next move, which lies with them, acting in harmony with the United States.

First there is to be determined, as the President asks, whether the allies are willing to effect peace on the condi-

tions unannounced by him and accepted by Germany.

If they do, the question of an armistice will be submitted to the military advisers of all the co-belligerents, and when the necessary conditions to render the German military machine powerless for harm have been formulated, the program will be forwarded to Berlin.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR SOLDIERS IN EUROPE

**Must Be Mailed According to
Directions by November 20**

Labels Given Men.
The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in this country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box. To avoid any chance of duplication, each soldier gets but one of these labels. Packages that do not bear these labels will not be accepted. In the event of this label being lost it cannot be replaced. No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after November 20. The cardboard boxes, or cartons, to be provided for these parcels are 2 inches by 4 inches by 9 inches in size. When packed, wrapped and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds.

Red Cross Provides Boxes.
The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credential. The distribution of the cartons will be made by Red Cross branches throughout the country. It will be incumbent upon the person receiving one of these boxes to return it when filled, but unwrapped, to the collection point designated by the Red Cross. Here it will be inspected by the Red Cross inspectors authorized to exclude any articles barred by the postal authorities, after which the box will be shipped. In short, the Red Cross is responsible for the distribution, receipt at designated points, the inspection, and mailing of the boxes.

Outline of Procedure.
The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1, but by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of articles, except those on the list barred by the postal officials. The articles prohibited are all intoxicating liquors, all inflammable material, including friction matches and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquids, and fragile articles improperly packed. Under the postal regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes. In addition to the foregoing list of prohibited articles, relatives and friends of the soldiers are urged to bear these facts in mind when preparing Christmas parcels:

No Perishable Goods.
Do not put anything in the package which will not keep fresh until Christmas.

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LOYALTY

When all is done and peace has come again,
And all the gold and blood and tears are spent,
And thru the streets our battle-weary men
Come marching back, as once they proudly went.

Can all of you who stayed perforce behind,
Quite safe from bullet, bayonet and shell
Show to these men a clear and guiltless mind,
Or must you cover thoughts you shame to tell?

Can you, then, say to them who have not quailed
At what the Hun could do on land or sea,
"In all these months my faith has never failed
Nor ceased to speak of victory to be."

"I never entertain a thought of dread,
Nor lost my trust in triumph over there,
Nor sighed, nor shrugged, nor shook the hopeless head,
Nor spoke the craven word of black despair?"

Oh, when they ask you can you truly say,
With that calm gaze that meets their eye to eye,
"I never feared that Wrong could win the day,
Nor even dreamed that Right could ever die?"

Friend, in that holy hour when peace is here,
Can you, I ask, hold up your blameless head
And know your record clear, your conscience free,
Or must you shrink from what you once have said?

In war's hard days our hearts must understand,
And we must learn the lesson, every one,
That he who fears is traitor to his land
And he who doubts is partner to the Hun!

—Margaret Ashmun, in New York Herald.

square. Cigarettes may be sent, but as they are supplied daily to the men by the Government they may well be omitted.

When the package has been packed it should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives, as to contents and weight, and been wrapped in stout paper, the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended, is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps, sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J. The postal charges are to be at the rate of fourth class or parcel post zone rate. A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross, is placed on the package which is left in the custody of the Red Cross, until delivered by the postal authorities.

Proper Form of Address.
Christmas parcels must bear the name and address of the sender and will be addressed substantially as follows:
"Christmas Box Department,
Port of Embarkation,
Hoboken, N. J.
For.....
Organization.....
American Expeditionary
Forces."

Parcels so addressed will be chargeable with postage at the fourth class or parcel post zone rate applicable between the office where mailed and Hoboken, N. J., to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Parcels may bear inscriptions such as "Please do not open until Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes," and the like.

In order to assure the arrival of Christmas parcels abroad and the delivery to the addressees by Christmas, all such parcels must be mailed on or before November 20, 1918.

These regulations apply also to our Marines serving with the armies in Europe, but for others of our Marines the Navy regulations published in the Post of Oct. 23, apply.

The postage required on parcels sent from this region to Hoboken, N. J., is for a 3 pound package 15 cents, for 2 pounds 11 cents, for 1 pound 7 cents, and for 4 ounces to 1 ounce, 1 cent per ounce.

Cartons may be obtained by those having labels and will be inspected at the following places:
Stonegap—Superintendent's office.
Roda—Mrs. H. S. Estill.
Osaka—Mrs. E. F. Tate.
Appalachia—Mrs. R. W. Holly.
Inman—Mrs. G. U. Brown.
Imboden—Mrs. H. A. Alexander.
Exeter—Mrs. Crocker.
Keokee—Mrs. King.
East Stone Gap—Miss Chris-

tie Jones.
And at Red Cross Home Service Section, office on second floor, Post Office Building, Big Stone Gap.

Local Loan Workers

**Are Commended for Their
Work in Liberty Loan
Drive.**

The following letter giving the full results of the Liberty Loan campaign in Virginia and thanking the workers in Wise county for their efforts in making the movement successful was received by C. S. Carter, chairman of the Wise county committee:

"Dear Mr. Carter:—The Central Committee rejoices with all chairmen and co-workers and their associates, who helped to bring about the splendid results obtained by them in the Fourth Loan campaign.

"Full returns have not yet been received, but Virginia was the first state in the Fifth Federal Reserve district to report passing her allotment of \$63,980,000 with subscriptions of \$68,005,850 reported to date. When all reports are in this sum will be largely exceeded.

"The difficulties in conducting this campaign were many and unusual. In many counties and cities, plans well advanced had to be abandoned because of the prevailing epidemic, and now measures adopted. These circumstances were faced by county and city organizations with the determination to overcome all obstacles; the very greatness of the task serving them to greater achievement, and now we have a right to something of the pride and elation our boys 'over there' must feel when they come victors from the field. That they might come victors has been the driving force to our success.

"The Central Committee is embarrassed to find proper words to express appreciation. It cannot say 'Thank you,' for the services have not been given to the Central Committee, but to our country and humanity; nor can we say you have obliged us by your heroic work, because we have been only co-workers with you—parts of the great civilian army dedicating its efforts to the moral and material support of our armies in France. But it seems proper that we should send greetings of joy to each one of you, and through you to each man, woman and child that has participated in this work.

"CENTRAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE,
"E. L. Bemiss,
Chairman."

In these days we are surely living history.

Pneumonia Killing 30 Per Cent

**Exact Awful Toll When it
Attacks Influenza Patients.**

Richmond, Va., Oct. 26.—Up to Saturday morning the State Board of Health had received forty-three replies to the questionnaire sent out Wednesday to the county health officers of Virginia in connection with the ravages of influenza. The replies indicate that the situation is still a most serious one though there is definite evidence of improvement at certain points, and local authorities, aided by the State Board, are meeting conditions fairly well.

The forty-three counties heard from report a total of 8726 cases of which 581 are complicated by pneumonia. Of deaths there have been 177.

The percentage of deaths for the total number sick—whether or not pneumonia has developed—is two and one fourth.

When it is remembered that these figures relate to more or less thickly populated rural sections and not to crowded communities, it will be seen that the influenza is playing havoc in the country as well as in the cities and towns.

So far as Southwest Virginia is concerned, there is no disguising the fact that the situation is such as to give the health authorities serious concern. Indeed, this section appears to be the worst afflicted of any part of the state.

Dr. W. A. Brumfield, of the United States Public Health Service, who was sent by the State Board to this field a few days ago, writes in part from Lee county under date of October 17th as follows:

"Conditions at St. Charles could not well be worse. The great majority of the people are sick and the rest are panic-stricken and completely disorganized. It is said that the sick and the children in some houses are suffering for food because there is no one able to prepare it.

"A hospital with fifty beds is in operation at Coeburn. The town raised \$2,000 by subscription and the work was organized by Miss Jane Morgan with volunteer help from the Home Demonstration Agent and women of Coeburn.

"Conditions at Foms Creek, Dante, Inman, Tacoma and several smaller places are quite bad and they need medical and nursing help. The Stonegap Company, Dorchester, Glamorgan and Norton plants are in good condition, but they have some mild cases.

Diphtheria has been added to the fearful influenza conditions at St. Charles and I am returning there to try to organize the work for relief and the establishment of soup kitchens and other work."

In view of the serious menace from diphtheria, which will terribly complicate the influenza situation if it appears elsewhere than in Southwest Virginia, the State Board of Health, through the medium of a special circular, is urging all doctors to be on the look out for this added danger and to be in a position to secure promptly an adequate supply of antitoxin.

The two most popular words in America just now are "unconditional surrender."

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION NEW FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

This year America sent 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs across the Atlantic. Next year she is pledged to furnish 17,650,000 tons. In normal pre-war times the figure was 5,833,000 tons. To be ready to meet this increased need food conservation must be intensified. Every individual must keep within his honest ration of sugar, must eat only Victory bread, must follow such successful regulation of the Food Administration faithfully and patriotically, and must not get a morsel of food that he does not need, in order that America may continue to show the allies that spirit that wins.

One hundred and twenty million Americans must eat. When Mr. Hoover met the Food Controllers of these other countries in London in August, and they together totaled up the food resources available from the estimated troops of the five countries, it was plain to be seen that the only hope lay in getting what was necessary for their imports by the short run to America. There are no ships to be spared for the longer runs. And Mr. Hoover assured now that he could not get the "willing service of a free people," felt no shadow of doubt that his pledge would be loyally and joyfully kept when he assured the Allies that "the American people could, and would, provide anything their ships came to get." He stood there in the face of the world and pledged his faith in our capacity for sacrifice, our willingness to sacrifice, our ability to sacrifice, and now he tells us what we gladly recognize—that "we have to fulfill our obligation."

To accomplish this result a steady, all-round saving from waste, care in buying, and moderation in consumption is asked. But what is necessary for health and strength, but no more. It is a broader plan of food conservation than heretofore. Not so much emphasis on this particular item or that, but a steady pressure in all directions. The most careful and thrifty conservation, the elimination of every type of waste, these are the principles which must be observed, our standard to which we must measure up.

We cannot ship seventeen million tons of food out of the country and not continue to conserve food. We cannot increase our last year's food exports to the Allies by 20 per cent, and not continue to cut down our consumption.

The need is very great, our obligation plain. To supply the essential foods to the 120,000,000 people in Europe now arraigned against Germany is our present task. "This is a duty of necessity, humanity and honor."

We will fulfill it. Saving now must become a purpose. Every individual is asked to take part. We must encourage a "war conscience." Mr. Hoover tells us: "We must strip to the bone," ready for the long, hard, steady pull all together through the months when our men are battling on the Western Front trying to bring this dreadful business to an end with the summer campaign of 1919, before which time we are assured there is no hope of accomplishing it. Food plays a large part in the doing of it then, for the men and the people must be kept in health and strength.

If we do not win to complete military victory with the close of the 1918 campaign, it means a million more American men sacrificed—left buried "somewhere in France."

With the approach of winter it is inevitable that peace and rumors of peace will be talked of. But this way danger lies. Not until the war is over can we afford to let our efforts relax, even temporarily. The war is going forward. It does not stop nor pause, it does not temporize nor hesitate at these vague hints of an early peace. It is our duty at all times to maintain our army by the contributions we make to the food program. We must conserve today and every day. We must be careful, we must be strict.

There must be no up and down in our efforts. To succeed a steady pressure is necessary. We know the food needs of our part of the world, the part that is fighting Germany. It is our plain duty to meet them. Meeting them without wavering, without response to every passing mood fostered by the German government, will mean peace in our time, and it will mean also Victory.

Died in Kentucky.

Henry Gilly, age 28 years, son of Reuben Gilly, of East Stone Gap, died last Wednesday at Jenkins, Ky., from an attack of influenza and pneumonia, where he had been employed for sometime as a civil engineer with a large coal company. His father, who had been notified of his son's illness, was at the bedside when death came. The body was brought to East Stone Gap on Friday for burial and funeral services were conducted by Rev. Roy E. Early, of Appalachia. The deceased is survived by a father and one sister.

The slogan of the tank service is said to be "Treat 'em rough". Certainly there is not much of the pink tea element about tank life.