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# THE DAILY TIMES

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## TERMS OF ALLIES ON WAY TO BERLIN

### AND ARE EXPECTED TO REACH THERE TOMORROW. IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED NOTWITHSTANDING SHARP RESISTANCE BY THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY NOT TO SUBMIT TO A HUMILIATING PEACE AND TO AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS TO JOIN THE GERMANS TRYING TO STEM THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES

Washington, Nov. 5.—The issue of peace or war rests with Germany. The terms of the armistice which will show that country the best way out of her difficulties are on the way to Berlin and should reach there by tomorrow. It is the opinion in diplomatic circles here that they will be accepted though they will insist upon unconditional surrender.

**The Italians Landing Troops**  
Rome, Nov. 5.—Italian vessels have landed troops on the Palmation islands of Lissa and Lagosta where the Italian flag has been hoisted, a despatch from Trieste states. Italian battleships and transports have also landed troops at Fiume.

Paris, Nov. 5.—French successes have compelled the Germans to make further withdrawals at several places along the front. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French have advanced a mile on a five-mile front. The French army renewed the attack this morning and are making satisfactory progress.

Between Soissons and the Chateau Porcienne over a front of more than 15 miles the French have penetrated the Hindenburg line of the Germans. The French have made a general advance east of St. Le Pette to the outskirts of Hertz.

**British Troops Advancing.**

London, Nov. 5.—British troops in their offensive southeast of Valenciennes have captured the fortified town of Le Quesnoy after heavy fighting. Field Marshal Haig announced today. The garrison of 1,000 men were captured together with the citadel. Rapid progress is being made by the British divisions east of Le Quesnoy where an advance of from three to four miles were scored.

The villages of Jilmetz, Leroud Quene, Frasnoy and Le Petite Marais have been captured. Further ground was gained in the Mormal forest. The village of Eth, four miles southwest of Valenciennes has also been taken.

**Germany Must Accept Terms.**

Montreal, via London, Nov. 5.—In commenting on the agreement of the Entente allies and the terms that will be submitted to them as a means of ending the war the Times Paris correspondent says, "The allied successes on the French front make it reasonable to suppose that Germany must accept the terms of the allies no matter what they are."

**The State Council Appeal to Army.**  
Amsterdam, Nov. 4th.—The State Council of Vienna has issued an appeal to the army that the country is in danger and the army is going to

pieces. The appeal exhorts the soldiers to voluntarily join the German-Austrian army corps.

#### Germans Hold Demonstration

London, Nov. 5.—A demonstration was held before the Bismark monument in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed against the acceptance of a humiliating peace, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Berlin the reports of the meeting having been published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

#### The Bolshevik Want Peace

London, Nov. 5.—The Bolshevik government has handed the neutrals a note asking for terms of peace with a request that they be submitted to the allies that hostilities may cease between the Soviet government and the Entente powers.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 4, 1:15 p. m.—Bitter fighting is proceeding today all along the Meuse. American patrols have crossed the river at Brucelles on ponton bridges constructed under fire. At other points the Americans are reconnoitering with a view to crossing. The Germans have blown up the bridges over the Meuse between Lanenville on the western bank and the important town of Stenoy on the west bank.

#### GERMANS STOUTLY RESISTS AMERICANS

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 4.—The German resistance encountered by the American troops on virtually all parts of the front was the feature of the fighting today. The opposition was especially stubborn on the right and left flanks, where the enemy brought up reinforcements and defended himself with machine guns and artillery.

The American left wing pushed forward slowly but doggedly. The Americans occupied Verrieres and Oches. The right wing worked its way down the river Meuse and reached a line between Beaufort and Beaulair, and north of Halles and Wiseppe. This flank met with the most stubborn resistance from the enemy who fought bitterly to prevent encroachment on the important town of Stenoy.

American troops in mass made no effort to cross the river Meuse. Patrols encountered heavy machine gun and artillery fire at every attempt. They remained at nightfall upon the west bank.

The center moved so fast that they took prisoner German reinforcements coming to aid their comrades in the front lines.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

## GERMAN TERMS AGREED ON

By Versailles Conference and Mean Unconditional Surrender

MAY BE PUBLISHED TODAY

Washington, Nov. 5.—Terms upon which Germany may obtain an immediate armistice and end the war were completed and signed yesterday in Paris. Secretary Lansing announced the fact last night in a brief statement, adding only that complete diplomatic harmony had been achieved by the allied and American conferees at Versailles.

It may be stated authoritatively that the terms, follow closely those under which Austria-Hungary surrendered yesterday and passed out of war, leaving Germany to stand alone against the world.

The presumption in official circles here last night was that the stipulations would be in the hands of the German government in less than 24 hours. If they are accepted, a reply setting the issue of peace or further fighting also be received within that time. The uncertainty caused President Wilson to cancel last night his proposed trip to New Jersey today to cast his vote in the Congressional election.

Although the complete text of the historic Versailles document probably is only now on the cables for Washington its substance had been reported upon fully and approved by the President before the final draft was prepared.

Subjected to analysis by military officers here both allied and American the terms of the Austrian armistice which are said to be no more drastic than those for Germany, are interpreted to mean absolute surrender. Nothing is left to the good faith of the vanquished and no restrictions or limitations are imposed upon the victors. These officers believe Germany, left alone, also must throw herself without reserve, upon the mercy of the victors.

Final adjustment, territorial or otherwise, are all deferred to the peace conference for which the cessation of hostilities paves the way. The German appeal for an armistice was submitted on the basis of acceptance of the peace terms already announced.

(Continued on Last Page.)

## A MESSAGE FROM OVER THERE

What the Soldiers Have to Say of the Service Rendered Them by the

UNITED WAR WORKERS

Somewhere in France, Aug. 1. Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Wilson, N. C. Dear Sir:—The work of the Y. M. C. A. on active service I have not seen—that is in the American Y. M. C. A. I have seen the British, I am in charge of the camp while my battalion is at the front line (I went up to the line before, however). I can say that on my trip over the Y. M. C. A. did great work for the boys, furnishing stationery and all sorts of games and amusements, including movies, good looks. There was also an American Y. M. C. A. at the port of a paratroop which helped the boys a great deal in exchanging American money for French. They seem to have an unlimited supply of French money and would get in line and exchange any amount at a higher rate than allowed by local banks. American cigarettes were for sale, at a lower price than in the States.

What I have seen of the Y. M. C. A. work I can honestly say that it is a good service, and it should go on.

With best wishes to you in your work, and my home town, I am Yours very truly,

Lieut. I. H. Farmer, 317 Inf., Expeditionary Forces.

Aviation Mechanical Training School, St. Paul, Minn. Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

My dear Sir:—I received your letter a few days ago, and in regard to the "Y"—well we just couldn't do without it. If it were not for the Y. M. C. A. the army would be a very different organization from what it is now. As it is, the majority of the soldiers are gentlemen. The "Y" offers entertainment and amusements of the best work and also looks after athletic movements among the soldiers.

We have a baseball team here at school at the post where I am now stationed that rivals the big leagues. The training, playing of games, and so on are supervised by the Y. M. C. A.

There are so many things done for the soldiers by the Y. M. C. A. that it would be foolish to try to relate just a small percent of them. I will define it by saying that the Y. M. C. A. is the soldier's home.

Yours sincerely,

Robert E. Townsend, Jr. (Continued on Last Page.)

## THE AUSTRIAN TERMS ARE DRASTIC

Washington, Nov. 4.—The terms under which the land and sea forces of what once constituted the Austrian military power has laid down its arms has been sent simultaneously to Washington and the allied capitals.

The terms compel the unconditional surrender of Austria-Hungary and opens Austrian territory to the allied forces on land and sea in their operations against Germany. From this statement it may be seen how drastic are the terms and the conditions obtaining in Austria at the time application was made on the part of that country for an armistice, and it also will disclose the terms that are awaiting Germany when the allied war council at Versailles are prepared to send them to her.

The armistice under which the debacle of Austria-Hungary begins dated from three o'clock this afternoon or at 9 a. m. in this country.

It provides for the demobilization of one-half of the Austrian forces and the surrender of all of the military equipment. The occupations by the allied forces of all strategic positions. The use of the Austrian railroads in their continued campaign against Germany.

The evacuation of all invaded territory. The surrender of all equipment and supplies including all the coal in the country intended to be used for military and railroad purposes.

The surrender of all surface and submarine fleets and the disarmament of all the others under the direction of American and allied supervision. The surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters. The return of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal exchange.

The evacuation of all Austrian territory in what is known as the Italian Iredonta, according to the treaty of London.

The retention of only sufficient military and police protection sufficient to maintain order and this is to be done under the direction of the allied forces.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of General Foch and the demobilization of the army will be done also under his direction and they will be sent to the rear.

All the German troops in Austro-Hungary are to be surrendered within fifteen days.

All destruction of property in the evacuated area and while the evacuation is going on is expressly forbidden. The Austrian ships to be surrendered include 15 modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer and six Danube monitors. Also any other craft that the allies shall see fit to seize and to be designated by them.

The free navigation of all Austrian waters by the allied fleets in its operations against Germany and that the Danube route shall be kept open by occupation or otherwise for the use of the allies.

The existing blockade of the allies against Austria is to remain as heretofore and no Austrian ships are to sail upon the high seas except under a commission to be determined later.

All the naval aircraft is to be collected and put out of commission and under the allied control. All the Austrian equipment in the harbors are to be turned over to the allies and all forts are to be manned by the allies, and all naval stations occupied, Pola the great Austrian naval base particularly.

All the allied craft held by the Austrians is to be returned immediately.

### THE WILSON RED CROSS

IS READY TO HELP YOU SEND CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO OUR BOYS IN FRANCE

ALL SHIPMENTS MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE WILSON RED CROSS ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 15TH

RULES FOR MAILING CHRISTMAS PARCELS

Only one package may be sent to each man, enclosed in a standard carton furnished by the Red Cross.

The label issued to the man overseas by the Army authorities and forwarded by him to some relative or friend in this country will entitle the holder to apply to the local Red Cross organization for one shipping box.

The shipping box must be packed by the relatives or friends and delivered, unwrapped and unlabeled to the Red Cross to be weighed, inspected, wrapped, labeled and delivered to the Post Office.

No package may weigh more than three pounds.

No written message may be enclosed.

Each parcel must bear the label received from abroad with the name and address of the soldier and the inspection label of the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross has opened a branch office for the information and the handling of Christmas packages, next door to Herring's Drug store, the store formerly occupied by J. W. Jones. Obtain regulation shipping boxes at this place.

**GERMANY'S BOLSHIEVIST CHICKENS COMING HOME**  
Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The German press is evincing considerable interest over the Bolshevik danger in Germany.

**COOL TONIGHT**  
Washington, Nov. 5.—For North Carolina, fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday with moderate to fresh northeast winds on the coast.