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## WAR WITH AUSTRIA COMES TO ITS END

GREAT ARMIES OF LAST AND MOST POWERFUL ALLY OF GERMANY SURRENDERS.

## AMERICAN DIVISION IS THERE

300,000 Prisoners and 5,000 Guns Were Captured Before Armistice Went Into Effect.

Washington.—Austria-Hungary, the last and most powerful ally of Germany, passed out of the world war under terms of abject surrender.

Not only have the armed forces of the once powerful Austro-Hungarian empire laid down their arms to await the end of the war and peace terms dictated by the allies and United States, but Austro-Hungarian territory is open for operations against Germany. Even the munitions of the former ally are to be used against the kaiser's armies if refusal to accept conditions now being prepared for them make prolonged fighting necessary.

Three hundred thousand Austrian soldiers and not less than 5,000 guns had been captured by the victorious Italian armies before the armistice went into effect, said an official dispatch from Rome. This included all captures since the offensive began October 24.

The soldiers of the once powerful Austrian army, the dispatch said, continued to flee in disorder. Since the offensive started, 63 Austro-Hungarian divisions were put out of combat by 51 Italian divisions, three British and two French divisions, with Czechoslovak units, and an American regiment.

## AMERICANS TAKE AND HOLD LAST GERMAN STRONGHOLD

With the American Army on the Sedan front.—In the face of stubborn opposition, the Americans took and held firmly the wooded heights south of Beaumont, the last German stronghold west of the Meuse. The advance carried the line forward for an average gain of five kilometers.

The forces on the heights are now only about 7 1/2 miles from Carignan on the Mezières-Metz railroad and about nine miles from Sedan, bringing both places within range of the allied shell fire.

## AVIATORS CONTINUE THEIR RAIDS IN ENEMY TERRITORY

Washington.—The German government notified the United States that since October 1 its air forces have been under orders to make bomb attacks solely against important hostile military objects within the immediate operations of war, on the assumption that allied and American air forces were to receive similar instructions.

The note, delivered through the Swiss legation, protests that air raids have been carried out recently against seven German towns with loss of life among civilian population and that unless such raids cease, Germany cannot refrain from aerial attacks on allied territory outside of the zone of operations.

## LEADERS DECIDE AGAINST THE KAISER'S ABDICATION

Amsterdam.—Party leaders of the German reichstag in their recent discussions decided there was no necessity for the abdication of Emperor William. The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says:

Germany, the organ of the centrist party, already has announced that the centrist party demands his retention of the throne. The national liberals are reported to have taken the stand that the emperor and the Hohenzollern dynasty must remain as a symbol of German unity. A majority of the progressive party also is said to support the emperor, and the Christian social workers are championing his cause.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN SUCCESSES OPENS WAY TO OTHER FIELDS

With the French Army in France.—The splendid success of the Franco-American operations in the Argonne opens the way to another field of battle, which will cover the last line of retreat the Germans hold on French territory.

The Americans apparently have stony within their grasp and when that place falls the position of the German armies will be greatly endangered.

## GERMANY DESERTED BY HER LAST ALLY

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY HAS BEEN GRANTED ARMISTICE AFTER DAYS OF PLEADING.

## 100,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

In Swift Drive, the Allied Forces, in Addition to Prisoners, Take More Than 2,200 Guns.

Austria-Hungary is out of the war. Deserted by her last ally, Germany fights alone a battle which means ultimate defeat or abject surrender.

After days of pleading an armistice has been granted Austria-Hungary, whose badly defeated armies in the Italian theater are staggering homeward under the violence of the blows of the entente troops.

Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, which the Italians always have claimed as their own, has been captured by them; Trieste, Austria's principal seaport on the Adriatic over which there has been such bitter fighting, now flies the Italian flag; and Belgrade, capital of Serbia, has been recaptured by the Serbians.

Although the Austro-Hungarians have been given an armistice they are still being bitterly attacked by the Italian, British, French, American and Czechoslovak troops in the mountains and on the plains.

Entire regiments are surrendering to the Italians in the mountains and large numbers of the enemy are being made prisoner on the plains. Heavy casualties are being inflicted on the retreating troops. Many additional towns have been reclaimed.

In their swift drive against the Austro-Hungarians the allied forces have up to the present taken more than 100,000 prisoners and have captured more than 2,200 guns. So rapid has been the advance over the plains that Italian cavalry already has crossed the Tagliamento river, and entered Udine.

## THE TERMS OF ARMISTICE HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED

Washington.—Armistice terms which the Austrians have accepted are expected here to furnish a clear index to those which the supreme war council at Versailles is preparing for Germany. Consequently their publication will carry greater significance than otherwise would attach since the Austrian surrender had been discounted in advance by the internal disintegration of the dual monarchy and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Italian front.

Official announcement that the armistice had been signed reached the state department. In making this known, officials gave no indication of the terms imposed nor was there any explanation of why cessation of hostilities had been delayed 24 hours or more after the actual signing of the articles of surrender. The generally accepted view, however, seemed to be that it was desired to have virtually all Italian soil freed of enemy troops before the Italian armies were permitted to end their attacks.

## AMERICAN AVIATORS REPORT RAPID RETREAT OF GERMANS

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun.—American aviators report that the Germans to the east of the Meuse appeared to be in full retreat. The aviators' message said that all roads running northward were packed with troops, artillery, and trucks.

The American aviators went as far as Removille. They reported that the roads southwest of Removille are choked with traffic.

The retreating German troops and convoys and enemy ammunition dumps and various villages within the Teuton lines were attacked by American bombing planes.

Great damage is reported to have been done and consternation caused among the retreating troops.

## FURTHER ESTIMATES SHOW AN INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Washington.—Despite peace talk and influenza, American citizens have responded for a fourth time to the government's appeal for war loans with more than was asked. Total subscriptions of \$6,866,416,300 from more than 21,000,000 individuals is the record of the Fourth Liberty Loan, as announced by the treasury based on careful estimates by the 12 federal reserve banks. The entire \$6,866,416,300 subscription will be accepted.

## Mask Against Influenza



As a means of preventing the spread of influenza the North Carolina State Board of Health strongly urges that doctors, nurses and others attending patients sick with this disease wear a mask over the mouth and nose. The manner of wearing is shown in the above picture. The mask should be made according to Red Cross directions, in size about eight by five inches, consisting of four layers of fine mesh gauze, or buttercloth. Do not use coarse mesh gauze, as experiments have shown that protection is not given even when as many as eight layers of the coarse mesh are used. The mask may be sterilized by placing in boiling water for a few minutes and used over and over again. The same side should always be worn next the face and for this purpose one side should be marked, say with a black thread. The precaution is simple, costs almost nothing, and is most effective. PLACE A MASK OVER YOUR MOUTH AND NOSE AND HELP THE SICK OF YOUR COMMUNITY, CAREFULLY WASHING YOUR HANDS AFTER ATTENDING EACH PERSON. IN DOING THIS THE CHANCES OF INFECTION ARE PRACTICALLY NONE.

## THE ENEMY IS SORELY TRIED

### INVASION OF THE BLACK SEA BY ALLIED FLEETS NOW A MATTER OF COURSE.

By the Collapse of Turkey, Little Romania Sids Fair to Have Her Innings.

Turkey is out of the war, and Germany's remaining ally, Austria-Hungary, badly defeated on the field of battle, her battle line rent in twain, and with chaos reigning inside her borders, is pleading for an armistice. Thus far, her importunities have received no better answer than the redoubling of the efforts of the allies to crush utterly her warriors, although a Vienna dispatch says an Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line to begin preliminary parleys with the Italian commander.

The capitulation of Turkey is believed to have been unconditional. The victories of the allied forces over the Austro-Hungarians threaten to send what remains of the enemy armies reeling back to their border lines shattered and completely vanquished.

More than 50,000 prisoners have been taken by the Italian, British, French, American and Czechoslovak forces, and everywhere, from the mountain region to the plains of Venetia, the enemy is being sorely tried.

Through the defection of Turkey the plight of the Teutonic allies becomes a critical one. The gateway to the eastern boundaries of Germany and Hungary is opened by way of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and doubtless shortly allied fleets will invade the Black sea and begin operations in this heretofore unattainable region.

## WINTER TO HAVE NO TERRORS FOR OUR TROOPS OVER THERE

With the American Army in France.—American fighting men at the front are to keep warm this winter. The forestry section of the American expeditionary force has promised to deliver on the road, ready to be hauled to the men at the front before January 1, 100,000 cubic meters of fuel wood. This is equivalent to a pile of wood a yard wide and yard high stretching from Paris to Berlin.

## TERMS OF ARMISTICE ARE ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT

London.—The terms of the Turkish armistice, which now are in operation, include the free passage of the Dardanelles to the allied fleet. Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the house of commons. Other terms, it is learned, comprise the occupation of the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus necessary to secure passage of the allied warships through the Bosphorus to the Black sea.

## TEUTONIC ARMIES HEAVILY ASSAILED

IN ITALY EXCEPT ON A FEW SECTORS IN HILL COUNTRY ENEMY BEING OVERWHELMED.

## FOE IS FAST LEAVING SERBIA

French and Serbian Cavalry Attempting Turning Movement Along The Sava River.

From the mountain regions of northern Italy to the plains of Venetia and on salient sectors in Belgium and France the armies of the Teutonic allies are violently attacked by troops of the entente.

In Italy, except on several sectors in the hill country, the enemy is fast being overwhelmed; in both Belgium and France additional splendid gains have been recorded in favor of the entente, in the achievement of which men from the United States took a goodly part.

In Serbia the Austrians and Germans are fast making their way out of the little kingdom, many of them already having crossed the Danube. French and Serbian cavalry have reached Belgrade from where a fast turning movement westward along the Sava river is likely to work havoc with those of the enemy forces coming northward in western Serbia and those who are struggling northward through Albania.

## THE FRENCH ARMY ATTACKS ALONG TWELVE MILE FRONT

Paris.—The fourth French army in conjunction with the Americans on the right launched an attack on the Aisne front to the north and south of Vouziers, according to the official statement issued by the war office. The attack was on a front of about twelve and a half miles from the region east of Attigny to north of Olliv.

## FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED

Copenhagen.—Count Tizza, the former Hungarian premier, has been killed by a soldier, according to a Budapest telegram. The count fell victim to a revolver shot while he was out walking.

## 172,659 GERMANS TAKEN BY BRITISH IN THREE MONTHS

London.—In the past three months the British forces in France have taken 172,659 prisoners and 2,375 guns from the Germans, according to an official communication received from Field Marshal Haig.

During the month of October the British forces fighting in France captured 49,000 prisoners and 925 guns.

## BRITISH SEEK TO SAVE CITY OF VALENCIENNES UNINJURED

British Headquarters in France.—The British batteries speedily could render Valenciennes untenable, but it is not desired that the town should be damaged.

Attacks have brought the British well up on the high ground southeast of Valenciennes and in a position to dominate the enemy's line of communication. That the Germans anticipate an attempt to storm the town is indicated by the fact that they are evacuating the civilian inhabitants.

## "SURRENDER OR DIE" ONLY CHOICE FOR HUNTED HUNS

New York.—Whatever the diplomacy language of the allied ultimatum addressed to Germany in response to her request for an armistice, these cover its import—"Surrender or Die." This is the choice that now presents itself to the German empire, since at the present moment the German empire is bounded on the east by Russian bolshevism, on the south by Austrian anarchy, on the west by Foch's victorious armies and on the north by British blockade.

## ONE HUNDRED BODIES TAKEN FROM MALBONE ST. TUNNEL

New York.—One hundred bodies have been taken from what is known as the Malbone street "tunnel" on the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, where a five-car train running at high speed jumped the track on a curve and struck the side wall with such terrific force that the first car was demolished and the others "buckled" until they were jammed against the roof of the tunnel.

## TURKEY ARMISTICE

COMPLETE AND SURRENDER OF TURKISH ARMY

## IS NO PROBLEM

Among Other Things That Will Be Done

London.—Turkey has accepted an armistice with the allies on the following terms:

1. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.

2. The position of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

3. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

4. All allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

5. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

6. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

7. The allies have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the allies.

8. Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purpose of trade and the demobilization of the army.

9. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

10. A part of Trans-Caucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the allies after they have studied the situation.

11. Wireless telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the allies. Turkish government messages to be accepted.

12. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

13. Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel and naval material from Turkish forces, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

14. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

15. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

16. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

17. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

18. In case of disorder in the Armenian vilayets the allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy part of them.

19. Hostilities between the allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 11th of November, 1918.