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GRINDING TO PIECES ARMIES OF AUSTRIA

Forces of Karl Flee Helter Skelter Before Italians.

LAND AND SEA FORCES IN ADRIATIC SEAPORT

Trieste Entered Sunday By Soldiers
and Sailors in Mighty Offensive.
Tri-Color Now Flying From
Castle and Tower of
San Giusto.

With the Italian Forces in North-
ern Italy, Nov. 2.—The battle contin-
ued with the Italian and the allies
completing the destruction of Aus-
tria's mighty army. It is estimated
that 3,000 Austrian cannon will be
the total taken by the Italians in
addition to the vast quantities of other
war materials.

The allied forces are ever pressing
on toward the frontier in the moun-
tains. They already have reached
the Val Sugana, where the Italians
were holding their lines a year ago.

The word "strategic" cannot be
used in Austria's retreat, which is a
pell mell effort on the part of the
various bodies to save themselves.
The Austrians are fleeing helter
skelter, fighting in the mountains
when obliged to do so. On the plains
they are merely putting up rear
guard local fights with machine guns,
blowing up bridges as they go along.
The long lines of enemy troops on
the roads are being pelted with the
machine guns of allied airplanes.

The retreat of the Austrians is be-
ing hindered by the conditions of the
roads. For the same reason the Ital-
ian advance in some regions is slow.

The Austrians are leaving their
wounded by the roadside or in houses.
Two thousand Austrian wounded
were deserted in Feltré without at-
tention or medicine.

Udine has been evacuated. The
civil population everywhere com-
plains that they were stripped of
everything of value by the enemy in
the invaded provinces.

Thousands of cannon are being
captured by the Italians, in addition
to great quantities of war materials.
At Vittorio a big petroleum deposit
was found, the Austrians not taking
the trouble to burn it. Great quan-
tities of telegraph wire were also left
undisturbed. At Belluno a large de-
pot of food and material was found
by the Italians. The allies fre-
quently captured long trains of ar-
tillery, one train being taken at Razi
near Feltré, it having been aban-
doned by the retreating Austrians
in their haste. On October 29 the
enemy received a mortal blow by a
main attack across the river Piave.

This permitted the Eighth Army to
move to Vittorio and gave the
Fourth Army a chance to operate.
Then piece by piece, corps by
corps, and division by division the
Austrian armies have fallen. When
the Italian Fourth Army reached the
Cisona at the junction of the Bren-
ta, it gave the Twelfth Army the
opportunity to operate at Feltré, in
the upper Piave Valley, and also
permitted the Sixth Army to go into
action in the Asiago district.

Between the Fourth and Sixth
Armies the chief Austrian resist-
ance in Italy was broken. It was in
the mountains that the greatest
number of cannon was taken.

MISS CORRIE KILLINGS- WORTH APPOINTED

Attorney General S. M. Wolf has
announced his appointments for the
Engrossing Department and Miss
Corrie Killingsworth gets one of the
appointments. The position is for
the duration of the session of the
legislature and pays a good salary.

Miss Killingsworth's friends are
pleased with her appointment.

Truman Reames, of the S. A. T.
C. at Clemson, spent Sunday here
with his mother, Mrs. B. S. Reames.

HOHENZOLLERNS ON RUN

Geneva, Nov. 3.—Dozens
of trunks bearing the royal
Hohenzollern monogram have
been arriving in the past
week at the luxurious chat-
eau named "Buenas" on the
Lake of Zug in Switzerland.
The chateau, which is flying
the German flag, is the prop-
erty of Baron von Kreist, a
German.

Five Score Lives Lost As Train Leaves Track

100 BODIES TAKEN FROM "TUN- NEL" ON LINE OF BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

Men Return to Work.

New York, Nov. 2.—Announce-
ment was made early today that the
strike of motormen and motor switch
men on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit
Company lines had been settled. The
men will return to work this morn-
ing. The company has agreed to
reinstate 29 discharged union em-
ployees. It was the refusal of the
corporation to accede to this demand
which resulted in the strike.

New York, Nov. 2.—More than
100 bodies had been taken late Fri-
day from what is known as the Mal-
bone Street "tunnel" on the Bright-
on Beach line of the Brooklyn Rap-
id Transit Company, where a five
car train running at high speed,
jumped the track on a curve and
struck the side wall with such ter-
rific force that the first car was de-
molished and the others "buckled"
until they were jammed against the
roof of the tunnel.

The crash occurred when the
train ahead, said to have been in
charge of a "green" motorman,
jumped the track at a switch and
another train running in the same
direction plunged into the rear cars.

The tragedy marked the first day
of a strike called by the company's
motormen to enforce the reinstatement
of 229 discharged members of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive En-
gineers as ordered by the National
Labor Board. Officials of the com-
pany professed four hours after the
accident to have no definite infor-
mation as to its cause. They said
no report had been made to them
by members of the train crew.

District Attorney Lewis, of King's
County, declared all the officials of
the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-
pany and every person in any con-
nected with the accident had been
asserted that the company was with-
holding the name of the motorman.

"There is no doubt" Mr. Lewis
said, "that the motorman of the lead-
ing train was going at a high rate of
speed when he made the turn into
the cut. The front car jumped the
track and buckled. The train fol-
lowing ran into the stalled car."

According to survivors of the
wreck the motorman was evidently
unused to the road as he was com-
pelled to back up at one point when
he had taken the wrong switch.

Both trains were jammed with
passengers as the strike had result-
ed in a material reduction in service
and consequently delay.

Immediately after the wreck the
wrecked cars burst into flames, add-
ing to the terror of those who had
escaped injury and increasing the
peril of those pinned in the wreckage.

Police reserves from a dozen sta-
tions were rushed to the scene of the
accident and they immediately
sent in calls for all the ambulances
in Brooklyn, while the Manhattan
hospitals were asked for assistance.

The fire department was called upon
to aid the injured and remove the
dead.

ARMISTICE TERMS GRANTED TURKEY

Allied Powers To Be In Complete Control.

TURKS MUST EXPEL ALL FORMER FRIENDS

Germans and Austrians, Military,
Naval and Civilian, Will Be
Forced to Leave Turkish
Dominions Within One
Month.

London, Nov. 2.—The terms of
armistice granted by the allied pow-
ers to Turkey follow:

"1. The opening of the Darda-
nelles and the Bosphorus and access
to the Black Sea. Allied occupation
of the Dardanelles and Bosphorous
forts.

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

"3. All available information con-
cerning mines in the Black Sea is
to be communicated.

"4. All allied prisoners of war and
Armenian interned persons and pris-
oners are to be collected in Constan-
tinople and handed over uncondi-
tionally to the allies.

"5. Immediate demobilization of
the Turkish army, except such troops
as are required for the surveillance
of the frontiers and for the mainte-
nance of internal order. The num-
ber of effectives and their disposi-
tion to be determined later by the
allies after consultation with the
Turkish government.

"6. The surrender of all war ves-
sels in Turkish waters or waters, oc-
cupied by Turkey. These ships will
be interned in such Turkish port or
ports as may be directed except such
small vessels are required for pol-
ice and similar purposes in Turkish
territorial waters.

"7. The allies are to have the
right to occupy and strategic points
in the event of any situation aris-
ing which threatens the security of
the allies.

"8. Free use by allied ships of all
ports and anchorages now in Turk-
ish occupation and denial of their
use by the enemy. Similar condi-
tions are to apply to Turkish mer-
cantile shipping in Turkish waters
for the purposes of trade and the
demobilization of the army.

"9. Allied occupation of the Tau-
rus tunnel system.

"10. Immediate withdrawal of
Turkish troops from Northern Per-
sia to behind the pre-war frontier
already has been ordered and will
be carried out.

"11. A part of Trans-Caucasia al-
ready has been ordered to be evacu-
ated by Turkish troops. The remain-
der to be evacuated if required by
the allies after they have studied the
situation.

"12. Wireless, telegraph and cable
stations to be controlled by the al-
lies. Turkish government messages to
be prohibited.

"13. Prohibition against the de-
struction of any naval, military or
commercial material.

"14. Facilities are to be given
for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel
and naval material from Turkish
sources after the requirements of
the country have been met. None of
the above materials are to be ex-
ported.

"15. The surrender of all Turkish
officers in Tripolitania and Cyrena-
ica to the nearest Italian garrison.
Turkey agrees to stop supplies and
communication with these officers if
they do not obey the order to sur-
render.

"16. The surrender of all garrisons
in Hedjas, Assir, Yemen, Syria
and Mesopotamia to the nearest al-
lied commander and withdrawal of
Turkish troops from Cilicia, except
(Continued on Page 6.)

WAR COUNCIL NOW TALKING ARMISTICE

Big Withdrawal of Ger- man Armies to Be Demanded.

FAR BEYOND RHINE WILL BE ZONE FIXED

Terms as Finally Agreed Upon May
Be Made Known to World Today—
Sure to Be Practically De-
manded for Surrender—No
Middle Ground.

Washington, D. C.—The supreme
war council at Versailles, it was
learned Saturday through diploma-
tic channels, has under considera-
tion, as the starting point in fram-
ing terms of an armistice, proposals
that Germany be required to with-
draw her armies without their mili-
tary supplies or the loot being car-
ried from France and Belgium, to a
zone 30 miles to the German side
of the Rhine and that the entire Ger-
man navy, including submarines and
the Helgoland fortresses be surren-
dered.

It is possible that the conditions
when finally agreed upon may not
emerge from the council in exactly
this shape but it is believed they will
be no less potent for preserving
the military supremacy of the allies
and at the same time offer proposi-
tions which the Germans may accept
without further fighting.

The same information coming
through the same sources, indicates
that the armistice terms as finally
agreed upon may be made known to
the world it was said, yesterday or
today and that they will be pre-
sented to Germany for acceptance
in their entirety or not at all, with-
out opportunity for quibbling or
trading.

From a military point of view the
proposal that the German armies be
disarmed and retired 30 miles be-
yond the Rhine is classed only as
tantamount to an absolute surren-
der. It would not only throw open
to the allied and American armies
many roads to Berlin itself but with
the surrender of railway rolling
stock deprive them of means to re-
trace their steps to fight if they
would.

As to Necessity.

There is some question among
military observers as to whether
such complete terms are really nec-
essary. Undoubtedly the object
sought in proposing that the enemy
retire 30 miles behind the Rhine is
to destroy the German inner defense
system. That system is supported
by a chain of fortresses without
which the line would be untenable
and some military experts believe it
may not be necessary to go farther
than to demand the surrender or
dismantling of those forts.

The military discussion developed
by the proposals brings a suggestion
that a wide zone might be estab-
lished within the borders of Germany
from which the armed forces of both
sides might be withdrawn until
peace treaties finally have fixed new
boundaries. The French and Bel-
gian frontiers are expected to be re-
occupied by the allied armies but it
might develop that as the German
forces would be required to fall back
the German frontier provinces might
be left unoccupied in a military
sense.

It seems certain to military ex-
perts here, however, that the terms
will include the surrender of the
Metz fortifications and such of the
Rhine forts as will clear the way for
military invasion of Germany to an
extent making resistance futile.

PAY DAYS INCREASED.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Railroads,
which now pay employees monthly,
will be instructed shortly by the
railroad administration to pay semi-
monthly, beginning January 1. Many
roads already follow this practice.

LAST ALLY OF HUN IS DEFEATED IN FIELD

REPUBLIC FOR HUNGARY.

Berne, Nov. 3.—Count
Karolyi, after obtaining a re-
lease from his oath of fealty
to the emperor, proclaimed
a republic in Hungary, ac-
cording to a dispatch to the
Bund from Vienna, quoting
the Viennese newspaper, Die
Beit.

Largest Draft Call To Be Made This Month

NEARLY 300,000 TO BE SENT TO CAMP—WILL INCREASE ARMY 4,000,000 IN FIELD AND TRAINING.

Washington, D. C.—Draft calls
for the mobilization of 290,773 ad-
ditional men at army training camps
before November 21, were announc-
ed Saturday by Provost Marshall
General Crowder. Between Novem-
ber 11 and 15, it was announced,
253,335 white men physically qual-
ified for general military service, will
enroll, making the largest single
call issued under the selective ser-
vice act.

The remainder of the November
total, so far as announced, will be
made up by negroes for entrain-
ment November 19 to 21.

With the assembling of the men
provided in these calls at camp, the
total number of men inducted into
military service under the draft will
have passed the 3,000,000 mark, and
the number of men in the United
States army in the field or in train-
ing will total more than 4,000,000.

Men who registered September 12
under the act extending draft age
limits will make up the largest pro-
portion of the November mobiliza-
tion as the eligible list remaining
from previous registration already
was exhausted by the October calls.

Though the October calls were sus-
pended because of influenza epi-
demic, nearly all have been reissued.
In States where the calls have not
been reissued, men called for camp
in October will leave with the men
called for this month. Calls for ad-
ditional men to entrain later this
month are in preparation, it was said
Saturday at the office of the pro-
vost marshal general.

While registrants from Southern
States and the camps to which they
will be assigned and selects from
other States who will be sent to
Southeastern training camps include,
Georgia, 5,000, Camp Wheeler, Ga.;
South Carolina, 312, Fort Moultrie.
Negro registrants called include:
Florida, 632 Camp Meade, 1,890
Camp Wadsworth; Georgia, 4,000
Camp Wheeler, Ga.; South Carolina,
1,110 Camp Wadsworth; 2,000 Camp
Sevier, 479 Camp Humphries.

J. MEANS MILLER VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

J. Means Miller, oldest son of S.
A. and Leila Means Miller, of Col-
umbia, died Monday at the Rideout
Hospital, Marysville, Cal., with influ-
enza and pneumonia.

For the last six years Mr. Miller
has made his home in Las Plumas,
Cal., having a position there with the
Great Western Electrical Power
Company. The body will be brought
to Columbia. Funeral announce-
ment will be made later.

Mr. Miller was born in Abbeville
County in 1883, but moved with his
parents to Columbia when he was
quite young. He was graduated from
Clemson College with the class of
1908.

He was a gentle, loving son, a
loyal friend and a brilliant scholar.
Besides his mother, he is survived
by two brothers, S. A. Miller, who
is overseas; T. Fennel Miller, and two
sisters, Misses Ellen and Georgia
Miller.—The State.

Armistice Granted to Austria-Hungary Af- ter Days of Pleading

GERMAN SITUATION SEEMINGLY CRITICAL

Greater Part of Army May Be Trapped Before Men in France and Belgium Reach Own Bor- der—Belgrade in Hands of Serbians.

Austria-Hungary is out of the
war.

Deserted by her last ally, Ger-
many fights alone a battle which
means ultimate defeat or abject
surrender.

After days of pleading an armis-
tice has been granted Austria-Hun-
gary whose badly defeated armies
in the Italian theatre are staggering
homeward under the violence of the
blows of the entente troops.

Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, which
the Italians always have claimed
was their own, has been captured
by them: Trieste, Austria's prin-
cipal 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.

In France and Belgium the Ger-
mans are being sorely harassed by
the British, French, Americans and
Belgians, and there are indications
that a debacle is about to occur.

The Argonne massif, which has
proved a great obstacle to the ad-
vance of the French and Americans,
at last has been cleared of the en-
emy, and the entire line appears to
be crumbling. American airmen re-
port that the enemy in front of the
Americans is retreating northward
and that the roads are densely pack-
ed with troops, artillery and trans-
port.

Likewise southeast of Valenciennes
the Germans are retreating
before the British, who are in close
pursuit and taking numerous pris-
oners. North of the Aisne in Cham-
pagne the French continue their
pressure and have taken several im-
portant villages, large numbers of
prisoners and great quantities of
war stores.

The advance of the Americans and
the French on the southern part of
the battle front, taken in conjunc-
tion with the operations of Field
Marshal Haig and the Belgians in
the north, threatens to prove the
culminating blow to Germany's at-
tempt to hold ground in France or
in Belgium. Indeed it is not im-
probable if the advance from the
south continues as rapidly as it is,
the greater portion of the German
army will be trapped before the
men can reach their border. The
situation of the Germans seemingly
is a critical one.

Although the Austro-Hungarians
have been given an armistice they
are still being bitterly attacked by
the Italians, British, French, Amer-
icans and Czecho-Slovak troops in
the mountains and on the plains and
will continue under chastisement
until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock,
when a cessation of hostilities will
take place.

Entire regiments are surrendering
to the Italians in the mountains and
large numbers of the enemy are be-
ing made prisoners 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 ad-
vance over the plains that Italian
cavalry already has crossed the Tag-
liamento River and entered Udine.

Messrs. R. O. Branyon and Clyde
Smith of Little River, were here on
Monday.