

AUSTRIA DOWN AND OUT PLEADS FOR PEACE; TERMS SHE GETS

Austro Hungarian Territory Open to Allies for Operations Against Germany

TO USE HER GUNS ON KAISER

No Chance Remains for Argument Over Boundaries Around the Peace Table

Washington, Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary, the last and most powerful ally of Germany, passed out of the world war today 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 the 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.

The terms which stopped the victorious advance on the Italian front were accepted by the Austrian commander in chief in the field in the name of the Vienna Government, and their execution is guaranteed by the thorough beating already administered, which had converted the defeated army into a disorganized, fleeing horde.

Terms of Armistice

The terms of the armistice, with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the State Department as follows:

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which will go into effect at 3 o'clock today:

Military clauses:

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.

2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited in clause 3 below there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectiveness. (Effectiveness?)

Half the divisional corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected, with points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungary since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces as each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From the Piave to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mount Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier at the Col of Breidle, Mount Mangart and Tricorno (Terlago) and the watersheds of the Cols di Podbrco, Podlisanca and Idra. From this point the line turns southeast towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Matuglin and Vicosina in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including to the north Liza and Trivania, and to the south territory limited by a line from the (Semigrand?) of Cape Planca to the summits of the watersheds eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated areas all the valleys and water courses flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka Butisnica and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santare, Busi, Liso, Lesina, Tercola Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and inlets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta and Brazza.

All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the Allies and of the United States of America. All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories (to be?) left in statu quo and surrendered to the Allies according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers.

4. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all roads and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

CLARENDON BOYS OFF FOR CAMP WADSWORTH

The following boys left yesterday morning for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg:

Walter Brown.
Charles H. Barwick.
Junius Scott Bagnal.
Samuel David Coker.
LeRoy D. Coker.
William J. Daniels.
Judson W. DuBose.
Jessie F. Hancock.
Pressley H. Lee.
Irwin P. Montgomery.
George W. Mitchum.
Barney B. Odom.
James M. Robinson.
P. H. Semm.
Barney Thames.
Thomas F. Worsham.
Marion E. Worsham.

—W-S-S—

"Ohio Safely Dry"

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5.—At 10 o'clock, J. A. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, authorized the statement that on the basis of returns received from over the State that "Ohio is safely dry."

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and associated armies of occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungary personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical materials required.

Naval conditions.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the Allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and United States.

3. Surrender to Allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies and United States of America. All other surface warships including river craft are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of Allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all defensive works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dock yards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the Allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

GET CARTONS FOR SOLDIERS PRESENTS AT REP CROSS

The Red Cross cartons in which the Christmas gifts for the men overseas are to be sent, have arrived and are now at headquarters for distribution. They will be given out on presentation of a label received from the man to whom each is to be sent. Mrs. E. S. Ervin is chairman of the Committee on Christmas Gifts and she and the members of her committee will be glad to give any desired information or assistance to the families of the men to whom the packages are to be sent. At least one member of this committee will be on duty at headquarters each day from the tenth to the nineteenth of the month, inclusive. Cartons have been delivered to the Home Service Committees of the various auxiliaries and may be obtained from them if it is more convenient than to get them from headquarters. The chairmen of these committees are as follows: Pinewood Auxiliary, Mrs. N. A. Broughton; Summerton, Mrs. J. A. James; Gable-Sardinia, Mrs. J. N. McCord; Alcolu, Mrs. R. J. Alderman; Turbeville, Mrs. I. W. Pittman.

Families who receive labels are urged to present them and get the cartons, as Christmas gifts can be sent to the men abroad in no other way. Though the boxes are small, they can contain a great amount of loving thought and in addition, the senders have the assurance that they will reach the soldier on Christmas.

1. No parcels may be mailed after November 15, 1918.
2. Label issued to the man overseas by the army authorities and forwarded by him to some relative or friend in this country will entitle holder to apply to the local Red Cross Chapter for a carton.

3. Cartons must be packed by relatives or friends and delivered unwrapped and unlabeled to the Red Cross to be weighed, inspected, wrapped, labeled and delivered to postoffice.

4. No package must weigh, when packed and wrapped, more than three pounds, which means that when package is delivered to the Red Cross it should weigh two pounds, fifteen ounces, without bulges and knobs.

5. No written message may be enclosed.

6. Sender must furnish necessary postage from place of mailing to point of departure from the United States, amount to be 20 cents. People are asked to have the change. Every package must bear label received from abroad, name and address of soldier. Inspected parcel remains in custody of Red Cross until delivered by its representatives to the postoffice.

7. In the event of Christmas parcel label being lost no duplicate can be issued. This rule can not be altered by any one. It applies from officers to privates. The rule is hard and fast.

Vienna May Have to Read Armistice Again

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Austria will protest against the interpretation of any claims in the armistice as meaning that enemy armies are entitled to attack Germany through Austria, according to advices from Vienna.

Railroad Loses by Storm

Chester, Nov. 5.—The Carolina & Northwestern Railway sustained considerable loss recently due to heavy rains, the loss being estimated at approximately \$12,000. The bridges and embankments have all been well repaired. The damage was between Lenoir and Edgemont.

HARRY LEVISON WRITES FROM SUNNY FRANCE

Bourges, France, 10-12-18.

Dear Machy:
I have your letter of Sept. 10th, and of course it was welcomed. News from Manning, and you in particular, cannot be received too often. My thoughts often travel back to the little town from whence I came. However my imagination is not quite strong enough to take me there in reality, so I just dream and dream, and dream.

Probably you will be interested to learn that I just received a letter from Harry Riff. He is in an entirely different section of France from which I am in. He wrote me to meet him at a certain city, but at present I do not see how that is possible. Every minute of my time is consumed by unceasing work. It's a daily grind from early morn till late at night. Nothing but a lecture, music, or some other form of amusement at the Y. M. C. A. to break the awful monotony. Yes, there is something else that I failed to mention, i. e. a dance given once a week by the English girls who are located in the same camp as we are. Believe I wrote you about that in my last letter.

I thank you very much for having The Manning Times sent me each week. However, I regret to say that only two copies have been received to date. No doubt the others have gone astray. The news in this paper is always very interesting to me, and when I do receive a copy, it is read thoroughly.

Morris you would no doubt like to know how I spent the holidays, so if you will promise to give me a few minutes of your valuable time, I will endeavor to give you a few details of how this memorable event was passed.

Orders were issued by General Pershing that all men of the Jewish faith who wished to observe these holidays as per custom, would be relieved from all duty and given transportation to the nearest point where a synagogue was located. I being in the city of Tours at the time, did not have to avail myself of the kind offer for transportation, due to the fact that a pretty synagogue is located in that particular city. Tours was designated by The Jewish Welfare Board as one of the gathering points for the Jewish boys of this neighborhood. Believe me they sure came too. Boys from almost every state in the union were in the congregation. In fact there were so many of them, the small Schull, although making a brave effort, could not accommodate the vast crowd. This was Rushonah.

It was decided that better arrangements must be made for Yom Kippur. Consequently several Jewish officers got in touch with one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and got permission to use the auditorium room of the "Y" for this occasion. As a result of all this, ample room was secured to accommodate the immense crowd that was expected, and did flock there. A French Jewish Rabbi just back from the front, officiated. Needless to say, the day was observed in France with as much fervor as it ever was in the United States. As might be expected, I fasted. By doing this my conscience was clear, and at the same time Hoop-

er was aided.
Now there is yet one thing, and in my estimation it is the most important, which I failed to mention. Viz: the two meals served us, on the evening before Yom Kippur, the other the evening after. These meals were arranged by representatives of the Jewish Welfare Board, and for which I will ever be indebted to them. Of course, I realize that the folks back home really paid for them, but at the same time they must be given credit for their share.

Thus were these holidays passed. Long to be remembered. In later years, after many others have rolled around, I can refer to this year of 1918 as being one during which many events not dreamed of the year before were crowded into my young life.

France, the country that is on the lips of every man, woman and child today, France, the country on whose soil today is being waged the greatest battle for liberty and freedom the world has ever witnessed. But the sacrifices have not been in vain. At last she is emerging victorious. After four long years of struggling against a merciless foe, she is reaping her just reward. The tiger is at bay. At last the enemy pleads for peace. She will get it all right, but not before we are satisfied. She will pay for all the misery and destruction wrought upon a peace loving world. Our noble president demands that certain concessions must be made before even the thought of discussion can begin. All honor to the stand he has taken. We want this war over with, but not before it is over with right. We are willing to let Mr. Wilson give us peace.

Received a long letter from Ben today. Surprised to learn that he is now cooking. Thought sure he would land a good clerical position. Oh, well, we can't all be the same thing you know. There must be cooks as well as others. Good cooks usually work up to be Mess Sergeants. Hope Ben is fortunate in this respect.

Machy, I am sorry to hear that you are working so hard. But stick to it, old boy! It won't be forever. One of these days you can take a prolonged rest. When I get back I am going to make it my business to see that you get away from the store and stay away until you satisfy all concerned that your weary body has been relieved of its heavy burden of fatigue. Getting rather authoritative, don't you think? Well, I mean it! How do you like those apples?

Must close now. Write me as often as you can. Remember that a letter from you is looked forward to with more pleasure than my meals. Give my sincere regards to all the folks in the store. Tell Miss Annie her letter was answered some time ago. No doubt it has been received 'ere this.

With sincere personal regards to you and yours, and trusting that you are enjoying the best of health, I remain, as ever,
Your old pal,
HARRY.

Pvt. Harry Levinson.
Co. D. 116th In. Bn. A. P. O., 802
American E. F. France.
No. 2,312,43.

MEETINGS OF THE WAR WORK FUND

During next week a series of mass meetings will be held in this county in the interests of the United War Work Campaign. The first of these will be held in the School Auditorium at Summerton at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, November the 10th. Lieutenant Governor Liles will be the speaker of the afternoon, and the singing will be conducted by Song Leader Pryor of Camp Jackson.

On Sunday night at 8 o'clock in the Methodist church, the people of Manning will be given an opportunity to hear Governor Liles and Mr. Pryor.

Hon. T. G. McLeod, of Bishopville will be the speaker at Turbeville on Tuesday night. This meeting will be held in the Turbeville Methodist church at 8 o'clock.

—W-S-S—

PEELES IN WASHINGTON Attorney General Aiding War Industries Board

Columbia, Nov. 3.—Thomas H. Peeles, Attorney General of South Carolina, who has been appointed to a position with the priorities section of the War Industries Board, left this afternoon for Washington to take up his duties. He will not relinquish the office of Attorney General and during his absence it will be in charge of Claud N. Sapp, assistant Attorney General.

—W-S-S—

HUNS CONTINUE RETREAT

Only Disorganized Resistance Offered Franco-Americans

With the American Forces on the Verdun, Nov. 3.—Only disorganized resistance was offered by the Germans today to the French and American troops from points east of the river Meuse to that part of the line extending to Rethel.

The Americans carried the apex of their advantage to the little lake in Belval woods to the north of Barriquet.

Stenay, an important railway center, less than four miles from the American front, has already been so harassed that it has been rendered almost useless to the enemy.

The Germans continue to retreat all along the front.

—W-S-S—

KAISER ENDORSES REFORM Signs Bill Amending the Imperial Constitution

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian, of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, a decree endorsing the decisions of the Reichstag, and avowing his firm determination to cooperate in their full development. The Emperor's decree reads:

"Your Grand Ducal Highness: I return herewith for immediate publication the bill to amend the imperial constitution and the law of March 17, 1879, relative to the representation of the imperial chancellor, which has been laid before me for signature.

"On the occasion of this step, which is so momentous for the future history of the German people, I have a desire to give expression to my feelings. Prepared for by a series of government acts, a new order comes into force, which transfers the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people.

"Thus comes to a close a period which will stand in honor before the eyes of future generations. Despite all struggles between invested authority and aspiring forces it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war.

"In the terrible storm of the four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave their ruins behind, but to make a place for a new vital form.

"After the achievements of these times, the German people can claim that no right which may be guaranteed a free and happy future shall be withheld from them.

"The proposals of the Allied governments which are now adopted and extended own their origin to this conviction. I, therefore, with my exalted allies, endorse those decisions of parliament in firm determination, so far as I am concerned, to cooperate in their full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the weal of the German people.

"The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, then, the new order release all the good powers which our people need in order to support the trials which are hanging over the empire, and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present.

(Berlin, October 28, 1918.
(Signed) "Wilhelm, R. I.,
(Countersigned) "Maximilian,
"Prince of Baden."
—W-S-S—

British Casualties

London, Nov. 3.—The British casualties reported during the month of October total 168,825 officers and men.

TEXT OF ARMISTICE NOTE GOES FORWARD TO HUN GOVERNMENT

Washington, Nov. 5.—Following is the text of the message to Germany.

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States. Department of State, November 5, 1918.

Sir:

I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

"In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the president had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the government of the United States in association as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the president of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the president's address to congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of his memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.
(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.
—W-S-S—

CHILD DIES OF BURNS Little Boy Victim of Accident in Gaffney

Gaffney, Nov. 5.—Ezra Curtis, the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Curtis, was burned so severely last Friday night that he died Saturday morning. The little fellow was in the room of the house where an open fire was burning, and his clothing caught on fire and he was severely burned before his mother could extinguish the flames. The mother was painfully burned on one of her hands in trying to save the little boy. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis recently received intelligence that their son, who is on the battle front in France, had been wounded and gassed.

CAESAR RITZ DEAD Hotel Owner Passes Away in Switzerland

New York, Nov. 5.—Caesar Ritz, who established the Ritz system of hotels in prominent cities in Europe and the United States, died last night at a sanitarium in Lucerne, Switzerland, according to a cablegram received here tonight.

Mr. Ritz was born in Switzerland 70 years ago and for the last five years resided in Lucerne. He was proprietor of hotels bearing his name in London, Paris, Madrid, Budapest, New York and Philadelphia.

He is survived by a widow, who is the manager of the Hotel Ritz in Paris, and a son, Charles, now a private in the American army and stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Among other hotels of which Mr. Ritz was proprietor are the Salses Maggiore Hotel, Salses, Magiore, Italy; Plaza Hotel, Buenos Ayres; Grand Hotel, Rome, and National Hotel, Lucerne.