

SEDAN ENTERED BY AMERICAN TROOPS

ENTIRE REGION BETWEEN
MEUSE AND BAR RIVERS
IS LIBERATED.

CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES

More Than 250 Cannon, 75 Trench
Mortars, 2,000 Machine Guns and
5,000 Rifles Taken.

Washington.—American troops entered the historic French city of Sedan, General Pershing reported in his communique. All that portion of the city west of the River Meuse was occupied.

The famous Rainbow division and the First (regular) division seized the heights south and southeast of Sedan and the suburbs of that city west of the Meuse, the statement said. It added that the entire region between the Meuse and the Bar rivers has now been liberated by the first army in close co-operation with the French fourth army.

The guns of all calibers captured by the American first army since November 1, now exceed 250, while a partial count of captured munitions and materials shows more than 2,000 machine guns, over 5,000 rifles, 75 trench mortars and many anti-tank guns.

FALSE REPORT AROUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT IN MANY CITIES

New York.—False reports that Germany had accepted the terms of the armistice and that fighting had ended, threw the country into a delirium and turned out to be the greatest hoax of recent years.

Official assurances that the report was false failed to check the almost riotous demonstrations which swept over many American cities and millions of Americans did not know how they were fooled until they read the morning papers.

After cabling to France and receiving an official reply, Secretary Lansing from the state department in Washington issued this statement:

"The report that the armistice with Germany has been signed is not true. When it reached the department of state an inquiry was at once dispatched to Paris. At 2:04 o'clock a telegram, in reply to that of the department, was received from Paris. It stated that the armistice had not been signed.

ALL WAR EXPENDITURES EXPECTED TO BE CURTAILED

Washington.—Senator Martin, of Virginia, Democratic leader in the senate, said that congress will call on the executive departments of the government to curtail war expenses immediately upon the signing of an armistice by Germany. He also said that the war department will be asked to stop calling men into the military service as soon as the war ends.

Senator Martin declared that appropriations for war purposes in the last two years have aggregated \$57,000,000,000 and that he is deeply concerned over the effect the expenditures are having upon the country.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION MAY COME AS ELECTION RESULT

Washington.—A statement issued at the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said the results in Tuesday's election insured ratification by the states of the national prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

"Ohio, Florida, Nevada, Wyoming and Minnesota," said the statement, "have voted dry and elected ratification legislatures. These states, added to the fourteen that have ratified the amendment and the nineteen states now dry that are sure to ratify the amendment, make 38, or two more than the required 36 states.

"These additional wet states have elected legislatures that will ratify: Vermont, Missouri, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania."

INCREASED PAY DEMANDED BY RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS

Asheville.—Unless the railroad administration at Washington meets their demands for increased pay by 8 a. m. (eastern time), November 14, approximately 60,000 members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will sever their relations with the railroads of the country," according to official announcement made by H. G. Alexander, general chairman of the southeastern section of the O. R. T., with headquarters at this city.

INCREASE SHOWN IN AERIAL ACTIVITY

THREE TONS OF BOMBS WERE
DROPPED BY 120 BOMBING
AND PURSUIT PLANES.

FOURTEEN FOKKERS TAKEN

Lieutenant Rolison of Wilmington,
North Carolina, Disposes of
Three Planes.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—More than three tons of bombs were dropped on Mouzon and Raucourt as enemy troops passed through the villages, bound north. More than 120 bombing and pursuit planes participated in the attack. Fokkers attacked the Americans in groups of 15 to 20.

Fourteen Fokkers were brought down and three American fliers are missing. The bombs caused fires in warehouses and barracks and consternation among the retreating Germans.

Aerial photographs show 36 shell and bomb holes in the railway yards at Condans. The main line through Condans was put out of commission, at least temporarily.

In a series of aerial combats with Fokkers, Lieut. Harmon Rolison, of Wilmington, N. C., brought down three enemy planes. Lieutenant Rolison's machine was struck by 47 bullets, but the American managed to land within his own lines.

GERMANY'S OIL AND GASOLINE ARE CUT OUT BY ARMISTICE

Washington.—One effect of the elimination of Austria from the war, the fuel administration announced, will be the cutting off of Germany's supplies of fuel oil and gasoline.

Germany has been obtaining fuel oil and gasoline from Galicia and Rumania and was planning to import extensively from the Caucasus, the announcement said, but under the terms of the Austrian armistice, all traffic between Germany and her former ally must stop.

Within the German borders there are no supplies of fuel oil, and information possessed by the fuel administration is that Germany has been using benzol—a derivative of coal tar—for lubricating oil. This latter source, it was said, will not supply German needs.

AMERICANS AND ALLIES ARE PLANNING TO FEED ENEMIES

Washington.—America and the allies are planning to co-operate in making available as far as possible food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the demoralized civilian populations in once enemy countries.

This became known through the publication of a message from Col. E. M. House at Paris to President Wilson saying the supreme war council at Versailles had adopted a resolution announcing its desire to co-operate with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey in furnishing the necessities of life for the suffering peoples of those nations.

FALSE RUMORS REGARDING CONTRACT CANCELLATIONS

Washington.—The committee on cotton distribution has been looking into false rumors which have been circulated to the effect that extensive cancellation of contracts for cotton goods for use of the armies is being made. The matter has been discussed with the purchase, traffic and storage division of the war department, and with the cotton goods' section of the war industries board.

They state that the reports of cancellation are unfounded and that only such cancellations have been made as have taken place normally from time to time during the progress of the war by mutual consent by reason of necessary changes in fabrics, needed replacement variations in quality or other desired changes.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING ALONG FRONT OF 75 MILES

London.—The Germans are retreating on a 75-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

In the face of the German retreat the situation changes so rapidly hour by hour that it is impossible to give a definite idea of the allied advance.

Roughly, the allies have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavay, which is eight miles west of the fortress of Maubaugo.

Armistice Signed Peace Reigns. Fighting Ceased Monday Morning at 6 O'Clock.

President Announces Signing of Armistice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock Monday morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

WOODROW WILSON"

Washington, Nov. 11—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at one o'clock Monday afternoon.

The terms provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes.

The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies and stores of coal and iron also are included.

The immediate repatriation of all allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies also is included.

In connection with the abandoning of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads and a thirty kilometer radius.

The right bank of the Rhineland, that occupied by the allies, is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in nineteen days. The armistice is for thirty days, but the president spoke of the war as "coming to an end."

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held by Russia, Rumania and Turkey before the war.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution for the cash

taken from the National Bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The allied forces are to have access to the evacuated territory either through Dantzic or by the river Vistula. The unconditional capitulation of all German forces in East Africa within one month is provided.

German troops which have not left the invaded territories which specifically includes Alsace-Lorraine within 14 days become prisoners of war.

The repatriation of the thousands of civilians deported from France and Belgium, within 14 days also is required. Freedom of the seas to the Baltic, with power to occupy German forts in the Kattegatt is another provision.

The Germans also must reveal mines, poisoned wells and like agencies of destruction and the allied blockade is to remain unchanged during the period of armistice.

All ports on the Black sea occupied by the Germans are to be surrendered and the Russian war vessels recently taken are to be surrendered to the allies.

Beside the surrender of one hundred and sixty submarines, it is required that all others shall have their crews paid off, put out of commission and placed under the supervision of the allied and American naval forces.

These are the "high spots" of the terms as the president read them to congress. Germany's acceptance of them, he said, signaled the end of the war, because it made her powerless to renew it.

The president made it plain that the nations which have overthrown the military masters of Germany will now attempt to guide the German people safely to the family of nations of democracy.

Suspend Draft Calls For Month of November

Washington, Nov. 11—By order of President Wilson Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

Secretary Baker later announced that so far as practical, all men who have been called and who have not yet completed their training will immediately be turned back to civilian life.

Let the Campaign Go Through

The war being over must not stop or interfere in any way with the Y. M. C. A. campaign this week. Let everybody do their best to go over the top. Our boys, three million of them, are over there and will stay for not less than a year longer, and possibly two or three, and they must be cared for.

They are there because they were made to go and we at home must stand behind them. Men, women and children, do your duty this week.
C. E. Robinson,
County Chairman.

PEOPLE OF VIENNA ALMOST DELIRIOUS IN THEIR JOY

Geneva.—Vienna was delirious with joy when it was learned that an armistice had been declared. The streets were soon crowded with men and women and children, crying and embracing each other.

The general opinion is that food will follow peace. The report that Emperor Charles has abdicated aroused little interest. The Austrian press is attempting to calm the population.

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 Austro-Hungarian 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 Metziers-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 Wilhelm. 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 Stenay within their grasp and when that place falls the position of the German armies will be greatly endangered.

"Flu"-ently Speaking Gary Hiott

Got assafedita 'round my neck,
And some sulphur in my shoe;
Got a buckeye in my pocket,
So ain't skeered of the flu.

Just as soon as we had got rid of all the snakes in this prohi territory, and thought we would never need the well known remedy any more, along comes this here influenza.

If this influenza is the same thing as old-time grip, it is a different model from the grip that took us to ride once.

We should all be careful about our clothing and consciences in these days of influenza and nights of the grip.

The same fellow who used to ask "Is it hot enough for you" is now calling it the "hen-flew-in-the-window" and expects you to laugh.

People who never heard of the flu before can tell you a remedy that will cure it—except doctors.

The heavy draft in the United States gave the Kaiser the flu.

The disease Chairman Kitchen had was probably the stove flue.

It was not a germ, but the Italian army that was responsible for the headline which said the "Austrian Army Flew."

We might properly refer to the Kaiser and the clown quince as "sons of unrest."

The flu and the war epidemic seem to be about to end at the same time.

In 1898 the Spanish flew, too.

Sampson slew 10,000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass some time ago, and Roosevelt is making 98,000,000 Americans tired with the same weapon.

The price of The Sentinel is 5c. a copy; \$1.50 a year.

Gov. Manning Gets Handsome New Suit

Governor Manning has been denying himself all luxuries and many comforts during the war, as he has invested so heavily in Liberty Bonds. However, he is to have a new suit of clothes.

Yesterday among the packages delivered at his office were eight yards of home woven woolen jeans cloth from which he will have a suit of the warmest quality tailored at once. The cloth was sent by Lieut. Col. O. R. Doyle of Calhoun, a member of the governor's staff.

The cloth is made from native grown wool, hand spun and hand woven in the country in the northwestern portion of the state. In his letter Col. Doyle emphasized that he had been attempting to procure the cloth two years.

History was repeating itself, Governor Manning observed when the package was unwrapped. A grandfather of the governor's, also named Richard I. Manning, was governor of the state in 1825, and stories are yet related of his strong preference for tailored jeans.

Gov. Manning also received a substantial leather haversack from Col. O. K. LaRouque in France.

Col. Doyle is one of the leading military men of the state and is an old veteran.

Lieut. Edgar Morris.

We produce herewith a clipping from the Gas Record of Chicago with reference to our own Pickens boy, Edgar Morris, who we are please to note has been commissioned lieutenant. The Gas Record speaks very highly of Lieutenant Morris and his work:

From Gas Record, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar Morris, District Sales Manager, for the Pittsburgh Water Heater Company, Washington, D. C., has been commissioned Lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps United States Army, and is now stationed at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. Mr. Morris is a director of the Southern Gas Association and a member of the American Gas Association. Mr. W. F. Blake, connected with the above branch for some time has been appointed Acting District Sales Manager, during his absence.

All the money you lend Uncle Sam when you buy W. S. S. is spent on things for our soldiers.