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Complete Surrender of Austria-Hungary; Terms Open Whole Country To Allies For Use In Operations Against Germany

Washington, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what once was the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms, were announced today simultaneously in Washington and the allied capitals.

From this drastic document, it may be stated, may be gleaned an accurate outline of the conditions nearing completion in the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

The terms of the Austrian armistice with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission were announced by the state department today as follows:

The terms, under which the debate on the Italian front ended today at 3 p. m. (9 a. m. eastern American time), include complete demobilization of Austrian forces, surrender of one-half of all artillery and military equipment; occupation by American and allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected; use of Austrian railroads for operations against Germany; evacuation of all invaded territory, leaving behind all equipment and supplies including coal; surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others under American and allied control; surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italia Irredenta or treaty of London programme. The right of occupation by allied forces is reserved, local authorities to maintain order under allied supervision.

FOCH TO DIRECT.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austro-Hungarian forces to the rear.

All German troops in Austria-Hungary, Italy or the Balkans must be out or interned within fifteen days.

Destruction of any property by retreating forces is specifically forbidden. Ships to be surrendered include fifteen modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer and six Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies. All other war craft are to be concentrated and dismantled under allied direction.

Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the Allies is provided for.

All enemy naval aircraft are to be put out of commission and concentrated under allied control. All Austrian harbor and other equipment in occupied Italian ports is to be left untouched.

The Danube route is to be kept open by the occupation or dismantling of fortresses to be selected by the allied commander. The existing blockade of the Allies against Austria remains unchanged, Austrian ships being liable to capture where found except where a commission, to be named later, provides otherwise.

All fortresses protecting Austrian naval bases or stations are to be occupied and the arsenal at Pola is specially surrendered. All allied craft held by Austria are to be returned immediately.

The only organized military force Austria is permitted to retain is limited to that necessary to maintain order on her own borders.

INTENTION OF CHARLES TO ABDICATE.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen quotes the Berlin Telegrams. It says that Emperor Charles had an important conference with members of the cabinet party and political leaders on Saturday when he announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

The Telegrams say no official confirmation of this report has been received in Berlin.

JOY IN ITALY AS TRIESTE IS OCCUPIED

Rome, Nov. 4.—News of the occupation of Trieste has caused great joy and enthusiasm throughout Italy. Cheers and shouting are everywhere in the streets, cheering the king, the army and the navy. In Rome the bells of Monte Citorio and at the capital were rung.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The occupation of Trieste by allied naval contingents was in response to an invitation from the committee on public welfare, which was sent from Trieste to Venice by torpedo boat, according to a difficult situation had arisen in the town, while danger threatened Trieste because of the Austrian troops streaming back from the front.

London, Nov. 4.—It is officially announced that the tenth Italian army with high British contingents have been doing, has captured more than 16,000 prisoners east of the Piave.

CONFIRMED ON ALYS HILLS

Rome, Nov. 3.—Bonfires are burning tonight on all the hills throughout Italy, spreading far and wide the news of the occupation of Trieste. Church bells are ringing and guns are being fired. All the windows in Rome were illuminated tonight, regardless of the police orders concerning restricted lighting.

By a strange coincidence the Italians entered Trieste on the feast day of St. Justus, the patron saint of the redeemed city, which all the population, including the Jews, used to celebrate under Austrian rule as a patriotic demonstration of their Italian nationality.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Dr. Friedrich Adler, who assassinated Austrian Premier Sturgkh on Oct. 21, 1916, has been released from prison, according to Vienna dispatch.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Belgian and French refugees who crossed the Dutch frontier before it was closed during the last week, report that the latest form of German cruelty was the separation of men of military age from their families within sight of the land of deliverance. They had been permitted to travel eastward with their wives and children until the last stage was reached, and there they were detained. The old men and women and children were allowed to proceed across the border.

Families arriving from around Valenciennes and Comde tell stories which leave no doubt that the Germans during the last four years of terror have systematically looted the country. Literally everything movable—furniture, curtains and household utensils—were stolen and ruthless lines were assessed on the people; often they were imprisoned if they failed respectfully to salute the Germans.

Some of the parties refugees were in good health, while others had lost members by death since they had been driven from their homes.

Members of a German frontier guard attempted to drag back from Dutch territory some refugees who slipped through a crowd of one of the posts of entry. They were set upon by infuriated Dutch spectators and chased back across the frontier.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction at the failure of Postmaster-General Burleson to adjust their grievances and urging S. J. Koenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, to call, on Nov. 11, a strike of male and female operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, were adopted by 300 operators at a meeting here yesterday under the auspices of District Council No. 15 of the union. It was ordered that Canadian members be notified of the adoption of these resolutions.

Later a telegram was read from Mr. Koenkamp, assuring the council that the war labor board would consider its grievances immediately and urging patience.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Establishment of a grand court of Allied representatives, civil and military, for the purpose of trying those guilty of crimes during the war, is advocated by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, the British attorney-general, in an interview with the Daily Express.

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LONDON PAPER HAS NEWS OF THE FALL OF GHENT

(J. M. Robinson & Sons' Private Wire Telegram)

London, Nov. 4.—Ghent was captured by the British army on Sunday night, according to a cable message received from New York, Nov. 4.—German war council said to be strongly opposed to abdication of Kaiser. Kaiser issues statement saying he is in hearty sympathy with reforms throughout Germany.

ANOTHER ROBBERY

The office of the McGivern Coal Company was broken into some time Saturday or Sunday night and the sum of \$16 was taken from a cash drawer. An entry was made by forcing a padlock on a door leading into the cellar from the rear of the building. The robbery was discovered this morning by Manager F. H. Logan, who upon investigating found that an attempt had also been made to force the safe.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL EARNINGS.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Nine months' results hold out the promise that Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, will earn a surplus for the common stock of about \$2,500,000 for the year ending December 31, or more than double last year's showing, for the common stock of \$1,250,000. That is, earnings should be equal to about 17 per cent against 8.4 per cent in 1917.

THE LATE MRS. LEBARON ADAMS

On Friday afternoon last, from her late residence on Manawagonish road, took place the funeral of Jennie May, wife of LeBaron Adams. Mrs. Adams' death came as a shock to the community, as she was ill but a few days, and much regret was expressed at the untimely death of one whose bright and pleasing personality made her a general favorite. In the heavy loss which they have sustained her husband and family have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. P. Dunham and interment was made in Cedar Hill. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

BURIED TODAY

The funeral of Thomas C. Gallagher took place this afternoon from his late residence, 283 Douglas avenue. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. D. McKILLIP

The funeral of Mrs. D. McKillip took place this afternoon from her late residence, Rockland road. Services were conducted by H. E. Bennett. Interment was made in FGreenhill.

CONDITION CRITICAL

It was reported at the hospital today that the condition of George Rogers of Bameville is very critical.



Keep Up Fighting Till 3 P. M. Today

Whole Allied Army on Italian Front Continued to Move Forward--Big Captures of Men and Guns

Rome, Nov. 3, via London, Nov. 4.—The entire Italian front continues to move forward. The war office so announced tonight.

London, Nov. 4.—The Italian army will continue its operations against the Austro-Hungarians until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 4, when hostilities will cease in agreement with the armistice, says an Italian semi-official statement received here.

SERG. FREDERICK WILSON WOUNDED

A. O. H. Wilson, of 208 Chesley street, received a telegram this morning notifying him that his son, Sergt. Frederick Wilson has been admitted to the 1st Canadian casualty clearing station on October 21, suffering from a gunshot wound in the left thigh. Sergt. Wilson crossed overseas with the 73rd battalion of Montreal, and after his arrival in England was transferred into a Highland unit then fighting in France. He has been at the front for nearly three years.

CAPTAIN'S WIFE DIES ON SHIPBOARD

Sad indeed are the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Herbert Avis, who passed away last night in the Parks Convalescent Home after a short illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Avis was the wife of Captain Avis, master of a ship which arrived in port a day or so ago from overseas. She and her three children were accustomed to accompany her husband on his trips. On the last voyage a baby was born at sea. On arrival at this port Spanish influenza showed itself among the crew and it was not long before every member was affected. Mrs. Avis also contracted the disease, to which she succumbed. She is survived by her husband and four children. Captain Avis is well known in local shipping circles and the deepest sympathy will go out to him in his great bereavement.

DEATH OF WILLIAM GILLEN

Many friends in this city will regret to learn of the death of William Gillen, which occurred at his home in East St. John this morning. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country in his youth. As a young man he entered the employ of the Intercolonial Railway, now known as the Canadian Government Railway, and remained in their service for more than forty years. Thirteen years ago he was superannuated and given a long service medal. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age and is survived by four daughters—Mrs. F. E. Josselyn of East St. John, Mrs. H. P. Breen of this city, Mrs. E. Shaw of Sydney and Miss Annie at home; also one son, J. A. Gillen, who is a member of the Times composing room staff, and nine grandchildren. Many friends will be sorry to learn of Mr. Gillen's death.

INFLUENZA DEATHS 1,263 IN PARIS IN A WEEK

Paris, Nov. 4.—During the week ended Oct. 30 there were 1,263 deaths caused in Paris by the influenza epidemic. During the previous week 830 deaths were attributed to the malady. Of those who died, 446 were males and 817 females. Nine hundred of those who died were persons between twenty and fifty years old.

OUR CASUALTIES IN TWO MONTHS AND A HALF WERE 41,700

Toronto, Nov. 4.—A Mail and Empire cable from London says: The Canadian record office is authority for the statement that the casualties among the Canadian forces during the last two and a half months of fighting were 40,000 non-commissioned officers and men and 1,700 officers.

ALLIED COURT TO TRY THOSE GUILTY OF CRIMES IN WAR ADVOCATED

London, Nov. 4.—Establishment of a grand court of Allied representatives, civil and military, for the purpose of trying those guilty of crimes during the war, is advocated by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, the British attorney-general, in an interview with the Daily Express.

Another Smash By Haig Today

British Attack on Wide Front South of Scheldt and Are Doing Well; Enemy Driven From Argonne Forest; Americans Win Several Towns

London, Nov. 4.—At dawn this morning British troops south of the Scheldt River attacked on a wide front, according to a report received from Field Marshal Haig today. The report says that the attack has been launched satisfactorily.

IN SERIOUS SITUATION

London, Nov. 4.—Military authorities, who three weeks ago were skeptical over the return of peace because of the military situation, are convinced that the German army is in a serious condition owing to its inability to shorten its line and produce fresh reserves.

It is pointed out that German casualties this year amount to 2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 are permanent casualties. Last March Germany had eighty fresh reserve divisions, which meant divisions which had not been in line for a month. Now the German reserve consists of fifty divisions, only seven of which have had as much as a fortnight's rest.

HUN CRUELTY STILL SHOWN

Separate Men and Families of Refugees Within Sight of Dutch Border

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NEW RESOLUTIONS FOR STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS

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