

NATIONAL GUARDS NOW IN FRANCE

MEN FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION NOW WITHIN WAR ZONE.

IDENTITY IS NOT DISCLOSED

All Those Who Sailed From United States Arrived Safely and Some Are Already in Training—French Population Give Welcome.

With the American Army in France, National Guardsmen from every state in the Union have arrived in France. It is permitted to be announced. They are among the troops now training, or lately arrived.

While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of units it may be said that all those which sailed from the United States have arrived safely and that some already are in training within sound of the guns on the battle front.

They are showing a spirit in keeping with the purpose to make the American expeditionary force a homogeneous American army in which each division, whether regular, national guard, or national army, cannot be distinguished in efficiency from the others. The former state troops are billeted over a wide area and are pronounced excellent soldiers.

The guardsmen have been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They are scattered somewhat, but as far as possible the units from the same state have been kept close together. They found the regular army had made good preparations for them, and while many are billeted in houses in French towns, others have been quartered in low wooden barracks specially erected.

The troops from the various states have been recognized by the French population and have been welcomed enthusiastically. Many of the units wore the French red, white and blue cockade pinned to their campaign hats. After a sufficient time to rest from the journey, the troops have been set to work training for actual service at the front. In all quarters they are declared to be most enthusiastic and their soldierly qualities have drawn high praise from the French instructors.

For the information of the relatives and families of the men, every one who sailed from the United States has arrived safely in France.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SOUND NOTE OF WARNING

Against Too-Hasty Condemnation of the Bolsheviks.

Washington.—Realization of the great danger of causing a reaction in Russia favorable to the central powers by intervention in the political affairs of the new democracy has caused administration officials here to sound a note of warning against hasty condemnation of the Bolsheviks.

Back of what is described as a tolerant policy in dealing with Russia apparently not only is a purpose to demonstrate faith in the ultimate stabilization of the democracy, but a faint hope that the extremist faction, which is for the moment in control of the seat of government at Petrograd, will refrain from violating Russia's treaty pledges to the entente allies and make a separate peace. So long as there is a possibility that these overtures will fail because of the apparently irreconcilable differences between the Bolshevik peace scheme founded on "no annexations and no indemnities" and the German demands for compensation and "adequate safeguards for the future," it is regarded as bad policy to exert any pressure from the outside at this stage.

An additional reason for maintaining an attitude of watchfulness and reserve in Washington is found in the fact that to meet just such a situation as is developing in Russia is one of the purposes of the inter-allied conference assembled in Paris.

WOULD TURN FACILITIES OVER TO GOVERNMENT

Detroit, Mich.—Approximately 150 automobile manufacturers at a meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here today pledged their support to the government and expressed their readiness to turn facilities over to the government as rapidly as required. In the meantime, it was decided, the manufacturers will keep their organizations intact to conserve the greatest possible strength.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES TO AID IN ADJUSTING LABOR SUPPLY

Washington.—Preparations for greater governmental aid in adjusting labor supply to war needs were put under way by the council of national defense with the appointment of L. C. Marshall, dean of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago, as chief of a newly created section on industrial service. The section will undertake preliminary investigation of the increasing number of labor problems.

It will have four main objects: To determine present and probable future demand for labor in war industries.

To determine in connection with the priorities committee of the war industries board the relative priorities of labor demand.

To arrange for the supplying of the labor force through the department of other governmental or civil agencies.

To determine the needs for dilution of the introduction of labor, and to recommend ways and to recommend.

INTER-ALLIED WAR BOARD BEGINS WORK

CONFERENCE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION IN PARIS THURSDAY MORNING.

M. CLEMENCEAU PRESIDING

Delegates Lose No Time Getting Down to Work, Subdividing into Committees—Many Americans Were Present.

Paris.—The inter-allied conference, which has been called for the purpose of discussing closer unity in the prosecution of the war and co-ordination of resources, opened in the ministry of foreign affairs shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday morning, with 15 nations represented. The French premier, M. Clemenceau, presided and welcomed the delegates.

The Italian representatives were the first to reach the conference hall. They were followed by the envoys of Japan. The American war mission, augmented by Ambassador Sharp, General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims conferred at their hotel headquarters before going to the foreign office, which they reached promptly at ten o'clock. The British delegates came right on the heels of the Americans. There were large crowds outside the hotel where the Americans and British are quartered and also in front of the foreign ministry, but there was no cheering nor demonstration of any kind.

Meetings of the supreme war council in which only France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy are represented, will follow the inter-allied conference. This war council is a permanent body and will deal only with questions relating to military operations on the western front, which now includes Italy. Col. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss will represent the United States at the first meeting of this council.

General Who Smashed the Hindenburg Line



Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, commander of the British Third Army in France, who has smashed a great gap through the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe.

JACK TAR LIVES TO SAVE HIS SCORRADES

Washington.—Osmond Kelly Ingram, of Pratt City, Ala., the gunners' mate lost overboard when a German submarine attacked the American destroyer Cassin in the war zone on October 18, deliberately sacrificed his own life to reduce the risk to his messmates.

HEAVY SHELL STRUCK AMMUNITION WAGON

With the American Army in France—The killing of two American soldiers and the wounding of five others several days ago, was due to a heavy German shell, which hit a loaded ammunition wagon. Some of the men were on the wagon and others were nearby, when the shell, which was a chance shot, struck. Some of the wounded are in a serious condition and all of them are in hospitals.

SOLDIERS ARE USING SHORTER OVERCOATS

With the American Army in France—The uniform of the American soldier is undergoing a further change. A large number of troops have turned in their long overcoats to receive in exchange coats of the same material, but much shorter in length. Because of the perpetual mud it was found the long coats soon became caked and heavy. They stopped about the legs of the soldiers, hindering the free movement of the wearers.

CONGRESSMAN INDICTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Madison, Wis.—Congressman Jno. M. Nelson and his son Byron were indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to violate the registration laws. The son previously had been indicted charged with failure to register. They will be tried in December. Congressman Nelson was charged with advising his son not to register. Young Nelson now is in his father's ranch in Canada. Congressman Nelson is in Washington.

WHERE GREATEST VICTORY WAS WON

Smashing Forward on a 32-Mile Front in an Unexpected Quarter General Haig Surprised the Boes and Won Britain's Biggest Victory of the War.



The battle line (1) extended from the River Scarpe to San Quentin. The entire German line from Bapaume Cambrai road (2) to the Canal du Nord (3) was captured. Noyelles (4) was one of the advanced positions reached by the English.

STRATEGIC POINTS GAINED

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS HAVE REINFORCED ITALIAN LINES ALONG PIAVE.

Italians Have Held on to All Positions Since Drive Ended and in Some Places Have Pushed Enemy Back—Supplies Arrive.

Apparently the peril of the Italian troops guarding the Piave line and the hill country in northern Italy against the Teutonic allies is at an end. Large numbers of British and French reinforcements, infantry and artillery, at last have arrived upon the scene, after days of anxious waiting, in which the Italians have borne the brunt of terrific fighting on both fronts solely on their own shoulders and kept back the enemy from a further invasion of the Venetian plain.

Although scattered everywhere by superior numbers of men and gun power, the Italians have valiantly defended every foot of ground in the hills and along the Piave, and in the former region in recent days actually have taken the offensive against the invaders and pushed them back from strategic points of vantage they had gained under terrific sacrifices in lives.

For eight days the allied reinforcements marched to the rescue, bringing along with them large numbers of guns and huge supply trains. All the troops are declared to be in fine fettle and eager to test their strength against the enemy.

Just where the British and French forces will be thrown into the fray has not been made known, but doubtless large numbers of them will be used to strengthen the Italian front on the north from Lake Garda eastward to the Piave, where the Austro-Germans have been making their strongest efforts to pierce the Italian line.

At last accounts General Byng's British troops before Cambrai were holding in their entirety the Bourlon positions west of Cambrai.

RUSSIAN SECOND ARMY ALSO WANTS ARMISTICE

Petrograd, Saturday.—A congress of the second army, with one dissenting vote, has adopted a resolution approving all the measures promulgated by the council of national commissioners, including the decree for an immediate armistice and peace and favoring the government of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates.

The resolution appeals to all soldiers not to support Premier Kerensky and the provisional government generally "against the people." The most striking passage in the resolution follows:

"On our part we are taking all measures for the removal of counter-revolutionary elements from the commanding personnel of the army, for the immediate democratization of the army and in particular for the transfer of the higher authority in the army to elective bodies."

FRENCH EESTON HONOR ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS

With the American Army in France.—The French war cross has been conferred on the fifteen American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French general commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed on the night of November 2-3. The men were decorated today and were informed that they may keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until Congress gives its authorization.

INSPECTORS ARE NAMED UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT

Washington.—Inspectors for 42 states to enforce the federal explosives law under the supervision of the bureau of mines were appointed by President Wilson. Those of the other states will be named soon. Today's appointments include: North Carolina, Daniel A. McDonald, Charlotte; Tennessee, Albert M. Leach, Clarksville; Virginia, Martha Williams, Pearisburg; South Carolina, William Banks, Columbia.

ALLIED WAR MISSION ASSEMBLES IN PARIS

AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN MISSIONS ARE ALREADY PRESENT.

DISCUSS PROSECUTION OF WAR

Questions for Unified Action Will Occupy Attention—The Situation in Russia—House and Lloyd-George Among Those Present.

The representatives of the chief nations at war with the Teutonic allies are assembling in Paris for the inter-allied conference at which are to be discussed momentous questions for more unified action on the prosecution of the war.

The American, British and Italian missions already have reached the French capital. They are led respectively by Col. E. M. House, David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, and Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier.

In addition to determining a basis for stronger joint action against the enemy countries, the conferees doubtless also will discuss at length the anomalous situation in Russia, where the Bolshevik factions are in control and where German staff officers are reported to be acting as military advisers to the Lenin government. Possibly a most pertinent point in the discussion will be the future attitude of the allied countries toward Russia—whether the situation as it now stands does not place the Bolshevik government and its followers in the category of allies of the central powers.

Inside Russia the unsettled conditions of affairs daily seems to be growing more serious. All communications now has been severed between north and south Russia, even the foreign embassies in Petrograd being unable to get in touch with Odessa and other points to the south. Unofficial advice is to the effect that the Russian northern army is in dire straits.

DIFFICULT FOR REGISTERED MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS

Problem to Head Off Young Men Trying to Avoid Taking Places in Ranks.

Washington.—So-called "slacker commissions," by which men of draft age seek to escape service in the ranks and get officers' places in non-combatant branches of the army, have struck a snag in two general policies laid down by Secretary Baker.

These are, first, that no men of draft age be commissioned unless it is shown clearly that they are better fitted for the special work of which they are called than any civilian beyond the draft age whose services can be secured; second, that no function of the army that can be carried on efficiently with civilians shall be placed on a military footing by commissioning the men needed to supervise the work.

The problem of commissions in the various staff departments of the army that have to do with the supply lines, transportation, construction and a hundred other non-combatant functions of the service is a difficult one. There have been numerous cases of young men of draft age who have obtained commissions in those services and therefore are exempt from the operations of the selective service law under which the fighting troops are being mobilized. It is the desire of Secretary Baker, apparently, to keep this element of the commissioned personnel of the army at a minimum, in justice to the great body of drafted men and to prevent any suggestion that men of draft age have found shelter in the commissioned grades of the non-combatant branches of the service from the liability of service at the front.

HUNGER-STRIKERS ARE RELEASED FROM JAIL

Washington.—Twenty-two hunger striking militants of the woman's party were turned out of the district of Columbia jail with the explanation that their sentences of from 15 days to seven months had been commuted to expire at once. No official statement as to the cause was to be had, but the women were jubilant in the belief that they had succeeded in demonstrating that the jail was not big enough for both them and their keepers.

GYPSIES AND BOOTBLACKS REGARDED AS IDLERS

Baltimore.—The status of Gypsies and bootblacks was established as idlers and they will come under the provisions of the Maryland compulsory work law. Following a conference between Police Marshal Carter and George A. Mahone, state director of the work bureau, a number of Gypsies were rounded up. They declared they had worked and stated that some weeks they earned \$500 as horse dealers and coppersmiths.

BOLSHEVIK IS REPORTED TO BE ALLY OF KAISER

Washington.—Official confirmation of the news from London that German staff officers are in Petrograd acting as military advisers of the Lenin faction probably will be followed promptly by action of the part of the United States and the allies definitely to place the Bolshevik regime in the list of Germany's allies. If the Germans are there all doubt as to the purpose of the Bolsheviks is removed.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED IN MEDITERRANEAN

Washington.—The American steamer Schuykill has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. The navy department was advised that 40 men of her crew had been landed at a Mediterranean port. There was no naval armed guard aboard. Whether there was loss of life was not known here, but it was assumed that the 40 men rescued comprised the Schuykill's full complement.

M'CLURE STIRS STUDENTS

His Address at M. C. University is Powerful Indictment of Germany's War Methods.

Chapel Hill.—Before an audience of students and townspeople that more than taxed the capacity of Gerrard hall, S. S. McClure made the most powerful indictment of German methods of waging war that has ever been given here. He showed conclusively that Germany and Germany alone was responsible for the present war; that England, under Lord Grey's leadership had done all that any nation could do to keep the peace of Europe and that America could not do otherwise than throw in her lot with England and France in helping to make the world safe for democracy.

Perfect attention was given to Mr. McClure for an hour and a half, despite the fact that large numbers were forced to stand in the back of the room and in the gallery. When he had closed the applause was tumultuous and, as the students gathered outside the building, college cheers were given for the speaker.

"If we had stayed out of this war, this would have been the saddest of all Thanksgivings in our history," said Mr. McClure. "Now that we have gone in, this should be the gladderest Thanksgiving in our history."

Continuing, he said it once seemed so hopeless that we really would act the war was so terrible a thing; it is a terrible thing for our boys to go over there, but it would be more terrible not to go.

Editors Pledge Support

Winston-Salem.—The newspapers of North Carolina are solidly back of Col. F. H. Fries, director of the North Carolina war savings committee. This note was expressed in no uncertain terms at the meeting of editors held in this city at the call of Colonel Fries for the purpose of preparing to wage a campaign for war savings certificates. There were present editors of morning and afternoon dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies and monthly publications.

The sentiment of the papers of the state was expressed by Santford Martin, president of the North Carolina Press Association, who officially announced that "there is not a slacker newspaper in North Carolina." Mr. Martin's address was received with much enthusiasm.

Colonel Fries announced that he had called the meeting for the purpose of getting the suggestions, support and co-operation of the newspapers of the state, and while the attendance was not so very large, the enthusiasm and spirit was such that Colonel Fries expressed his great appreciation of the evidence of loyalty to the cause.

Writes About Interned Germans

Salisbury.—In a letter received by Senator Overman from Secretary of War Baker, the secretary says German prisoners held at Hot Springs, N. C., and about whom there has been so much said recently, are under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and that the war department has no jurisdiction or official knowledge concerning them.

The secretary denies the current story that private German prisoners are being paid \$30 a month or anything like that amount, and says that what is being expended on them and also the small amounts being paid commissioned prisoners is to be paid back at the conclusion of the war by the prisoners' own government. This rule of international law is being observed by all present belligerents, says the secretary, including Germany.

Hosiery Mill for Cherryville

Cherryville.—Application has been made for a charter for a hosiery mill for Cherryville. The authorized capital stock is \$400,000 but the company may begin business when \$10,000 has been subscribed, and of this the full amount has already been taken by Messrs. A. B. Cook, of Gastonia, J. W. Kendrick, N. B. Kendrick and M. L. Mauney, of Cherryville. The name given the enterprise will be the Gaston-Hosiery Company. Machinery has been ordered by the promoters that within 60 to 90 days they will be in operation.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS

Robeson farmers have gone "over the top" this year. A change that seems almost impossible has come about among the people of the rural districts since last spring. Many of the farmers grew tobacco and received unheard of prices for their crop and they all grow cotton, which means that they have all got money. There are hundreds of farmers in the county who never had a dollar in a bank before who now have good sized bank accounts.

Christmas Tree for Soldiers

Southport.—The Red Cross chapter at Southport has undertaken the matter of providing a Christmas tree for the soldiers at Fort Caswell and also to provide a Christmas package for every man in the service there. Owing to the fact that there are about 1,000 men to be provided for the chapter will ask other chapters in the state to assist in this matter. The cities from which the soldiers come will especially be asked to contribute. Rev. J. N. Bynum is chairman of the committee in charge.

Killed in Auto Accident

Shelby.—Joe Short, a farmer living near Shelby on Avery McMurry's plantation, was killed when the automobile in which he was riding plunged down a 40-foot embankment at the Weaver bridge of the Shelby-Sharon road. Tom McCoy, owner of the car, a man who runs a local tire vulcanizing plant, was driving. When he rounded the curve he saw he was about to meet a farmer, James Champion, who was riding in a buggy, and rather than strike Mr. Champion, McCoy steered his car down the embankment.

CONFERENCE AT KINGS MOUNTAIN

BISHOP HUGHES READS APPOINTMENTS OF PASTORS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

MEET NEXT AT ASHEVILLE

Blue Ridge-Atlantic Methodist Conference Hears Strong Addresses at Kings Mountain.

Kings Mountain.—At the closing session of the Blue Ridge-Atlantic Methodist Conference, Bishop Hughes read the appointments for the coming year as follows:

Asheville district—J. L. A. Bumgarner, superintendent, Asheville; F. W. Stanton, Asheville; C. T. J. S. Green, Bakersville; T. H. Stamey, Boone; Ray P. Jones, Canton; W. C. Matney, Canton; C. T. W. H. Pless, Clyde; T. J. Freeman, Creston; W. A. Patton, Calhoun; S. W. T. Clark, Etawah; Otis Fraley, Hayesville; J. H. Fine, Lanesburg; W. A. Graybell, Leicester; A. B. Dennis, Montuma; K. L. Hagg, Pisgah; D. L. Earnhart, Pond Mountain; Salvin Sexton, Sylva; G. N. Sloan; Unaka, G. W. Williams.

Coast district—W. S. Moore, superintendent, Charters; C. C. Wallford, Elizabeth City; M. Warden, Hamlet; W. L. Carter, Harkers Island; to be supplied, Hatteras to be supplied, Marshallburg to be supplied, Morehead City; D. W. Hayes, Morehead City; W. Q. A. Graham, Ocracoke; W. F. Miller, Pamplico; P. A. L. Clarke, Pembroke; W. L. Moore, (Pinebluff); G. S. Deland, Blinners; A. B. Fry, Rowland; D. F. Lowery, Troy; C. L. Hawkins, Washington; John Chaney, Whaleyville; J. M. Smith, M. O. Fletcher, president, Washington College; J. M. Gambrell, in school at Athens, Tenn.; J. L. Dennis, field agent conference claimants; permanent fund; J. M. Flower, conference evangelist.

Statesville district—W. J. Flint, superintendent, Ararat; S. N. Bumgarner, Casar; supplied by W. Foster, Gastonia; S. W. Johnson, Harmony; J. M. Wall, Hickory; S. A. Earnhart, Kannapolis; T. E. Pierce, Kings Mountain; B. A. Culp, Misenheimer; C. M. White, Newton; M. A. Matheson, Old Fort; J. H. Gillespie, Thurmond; T. W. Bryant, supply Statesville; Austin Wilson, Tray Hill; D. J. White, supply, Zion; F. C. West, Bessemer City; J. M. Heath, Winston-Salem; to be supplied.

The place of meeting of the next session was called for and Dr. Stanton presented a cordial invitation from the First Church at Asheville, which was accepted by acclamation. Dr. Farmer addressed the conference in the interest of the boards of home and foreign missions.

Following this the conference went into executive session to consider some matters of purely church interest, during which all except members of the body were excused.

War Subject Carolina Day

Raleigh.—The state department of education is sending into every public school district in the state and to private schools as well, the official programs the department has prepared for the observance of North Carolina day on December 4. The program contemplates that the people of the school communities shall be assembled for this observance and the slogan of the programs is conversation, patriotism and service, as Dr. J. Y. Joyner state superintendent, expresses it, "Make, save and serve." The various features of the program impress the causes of the war, the needs of the government and the means of service that are at hand for all the people. In its conception the program is declared to be most opportune and it is believed that the county superintendents and the teachers all over the state will utilize it to their fullest extent as a patriotic duty they owe their counties, the schools and the school communities.

Conditions at Sevier Improve

Camp Sevier, S. C.—The quarantine of the camp, Lieut. Col. A. M. Whaley, divisional surgeon, states, already has resulted in a marked improvement of disease conditions in the camp. The number of cases of measles developing daily has fallen below half what it was when the quarantine was instituted six days ago. The number of pneumonia cases have decreased and deaths from this cause have been very few for the last few days. One new case of meningitis developed during the week.

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