

HEAVY ATTACKS BY GERMANS IN WEST SECOND SESSION CONGRESS BEGINS

BRITISH EVERYWHERE ARE REPORTED TO BE HOLDING LINE FIRMLY.

BIG WAR SESSION IS EXPECTED BY ALL CONGRESSMEN TO BE LENGTHY ONE.

GREAT FORCES OF INFANTRY

BIG CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

Germans Use Masses of Artillery—About Twenty Divisions.—General Byng's Forces Make Gains in Several Places.

Appropriation Estimates Are Received.—Members Say American People Everywhere Favor Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Extremely hard fighting, with the Germans using great forces of infantry in mass formation, is taking place along the southwestern and south-eastern sections of the Cambrai salient.

Washington—Congress reassembled Monday for its second war session. Most of the senate and house members had arrived and arrangements were complete for the first meeting of what promises to be another epochal session. Increased determination of the American people for vigorous prosecution of the war was the message universally brought by the returning members.

In the region of Gonnelleu, La Vacquerie and southward to Vendhuile and northward toward Masnières, battles waged with great fierceness throughout Monday. But with the Germans nowhere successful in breaking the British front. At La Vacquerie they again succeeded in penetrating the village from which they were ejected previously, but a strong counter-attack again turned the scales in favor of General Byng's forces, who threw out the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties on him.

Brief and routine opening session were held by both senate and house. Immediately after convening and appointing committees formally to notify President Wilson and each other that the second session of the sixty-fifth congress in its readiness, adjournment was taken out of respect to members who died during the recess, Senator Hastings of Wisconsin, who was accidentally shot, and Representative Martin, of Illinois.

As in their previous attacks, the Germans used great masses of artillery, but the British forces, everywhere met their onslaughts stoically and at least accounts were firmly holding their line at all points.

Another feature of the opening day was receipt of appropriation estimates, aggregating many billions of dollars, for war and general governmental purposes for the next fiscal year.

Although the Germans in their offensive have been using men reckoned at 20 divisions, the British have been able at several points to regain some of the ground they lost in the initial attack which was delivered with a suddenness similar to that of Byng's big drive toward Cambrai. Sunday night they had gained the eastern edge of the village of Villers-Guislains and driven out the Germans from La Vacquerie. They held this latter position until Monday morning, when they were compelled again to cede it to the enemy, only to take it again later in the day. Southwest of Bourlon village, at the west of Cambrai, the British also have recovered lost terrain.

Revenue legislation will not be taken up immediately, but a deficiency appropriation bill before the holidays to care for unexpected war expenditures is probable. The senate democrats' steering committee and house ways and means committee may meet this week to discuss tentative legislative programs, but no party caucuses or conferences for that purpose are planned.

THIRTEEN BILLION DOLLARS IS ASKED OF CONGRESS

General Who Smashed the Hindenburg Line

Greatest Budget in Nation's History—For Prosecution of War.

Washington—Estimates of more than \$13,500,000,000—the greatest in the nation's history—for the conduct of the government and prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919 were submitted to Congress by the treasury department.

In round figures more than \$11,000,000,000 is for the war alone. Only part will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from liberty bonds.

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.

Deducting an item of \$153,000,000, intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt, and some \$330,000,000 which will be turned back to the treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum for which Congress actually is expected to appropriate is \$13,018,725,595. No previous estimate ever has exceeded two billion.

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Here follows a general statement of the estimates by general headings: Legislative, \$8,026,325. Executive, \$65,329,369. Judicial, \$1,396,190. Agriculture, \$26,458,551. Foreign intercourse, \$6,535,072. Military (army), \$6,615,936,554. Navy, \$1,014,077,503. Indian, \$12,255,210. Pensions, \$157,060,000. Panama canal, \$23,171,624. Public works (practically all fortifications), \$3,504,918,055. Postal service, \$331,818,345. Miscellaneous, \$1,026,208,317. Permanent annual appropriations, \$711,166,825.

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.

Total (cents omitted here and above), \$13,504,357,940. Deduct sinking fund and postal return, \$485,632,345. Total, \$13,018,725,595.

DIFFICULT FOR REGISTERED MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS

Released balloons are brought down in safety—Kansas City, Mo.—Two United States army observation balloons, un-leashed by accident and shot unguided into the air, have been brought to the ground. One, a huge bag of the new French type, escaped from students at Fort Omaha, Neb., and trailing 6,000 feet of steel tethering cable, traveled a spectacular course through Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and thence back into Nebraska, where it was captured.

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.

NO DIRECT DENIAL OF FUEL OR TRANSPORTATION

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Washington.—Curtailment of non-essential industries to save fuel and transportation will be accomplished for the present, at least, almost wholly by indirection. This was made clear in official quarters, where it was indicated there probably will be no direct denial of either fuel or transportation to any industries. The best plan has been decided, is to begin at the top of the list and assure coal and rail movement to the essentials.

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 flopped about the legs of the soldiers, hindering the free movement of the wearers.

WILL ENTER RACE FOR SENATOR HARDWICK'S SEAT.

Atlanta, Ga.—Chairman William J. Harris, of the federal trade commission, will resign at an early date for the purpose of opposing Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, for reelection, according to a statement made public here by Mr. Harris.

BEGIN CURTAILMENT OF NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

Washington.—The government's first move toward curtailing non-essential industries during the war was made when the fuel administration sent to coal producers a preferred list of consumers to serve when filling orders. The list establishes preferential shipment for government orders, railway fuel, household requirements, public utilities, steel plants, coke ovens and munitions plants.

Mob Burns Negro at Stake.

Nashville, Tenn.—A dispatch from Dyersburg, Tenn., says that Ligon Scott, a negro who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a white woman in Dyer county, November 22, was burned at stake on the public square there shortly after noon. The negro was arrested in Jackson, Tenn., late Saturday and was being brought to Dyersburg in an automobile by the sheriff and his deputies when a mob met the officers and relieved them of their prisoner and proceeded to Dyersburg.

JACK TAR LOSES LIFE TO SAVE HIS SCOMRADES

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 16, deliberately sacrificed his own life to reduce the risk to his messmates.

SOLDIERS ARE USING SHORTER OVERCOATS

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WHERE GREATEST VICTORY WAS WON

Smashing Forward on a 32-Mile Front in an Unexpected Quarter General Haig Surprised the Foe 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.

M. CLEMENCEAU PRESIDING DISCUSS PROSECUTION OF WAR

CONFERENCE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION IN PARIS THURSDAY MORNING.

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.

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NATIONAL GUARDS NOW IN FRANCE WALKER PRESIDENT OF STATE TEACHERS

MEN FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION NOW WITHIN WAR ZONE. SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTE ENDS WITH PATRIOTIC RALLY.

IDENTITY IS NOT DISCLOSED ADDRESS BY GOV. BICKETT

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.

MRS. DE SAULLES ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE BY JURY

Required Less Than To Hours—Gets Custody of Son.

Minneapolis, N. Y.—It required but one hour and forty-three minutes for a jury in supreme court here to reach a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Mrs. Bianca de Saullès for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. De Saullès, former Yale football star and clubman, at his home near Westbury, Long Island, the night of August 3.

In the verdict no reference whatever was made to insanity. It was a plea of temporary loss of accountability which formed the basis of the defendant's case. Mrs. de Saullès, who had maintained an air of extreme self-possession throughout the two weeks of the trial, received the verdict smilingly. She shook hands with each of the jurors as they left the box and to each gave a nod of appreciation.

As Mrs. de Saullès left the courtroom, a newspaper photographer touched off a flashlight. The shock of the explosion coupled, with the young woman's heightened nervous tension, caused her to stagger, but she was prevented from falling by Dr. J. Sherman Wight, her physician. She was taken into a nearby room, where she soon recovered.

Mrs. de Saullès' acquittal automatically establishes her as the only legal custodian of her son, John L. de Saullès, Jr., according to her attorneys.

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.

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.

WASHINGTON.—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 work and stated that some weeks they earned \$500 as horse dealers and coppersmiths.

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Prof. N. W. Walker.

Officers of the assembly and local committeemen express themselves as the convention, and with the co-operation of the citizens and organizations of Charlotte toward that end.

Retiring president, A. T. Allen, Superintendent H. P. Harding and others especially commend the hotels for their courtesy to visitors, for their able handling of the large number of transients at a time when all the hotels have been crowded, and declare that the service has been superior on this occasion to that of any previous convention.

To those citizens who opened their homes for the entertainment of guests, public thanks are also given. So well had the committee on accommodation done its work, that there were at least 100 reservations in local homes not assigned to teachers, although delegates were here numbering 1,000 and perhaps more.

The annual business meeting of the assembly was conducted at the First Baptist church at 12 o'clock Friday. A. T. Allen, of Salisbury, the efficient president for the term 1916-17, presided. Following are the officers elected for the year 1917-18: President, N. W. Walker, of Chapel Hill; vice-president, S. B. Underwood, of Greenville; secretary, E. E. Sams, of Raleigh. Members appointed to fill vacancies on the executive committee are: Superintendent A. S. Webb, Miss Mary Arrington and Supt. R. H. Latham.

Special stress was placed by the convention on the need for increased school funds throughout the state. An immediate campaign in the interest of school funds, raising teachers' salaries, and erecting fire-proof buildings, will be substituted at once, and in every possible way pressures will be brought to bear upon the state legislature toward that end. The campaign will include personal contact with state officials, educating the public to the needs, and stimulating interest through every possible medium.

The concluding and crowning feature of the three days' session of the North Carolina Teachers' assembly was the masterly address Friday evening at the First Baptist church by Governor Thomas W. Bickett. It was termed "patriotic night," and the address of the governor, as was that of Dr. Edward K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was an eloquent and convincing appeal for some form of patriotic service and a thorough justification of this country's entry into the present world war.

Governor Bickett, who is always an interesting and able speaker, surpassed himself on this occasion. When his audience was not choking back the tears of tender sympathy excited by some pathetic story or word picture, they were laughing at the speaker's sharp witticisms, or listening with amazement to his scathing denunciation of the slacker and shirker in today's conflict. The governor did not mince terms when he spoke of the failure of any man or woman in this country to accept the war as just, or who are in the slightest degree remiss in their demonstration of patriotism.

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