

SCHOOL BOARDS ASKED TO ATTEND

WANT DEPARTMENT TO BECOME
INTEGRAL PART OF TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark
the Progress of North Carolina People,
Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh.

Ernest efforts are being made by the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly which meets in Charlotte Thanksgiving week, to have a large representation of the school boards of the State in order that this department may be organized as an integral part of the teachers' assembly.

A committee of the teachers' assembly, composed of A. T. Allen, D. F. Giles and E. E. Sams, has written to the members of the school boards of the State bringing this matter to their attention and informing them of the plans for the meeting.

The letter follows:

"The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly is very anxious that a department of school boards be organized as an integral part of the assembly. The teachers of North Carolina have found the meetings of the assembly very helpful in the solution of their own peculiar problems. It is believed that a similar meeting of the board members would be advantageous to all the schools of the State. There are many vital problems relating to the schools that are clearly in the hands of the various boards of the State. A frank discussion of these problems and their various solutions might be the means of avoiding many costly mistakes.

"The welfare of the schools has such a vital relation to the economic welfare of the entire State that it seems to us that the time has come for boards to begin to get away from the idea of local administration of schools and begin to look at the schools from the standpoint of a state-wide—even nation-wide—effort.

"Recognizing this need and the need for closer relation between the board and the teaching force, the committee from the teachers' assembly has been very fortunate in securing the following gentlemen to prepare a program for the department of school boards at the next meeting of the assembly in Charlotte at Thanksgiving: Col. A. H. Boyden, Salisbury, president; Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Jr., Charlotte, vice-president; Mr. C. H. Ireland, Greensboro, secretary.

"We should like to urge every school board member—for city or county—to be present. These gentlemen who are getting together the program will be glad to hear from you and to entertain any suggestion that you may make.

"It is planned for the school boards to meet in joint session with the county superintendents Thursday morning and with the city superintendents Thursday afternoon. At the first of these meetings Supt. P. W. Horne of Houston, Tex., will speak on 'The Relations of Boards to Superintendents and to Teachers.' Separate programs for the department of school boards will be prepared for Friday."

Must Not Charge for Legal Services.

Governor Bickett directed the local exemption boards in North Carolina not to receive or to consider any paper prepared by any attorney-at-law or any other person in connection with any registrant or selected man unless such paper shall contain a statement that the attorney or other person is receiving no charge whatever for service performed in behalf of said registrant or selected man.

Governor Bickett insists that thru the American Bar Association and the North Carolina Council of National Defense adequate steps have been taken to have been needful legal services rendered registrants and selected men without cost to them.

"In every county in the state," says Governor Bickett, "the state attorneys will be called upon by the American Bar Association and by the State Council of National Defense to render legal services, and they will be glad to do it. The attorneys of North Carolina are intensely patriotic and the ninety and nine of them will cheerfully perform these services and regard it as a patriotic privilege to do so."

324 Lives Lost in Fire.

Insurance Commissioner Young says: "In calling attention to my exhibit at the State Fair I was very much surprised at the number of people who told me of the death by fire of their children. Why is it so hard to make our people realize the great loss of life and property in this State each year? In this way 324 lost their lives last year. These are the statistics given by the Board of Health. These lives and \$3,000,000 of property are lost each year, and yet two-thirds is preventable with ordinary care."

Women Told of Club Work.

Special from Winston-Salem.—Following a business session the North Carolina Council of Women's Federated Clubs, after planning for the work for the next six months, adjourned to meet in Raleigh next May.

One of the most interesting features of the council meeting was the address of Mrs. Jane McKimmon, who spoke concerning the ways in which the clubs of the state can help the food administration in its work.

She stated that the aim of Henry A. Page, state food administrator, and the county administrators, is not to cut down supplies, but rather utilize what is now being wasted of the most desirable foods that are needed by the soldiers abroad. Attention was called to the substitution of corn meal for flour, and the fact referred to that wheat bread was the chief article of food in both France and England, and that it was especially important that the soldiers have plenty. Substitutes for meat, sugar and other things were discussed.

Mrs. McKimmon urged the club women to adopt the program outlined by the department at Washington for the conservation of food, and referred to the splendid co-operation the county demonstrators were giving to the work. In referring to the work of the canning clubs the fact was made known that over 7,000,000 cans of food had been put up this year in the state. Asheville's community canneries produced 10,000 cans. Gastonia girls canned 30,000 and Durham 33,000. Raleigh successfully operated canneries at two mills and at the high school building, and also did a great work among the colored people.

Asheville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem will be organized in the state demonstration work together with other cities in the state on the same plan as the county organizations.

Form of Pledge Card.

The pledge card which each housewife in the State is asked to sign this week is simple, imposing no onerous or impossible obligation upon the signer. It reads as follows:

"To the Food Administrator:
"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administration in my home, in so far as my circumstances permit.
"Name
"Street or R. F. D. No.
"City State
"There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home."

The home instruction card, which contains in a nutshell the suggestions and advice of the Food Administration, with a clear and succinct explanation of the "wherefore," will be presented to every housewife, even to those who do not sign the pledge cards. Those who do sign the pledge cards will be entitled to receive also a membership card in the Food Administration.

Big Swine Show at Pinehurst.

What will be one of the largest swine shows yet held in North Carolina is the Berkshire congress held in connection with the Sandhill fair at Pinehurst November 22 and 23. This meeting, which has the backing of the American Berkshire Association, will probably have the largest premium list for hogs to be offered in the South during the year. Mr. F. S. Springer, of Springfield, Ohio, secretary of the Berkshire Breeders' Association, and Mr. J. E. Dodge, of the Holt farm, Lowell, Mass., will be present.

Mr. L. E. Frost, editor of The Berkshire World, will also be on hand. Approximately \$700 in premiums will be awarded for 21 classes in which Berkshires may be entered. On the day of the sale, November 24, 50 high-class pure bred Berkshires consigned by the most noted breeders of the United States will be sold at public auction. According to Mr. Clyde Davis, secretary of the Sandhill fair, enough information has already been obtained to indicate that the show and sale will be a complete success. Several prominent speakers will be present.

Sale of Wine Legal.

The supreme court again upheld the legality of the sale of domestic wine in quantities not less than 2 1/2 gallons, in sealed packages or crates, on the premises where it was manufactured.

The question came to the court in two cases—State vs. J. M. Hicks and State vs. M. J. Jeffreys—and one opinion, written for the court by Associate Justice Brown, was made to cover the entire situation.

According to the facts in the case, the defendants purchased from one Michael in Orange county 2 1/2 gallons of grape wine each, in sealed jars, the purchase and delivery taking place on the premises of the said Michael.

Farmers' Union Meeting Nov. 14-15.

The annual convention of the North Carolina Farmers' Union will be held at Winston-Salem on November 14-15, the dates originally announced. The change is made on account of the fact that the state congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be in session in Winston-Salem on November 18, and the hotels of the city will be unable to accommodate both conventions at the same time. The farmers will therefore meet on the dates originally set.



1—American troops in France unloading machine guns, which they are now manning in the first line trenches; the mules are used to haul the guns to the front. 2—Col. Dan T. Moore of the field artillery who, when an aide to President Roosevelt, blinded the colonel in one eye in a boxing match. 3—Count George von Hertling, Bavarian premier, who has been appointed German Imperial chancellor. 4—Night photograph of an Australian siege battery in operation.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italian Armies Drawn up Behind
Tagliamento River to Fight
Teutonic Invaders.

ALLIES RUSH TO THE RESCUE

Cadorna's Losses Severe But United
Nation Supports Him—Germans
Lose More Ground in Flanders
—American War Taxes
Become Effective—
More Luxburg Plot-
ting Exposed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great Austro-German drive into northeastern Italy, and the magnificent resistance to the invasion organized by General Cadorna backed by a united and thoroughly aroused country held the center of the war stage last week. For strategic reasons, the Italian general staff would not permit publication of full details of the operations, but this much is known: The northern Italian army, the weakest of all, was broken by a furious surprise attack while feint attacks were being made further south; the First army, and in turn the Third, being outflanked, were compelled to fall back across the Isonzo and into the Friuli plains. The Third army, under the command of the duke of Aosta, retreated in orderly fashion and saved all its guns and material, but the others lost about 180,000 men and 1,500 guns, and immense quantities of stores were destroyed to keep them from falling into the enemy's hands. Generally speaking, the retreat was conducted in a masterful way and the armies fell back to the Tagliamento river, while the rear guards delayed the pursuing Teutons and the cavalry harassed them. Meanwhile the Germans were trying hard to break through the Carnic Alps in order to turn the left flank of the Tagliamento line, but the troops in the passes at last accounts were holding them fairly well. In case they should give way, Count Cadorna had a second line of defense ready along the Piave river.

The first impetuous and almost unimpeded rush of the Austro-German forces had died down by Thursday, when the center of their line had advanced to within four miles of the Tagliamento northwest of Udine. By that time they were in contact with the Italians at many points and were meeting with stubborn resistance, which was giving Cadorna opportunity to consolidate his defenses and to restore complete order and discipline.

Some large units of the Italian army made a stand on the left bank of the Tagliamento, but the Teutons penetrated their line, captured the bridge head positions at Codroipo and Dignano, and took 60,000 more prisoners. The two main forces then faced each other on opposite sides of the river.

Italy United, Allies Helping.

If Germany hoped by this invasion to weaken Italy's war spirit and to cause internal dissension, it was badly fooled, for the opposite has come about. All factions sprang instantly to the support of the government, all reserves were called to the colors immediately, hundreds of convalescent officers pleaded to be sent back to their commands, and from all parts of the kingdom supplies, munitions and men were rushed to the front, every means of transportation being utilized solely by the military authorities.

Perhaps most important of all, in the long run, was the effect on the allies of Italy. Great Britain and France at once began hurrying reinforcements—men and guns—into Italy, and America, without a moment's hesitation, cast aside all export restrictions in favor of the invaded country, and permitted her to take whatever materials she wanted. We also arranged to give Italy a large amount of shipping to assist her own merchant marine in taking over the needed supplies, and extended to her a new credit of \$250,000,000. It is said Italy had long been asking for munitions from

the allies, though this is denied by the London press. However, the military leaders of the entente are now awake to the importance of the Italian front, and there are indications that they will concentrate much of their efforts there during the winter, when operations in Flanders must necessarily be halted. This will be in accordance with the advice of an Italian general given many months ago and hitherto ignored. The question of a joint allied war council to direct operations on all fronts is made more imperative by the Italian affair and may be settled at the coming conference in Paris. Everyone admits that lack of teamwork has been responsible for most of the reverses the allies have suffered.

It is expected that Germany will now make a new suggestion of peace, as she has done after each of her successful drives, and also it is expected that the allies will reject it with scorn, as in the past.

In Russia the peace agitation is dying down because of the German operations in the Gulf of Riga and the peril of the Gulf of Finland ports and of Petrograd. The crisis there served to strengthen the hands of the Kerensky government, and even the extreme Socialists and other radical factions are urging the army to resist further German advances. There was little fighting on the Russian front last week, and the German fleet apparently had abandoned or postponed its plans to enter the Gulf of Finland.

Good Gains in Flanders.

Attention must not be wholly diverted from the western front by the invasion of Italy. There was desperate fighting in Flanders, in the course of which the French and British, with the efficient aid of the Belgian troops, made some very important gains. In the swamps south of Dixmude the French and Belgians took Merckem peninsula and the village of Luyghem. A little farther south the British kept up their attacks on the part of the Passchendaele ridge still held by the Germans, and the Canadians led in the offensive which carried them almost into the town itself. Further progress on this line will probably result in the capture of Roulers, an important rail center only six miles northeast of the ridge and already dominated by the British guns.

Along the Aisne and in the Verdun region the French successfully withstood all the attacks of the crown prince and inflicted heavy losses on him.

The allied aviators were especially busy during the week, dropping many tons of explosives on munition factories, depots, railway stations, aerodromes and all other military objectives within their reach. They do not seem yet to have started on a campaign of retaliatory raids on German towns, but that may come quickly, since Germany on Wednesday night sent some thirty airplanes in seven groups across the water to bomb London and other parts of England. Also the German aviators made a few more raids on Nancy.

In Africa and Mesopotamia the British made considerable progress last week, and they also announced the capture of Beersheba in Palestine.

Count George von Hertling, prime minister of Bavaria, has been appointed German chancellor, but seems to have well grounded fears that he cannot control a majority of the reichstag. He is fully acceptable only to the Catholic center group. Helfferich resigned as vice chancellor and was succeeded by Friedrich von Payer, a progressive.

Another U. S. Transport Torpedoed.

On Thursday the navy department announced that another American transport, the Finland, had been struck by a torpedo when homeward bound. No one aboard was injured and the vessel was so little hurt that she returned to port under her own power.

The sinking of the Antilles brought about an announcement from Secretary Daniels that hereafter naval crews will man all transports carrying American soldiers to France. The report of the British admiralty showed a marked falling off in the number of submarine victims for the week.

sunk, and that the German claims as to tonnage sunk by submarines are grossly exaggerated. In the course of his address he said he could see no signs of an early peace.

No news of importance came from the sector where General Pershing's men are on the front line. The first member of the expedition to be wounded in the trenches was a lieutenant of the signal corps. His injuries were not serious.

American War Taxes in Effect.
November 1 brought to the American people a sharper realization of the financial burdens of the war, for on that day the following war taxes became effective:

On admissions to all places of amusement except religious and charitable entertainments and shows whose maximum charge is 5 cents and outdoor shows in amusement parks charging 10 cents or less, 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof. Children under twelve charged flat tax of 1 cent.
On dues of all clubs with dues of \$12 per year or more, except fraternal orders on the lodge system, 10 per cent of amount of dues.
On all freight, 3 per cent.

One cent for every 20 cents or fraction thereof for express packages.
Railroad and boat fares, except season and commutation tickets for 30 miles or less or individual fares of 35 cents or less, 8 per cent of amount.

On seats, berths and staterooms on cars or boats, 10 per cent.
On oil delivered by pipe line, 5 per cent of charge.
On telephone, telegraph or radio message costing 15 cents or more, 5 cents per message.

On all the insurance, 8 cents for each \$100 of new insurance, except industrial insurance for \$500 or less, which bears 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. For each dollar or fraction thereof of fire, marine, inland or casualty insurance, 1 cent.

On cigars, 25 cents to \$7 per thousand; on cigarettes, 80 cents to \$120 per thousand; on tobacco and snuff, 5 cents per pound; on cigarette papers, one-half to 1 cent per hundred.

The increased postal rates went into effect on November 2.

Food Prices Under Control.

On the other hand, Thursday was welcomed by the consumer, for then it was that the licensing of wholesale grocers and other food producers went into effect. This is supposed to bring about a considerable reduction in the prices of the nation's food, for Mr. Hoover and his aids fix the wholesale prices, and then control the retailers by not permitting wholesalers to sell to those who seek to obtain extortionate prices from the consumers. The whole thing is very complicated and will require several weeks to get into smooth running order, but it promises to be effective. All citizens are requested to report any instances of "profiteering," and these will be attended to promptly.

The licensing system was applied also to the live stock and packing industries, the government thus assuming control of the nation's meat business with the intention of reducing prices and conserving supplies.

The nation has entered heartily into the spirit of meatless and wheatless days, only pro-Germans and the almost equally culpable selfish ones refusing to deny themselves to that extent for the benefit of the common cause of civilization.

Another good step taken by Mr. Hoover was the closing of the Elgin board of trade, which for half a century has been arbitrarily fixing butter prices for the country.

Another Luxburg Exposure.

Secretary Lansing last week published two additional telegrams sent by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office, revealing plainly Germany's aims to overthrow the Monroe doctrine and obtain a foothold in South America, especially South Brazil, as the first step in subjugating the entire continent. Luxburg alluded to the people of South America as "halls under a thin veneer." Both Argentina and Chile may now be forced to declare their attitude.

The federal trade commission has issued regulations under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States. The order affects some 20,000 articles, including salvarsan and other drugs, dyestuff formulas and important mechanical devices.

LITERARY MEETING NOV. 20-21

Many Notable Speakers Will Address
Association at Meeting
in Raleigh.

Raleigh.—The eighteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association, according to announcement made by Secretary R. D. W. Cotnam, will be held in Raleigh November 20-21. The program is being rapidly rounded out. One of the principal speakers will be Dr. Paul B. Barringer, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a native North Carolinian, and for many years chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. He will speak on the evening of November 20 on "The Influence of Adverse Conditions on the Early History of North Carolina."

Another prominent speaker will be Dr. G. H. Hunt, of the state department at Washington. He has been for many years a high official in the department of state and has written an authorized history of the organization, development and duties of the state department. His subject will be "The State Department," with special reference to the important functions of the department in the present conditions of world affairs.

The general program for the two days will be with reference especially to war-time problems, especially problems that arose during the civil war as they may apply to the present war with Germany. Dr. D. H. Hill will lead the discussion of American civil war problems on Wednesday. Dr. E. W. Knight, of the Wake county public schools, will discuss "The Influence of the Civil War on Education in North Carolina." There will be a paper by Dr. William H. Glasson, of Trinity college, on "The South's Pensions and Relief Provisions for the Soldiers of the Confederacy."

Red Cross Workers at Raleigh.

Raleigh.—The North Carolina state convention of Red Cross workers was a busy one. Dr. H. Westray Battle, of Asheville, presiding for the most addresses by Joseph G. Logan, civilian relief director for the southern division, and Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, Nashville, Tenn., the "New Red Cross."

There was a general conference in which the reports from the county organizations showed most creditable work, those not yet thoroughly organized pledging immediate and effective activities in getting the women of the counties thoroughly interested. The afternoon session included an address on the Red Cross supply service by Lindsay Hopkins, director of that bureau for the South, and an address by Miss Jane Van De Verde, of the nursing bureau, of which she is the director for the South. The work of the Junior Red Cross was presented by William A. Ellis.

In speaking on "North Carolina" Governor Bickett told the women at the state Red Cross conference, with a distinct note of pride, that this state raised fully the \$1,500,000 asked of it for the Red Cross work, bought more than \$26,000,000 of the \$27,000,000 second Liberty bonds allotted to her, registered 103 per cent of her manhood for war service, compared with the estimate of the government on population and that, with gratification, he turned over to the movement more than 9,000 volunteers, no state in the union having sent more in proportion to population. The governor told the women that this war is especially vital to them.

The state convention has proven a most successful one in every respect, according to enthusiastic expressions by directing Red Cross experts.

Editor of Dunn Guide Dead.

Dunn.—Editor J. P. Pittman, of the Weekly Guide, passed away at 6:30 o'clock. He had been seriously ill for ten days. He was 48 years old. He came to Dunn in 1894 and became associated with George K. Grantham and E. F. Young in the newspaper work. He purchased the Times in 1896 from the above named gentlemen, since which time he has been actively engaged in the newspaper work in Dunn. He was a Missionary Baptist and active in his church work, and was a strong factor in the upbuilding of the town and community, always taking his stand on the moral side of all questions.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

When all the returns from the 100 counties are in, the woman's committee of the state liberty loan expects to have a total of \$5,000,000 or more as a result of the campaign last week. Mrs. R. H. Latham, executive secretary for North Carolina, announces that already \$4,843,190 has been reported from only 48 of the counties in the state, all of these not being complete reports.

Winter visitors are beginning to arrive at Southern Pines.

Reports coming in to the office of A. W. McAlister, state fuel administrator, show that many cities of the state are providing a municipal wood yard in some form. Greensboro decided to buy and store a quantity of wood for emergency, but will not saw and split the wood nor deliver it, except in charity cases. Many of the smaller towns of the state are buying moderate quantities of wood.

The double track of the Southern railway has been laid to Bessemer City.

Shelby has been suffering a sugar famine for several days.