

GOVERNOR ISSUES Y. M. C. A. APPEAL

CALLS ON PEOPLE OF STATE TO
OBSERVE WEEK FOR BIG WAR
WORK.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

A proclamation was issued by Governor Bickett setting aside the week of November 11-19, as Army Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign Week, urging every citizen to contribute liberally to this cause. North Carolina's allotment for the campaign is \$300,000. Already the state has been divided into districts and the wheels of organization started in district, county and city in order that there may be no lost motion when the campaign begins.

The proclamation by Governor Bickett reads:

"The people of North Carolina have been called upon to contribute \$300,000 to the national fund of \$35,000,000 for the support of the Young Men's Christian Association in the work it is doing among our soldiers at home and abroad.

"In view of the service being rendered by the army and navy war work council for the moral and military efficiency of the soldiers and sailors of our country, in training camp and at the front, and among our allies in the great struggle for world-wide democracy;

"Now, therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby set apart and proclaim November 11th to 19th, 1917, as Army Y. M. C. A. War Work Campaign Week. During this period I earnestly urge and request that every citizen do his duty by contributing liberally to this cause of safeguarding and giving happiness to the nation's youth in arms. I especially urge all pastors and church leaders and members of churches of all denominations and of all creeds to co-operate in this campaign. I also earnestly request that all people who are not members of any church, but who believe in the cause for which America is fighting, devote their best energies to this campaign to the end that North Carolina may do its full share of the work that must be done in order that the national fund may be raised."

Bickett Visits Camp Sevier.

Special from Camp Sevier, S. C.—Hon. Thomas Walter Bickett, governor of North Carolina, was the guest of North Carolina troops at this camp last Friday and Saturday. The governor and his party were the guests of Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, commanding the 60th infantry brigade, composed of North Carolina troops, on a trip over the camp. At lunch the party was entertained by Col. W. S. Minor 120th infantry (3rd North Carolina). Among others, Col. Minor's guests were Governor and Mrs. Bickett, Gen. L. W. Young, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. L. Faison, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Brig. Gen. G. G. Gately, Col. and Mrs. J. Van B. Metts, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Gardner and Col. and Mrs. Albert L. Cox.

At three o'clock the 60th infantry brigade was reviewed by the governor, the review being held on the infantry parade grounds. Immediately following the review the governor spoke.

Col. Albert L. Cox, commanding the 113th field artillery, formerly First North Carolina field artillery, entertained at dinner in honor of the governor.

This is the first visit the North Carolina chief executive has made to Camp Sevier and he planned to remain over Saturday.

"The Russian collapse is the colossal tragedy of ignorance," said Governor Bickett of North Carolina. A newspaper correspondent asked Governor Bickett, who had on several occasions said he believed the war would end in the autumn of 1918, if he still believed the war would end next year.

"I think that I am, by all the laws of logic, entitled to a rehearing on that question," he said. "At that time I had not anticipated the total collapse of Russian military power. This revolution, which means the collapse of Russia, is the colossal tragedy of ignorance. They are destroying the very thing they ask for—peace. What peace can they have with Germany? What value is a peace with Germany? The German could go into Russia any morning before breakfast and clean them up, which they would have done had it not been for the allies."

Red Cross Seals Are Ready.

For the reason that Christmas packets must be sent by the Red Cross chapter to the soldiers not later than November 15, and again for the reason that every packet will be expected to carry one or more Christmas messages through Red Cross Christmas seals, the sale of seals was allowed to begin this year November 8. This was the order of Dr. L. B. McBrayer, executive secretary of the state Red Cross commission, to all agents or chairmen of local Red Cross seal committees.

North Carolina Day, Dec. 14.

North Carolina day will be celebrated this year in the public schools of the state on December 14.

The state superintendent of public instruction is hard at work on the program of the celebration in each great patriotic celebration in each public schoolhouse of the state for the stimulation of thrift, conservation, and patriotic service among the children and among all the people of the community, and for the general dissemination of information about the great state and national movements for thrift, conservation, and patriotism, and the reasons therefor, and the aims and purposes thereof.

The entire program will be built around the three ideas of thrift, conservation, and patriotism. The slogan of the program will be "To make, to save, to serve." The active co-operation of all patriotic organizations of the state and county—the food conservation boards, councils of defense, the Red Cross, etc., with the educational forces in each county and school district, will be enlisted for making North Carolina Day a powerful agency this year for the promotion and advancement of the patriotic purposes for which all of these organizations are unselfishly working.

The chairman of the state council of defense, the secretary of the state historical commission, and the state food administrator, are co-operating with the state superintendent of public instruction and the state department of education in the preparation of the program.

In such a celebration of North Carolina Day at every public schoolhouse—the logical and social center of every community—with the active and sympathetic co-operation of all the educational and patriotic organizations of state, county and community can be reached a splendid climax to the activities of the past months for the promotion of thrift, conservation, and patriotism.

Forming Safety Leagues in State.

To stop the immense loss in life and property from fires and accidents in North Carolina, Insurance Commissioner J. R. Young is organizing Safety Leagues in every schoolhouse in the State.

The objects of the leagues, as outlined in the constitution, are:

"1. To reduce the 'fire waste' in North Carolina and its loss of life and property.

"2. To teach every man, woman, and child that the annual loss amounts to over three millions of dollars in property and about 300 lives, and many maimed and ruined for life.

"3. To let the people know that our Insurance Commissioner says over 60 per cent of this awful destruction of life and property is due to ignorance and carelessness alone, and is easily preventable.

"4. To study the causes of fires and accidents, and keep the subject before our people, especially the young, until every one shall regard it as a patriotic duty to prevent them."

School children and every man and every woman willing to aid in the up-building and the safeguarding of the State of North Carolina and her people are eligible for membership. All members will take a pledge which reads:

"I am for safety, and pledge myself to aid in the protection of life and property from fires and accidents, and will endeavor to influence others to do the same."

The first Safety League was organized at the Richlands school. The Federation of Women's Clubs is taking up the matter and the civics departments of the various clubs are working for the organization of leagues in the schools.

State College Doing Its Share.

Coincident with the great Liberty loan campaign waged so successfully at the state college was a campaign of equal importance to the students of the state college. In this campaign, nearly 95 per cent of all the students and 98 per cent of the faculty cheerfully contributed their part to the million dollar "Friendship War Fund" being raised by the college students of America.

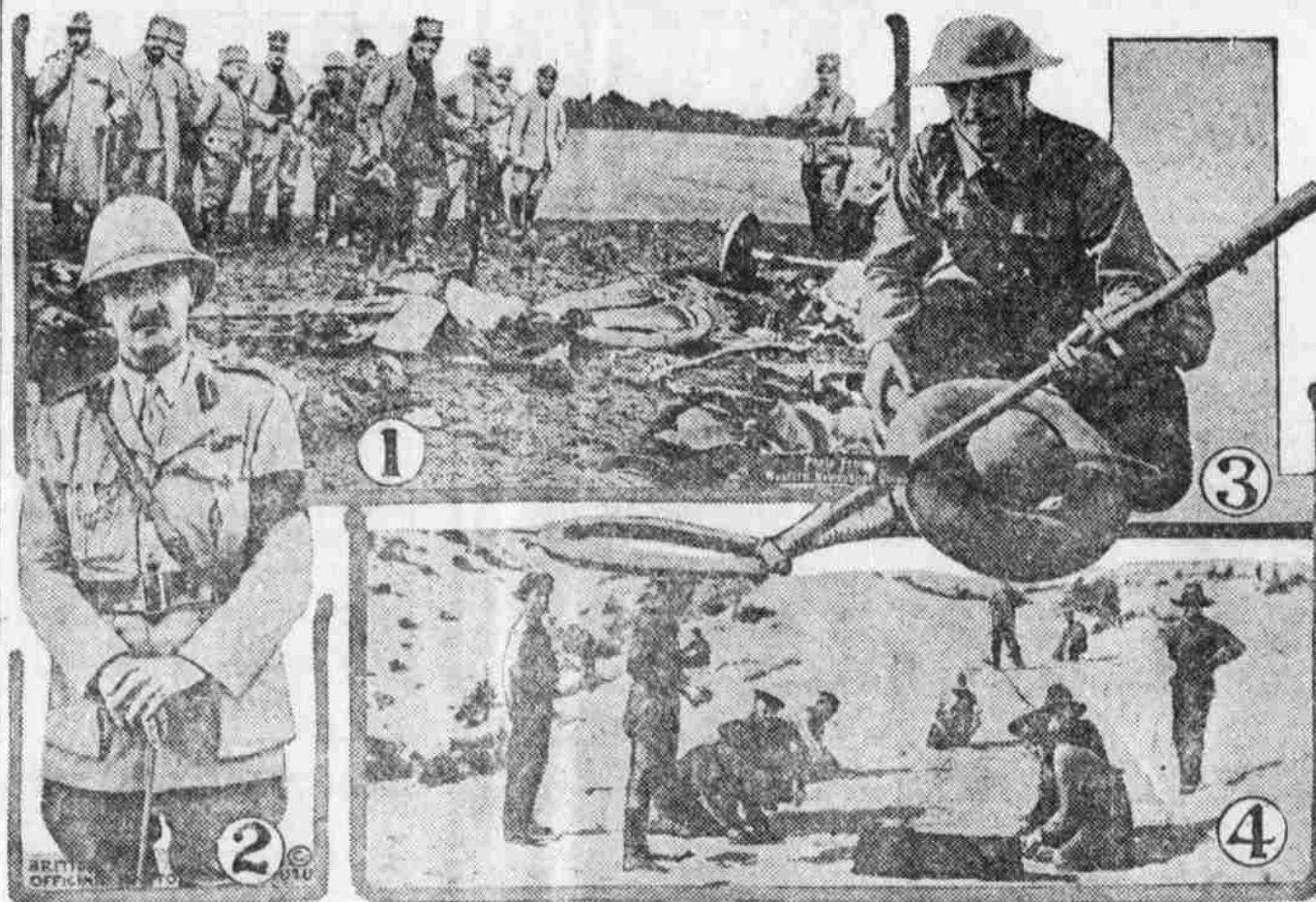
Cotton Acreage Reduced.

A reduction of forty per cent in the cotton acreage of the state this year is shown in the ginning report just released by the census bureau. Against 251,164 bales ginned in the same period during 1916, the report shows that only 151,331 bales have been ginned this year.

In some few counties, the report shows a surprisingly heavy increase and in others a tremendous reduction. In Robeson county 23,931 bales were ginned this year against 14,929 in 1916 and in Scotland 4,697 more bales were ginned this year than last. Less than a twenty per cent crop has been ginned in Halifax county this year compared with the same period in 1916. In Camden county only 98 bales have been ginned this year against 1,621 in 1916.

\$40,000 Worth of Red Cross Seals.

North Carolina will be expected to sell \$40,000 worth of Red Cross Christmas seals this year in the program of the American Red Cross and National Tuberculosis Association to triple the total of sales for the nation recorded last Christmas. It is planned to sell \$3,000,000 worth of stamps with which to meet the demands for anti-tuberculosis agencies in the nation, he year before the total was \$1,033. In the campaign this year, the sale plan will be largely adopted.



1—Wreckage of two German airplanes and bodies of the pilots, brought down on the west front. 2—Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, who has taken Beersheba and Gaza. 3—Captured German flamethrower or liquid fire projector. 4—British engineers laying a wire road across the Sinai desert for the advance on Gaza and Jerusalem.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Kerensky and His Government Overthrown by Maximalists Led by Lenine.

PRO-GERMANS RULE IN RUSSIA

Immediate Peace First on Their Program—Retreat of Italians Continues—British Take Highly Important Passchendaele Ridge—America's War Mission to Paris.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kerensky and the provisional government of Russia have fallen; the Maximalists led by Nikolai Lenine, pro-German agitator, are in the saddle; the premier has fled and five or more of the members of his cabinet are under arrest; immediate peace with the central powers will be offered by the extreme radicals in control. Such is the dispiriting news that comes from the Slav republic, so called. Chaos exists there and a long continued reign of anarchy is the prospect.

The only hopeful feature of the situation is that, as Ambassador Bakhmeteff says, the revolt is a revolt of the few against the many. The Maximalists control Petrograd and probably the fortress of Kronstadt, but they have all Russia to reckon with, and especially the Cossacks, who have no sympathy with the plan to make a separate peace with the central powers. M. Bakhmeteff feels sure that the majority of the Russians who followed Kerensky are with the provisional government heart and soul, understand that Russia's freedom can be assured only by the defeat of Germany by the allies, and will fight to the end. The spirit prevailing in Petrograd, he asserts, is not representative of the Russian spirit as a whole.

Loyal Women Fight the Rebels.

Of all the armed forces in and about the capital it appears that the women's battalion alone remained loyal to the government. It was stationed at the winter palace and when that building was attacked by the cruiser Aurora and the guns of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, it fought as bravely as possible until overwhelmed and compelled to surrender. The battle lasted four hours and was spectacular. The rebels brought up armored cars to aid in overcoming the resistance of the heroic women. There was no chance to call other loyal troops to Petrograd, for the leaders of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates had seized the posts and telegraphs.

The rebel congress was convened Wednesday night, the officers elected including Lenine and Leon Trotsky. Several proclamations were issued, one of them stating the program of the new authority to be:

"First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.

"Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietorial lands to the peasants.

"Third—The transmission of all authority to the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates.

"Fourth—The honest convocation of a constitutional assembly."

It is believed in London that Kerensky will re-establish the provisional government in Moscow and that the Soviet will not be strong enough to hold out long against him. For the present, however, the pro-Germans have the upper hand.

Italians Retreat to the Livorno.

As had been expected, Count Cadorna did not attempt to make a long stand on the Tagliamento river line against the on-sweeping Austro-German armies, but fell back last week to the Livorno, twelve to eighteen miles west. The enemy followed closely, and the prospect was that the Italians would speedily be forced back to the Piave, where their main armies already were being established. Cadorna issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory north and east of the Po and Minco rivers, so he may consider the possibility of carrying his retreat much farther than the Piave. Whether this will be necessary evidently depends on the speed with which France, Great Britain and America can get men, guns and supplies to the Italian front. Guns and supplies especially are called for by the Italians.

The victory of the Germans in Italy will be far from complete unless they can capture Venice. The German commanders already have hinted that they will attack that city from the air, and naval operations against it are more than possible in the immediate future. As was said before, the invasion served to bring about a swift union of all factions in Italy, and the government, while realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, is confident that the enemy will fail to accomplish their military object as they have their political object. The Italian armies are maintaining order and discipline and are cheerful, and the rear guards are fighting valiantly to retard the advance of the Teutons.

British Gain Passchendaele Ridge.

Sir Douglas Haig's periodical drive in Flanders, which is becoming a regular weekly feature, accomplished most important results last week, when the Canadians succeeded in taking the village of Passchendaele and the ridge of the same name which dominates the country to the east. The drive was made under most adverse conditions, the ground being flooded by torrential rains, but the British barrage fire was perfect and the infantry followed it so closely that the Germans in their concrete dugouts and pill boxes were stormed before they had time to get into action. This advance brought Roulers under the guns of the British, and their aviators also began bombing that town with deadly effect.

Following up the retreating crown prince's army north of the Aisne, the French reached the south bank of the Ailette, but the Germans maintained their line on the other side of that stream by heavy and continuous artillery fire. Elsewhere on the French front all enemy attacks were successfully repulsed.

General Allenby reported that his troops in Palestine advanced beyond Beersheba with splendid dash and endurance and that on Wednesday he captured Gaza from the Turks. The German U-boats found one American victim in the patrol boat Alcedo, which was torpedoed and sunk in British waters, going down in four minutes after being struck. Lieut. John T. Melvin and 20 men were lost. The Alcedo was formerly the private yacht of G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia. She carried a crew of seven officers and 85 men. The American merchant steamer Rochester also was destroyed by a torpedo, at least four men losing their lives. An American freighter arriving at an Atlantic port reported that her gun crew sank a German submarine that attempted to torpedo her in the Mediterranean.

American Patrol Boat Torpedoed.

In general, the British admiralty report showing that only eight British vessels of more than 1,000 tons had been sunk, and four smaller vessels. This is the smallest number of victims for any week since unrestricted submarine warfare began.

Von Hertling May Not Last.

Count von Hertling isn't likely to be German chancellor for very long, for unless he yields to the demands of the radicals, they intend to introduce a resolution of lack of confidence as soon as the reichstag reconvenes on November 22. The count seems to have fallen under complete control of the militarists and junkers and is now threatening the radicals with a military dictatorship unless they drop their claim that one of their number should be appointed vice chancellor. The reichstag majority, with which the count solemnly announced the other day he would now work in harmony, is in danger of breaking up, with the result of a union of the national liberals and the conservatives. Such a coalition would have a bare majority and would be subjected to constant attack by the Socialists. The prospect of a political truce, it is admitted, is remote.

Japan and America Agree.

The Budapest papers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, or agreement of the two kingdoms to unite under one emperor though having separate parliaments, will be renewed provisionally for two years. The alliance, originally signed in 1897, is supposed to be subject to renewal every ten years.

Viscount Ishihara's Mission to the United States Has Been Successful.

Japan is guaranteed her price for more active participation in the war. The American government has agreed to recognize Japan's special interests in China and to permit the shipment to Japan of the supplies of iron and steel that she needs. In return, Japan will furnish a great amount of tonnage for transport purposes, will get into action her warships, numbering about a hundred and already mobilized, and probably will send an army to Europe. Italy is asking that Japanese troops be called over to help repel the invading Teutons.

Though Japan's special interests in China are to be recognized because of contiguity, both nations agree to maintain the open door and the territorial sovereignty of China.

Socialists Lose in Elections.

Emperor William met a notable defeat in the United States last Tuesday, when in Chicago and New York the Socialists were thoroughly whipped at the polls. Supporting the Socialist nominees for judges in Chicago and for mayor and other city officials in New York, were all the forces of pro-Germanism, pacifism and disloyalty, and though they cast a disgracefully large vote, the defeat administered to them was decisive.

These elections were looked upon, and rightly, as a test of the loyalty of the two largest cities in the country. Most of the Socialist candidates were openly anti-war men and some of them in their pre-election utterances came dangerously near the treason mark. Hence the victory of loyalty and patriotism is cause for genuine rejoicing.

John F. Hylan, Tammany Democrat, was elected mayor of New York and the state gave a large majority in favor of woman suffrage. In Ohio, however, the women lost.

House Heads U. S. War Mission.

Upon their arrival in a British port the administration announced the names of the members of the American war commission sent to take part in the great conference of the allies in Paris. Col. E. M. House is the chairman and spokesman for the president on questions concerning the general conduct of the war. The other members are Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury; Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board; Bainbridge Colby, member of the shipping board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of Food Administrator Hoover; Thomas N. Perkins, member of the priority board; and Gordon Auchincloss, chief secretary of the commission.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement that makes it clear that the allies realize that many of their reverses have been due to lack of team work, and that one of the chief aims of the conference will be to bring about unity of action. For its part, the United States seeks to determine just how its own power and material resources can be used to greatest advantage to defeat the common enemy. Mr. Lansing laid especial emphasis on the fact that the conference is a war conference and nothing else. The administration is not expecting an early peace, and is making all preparations for a long conflict.

A NORTH CAROLINA MILL LEADS NATION

ERLANGER MILL VILLAGE STEPS
TO FRONT WITH GARDENING
RECORD.

GARDENS PRODUCE \$11,000

Under Supervision of U. S. Bureau of
Education Eight Thousand Dollars
Have Been Saved.

Lexington.—The Erlanger mill village steps to the front with a gardening record that beats the United States according to all available statistics for the year 1917. Under the supervision of Miss Linda Clement, a United States department of agriculture expert, this village entered the mill garden contest conducted under the eye of Dr. P. P. Claxton, of the United States bureau of education. The records have been counted up at Erlanger and the net results was a saving of eight thousand dollars in garden truck used on the table.

In addition to this the people of the village have canned 14,468 quarts of vegetables, practically all from these gardens, and in addition 2,162 containers of jelly and 384 quarts of preserves. The value of the canned stuff, at very conservative estimate in view of present prices, is three thousand dollars. Thus have these mill toilers produced on a worn-out soil, in small back yard gardens, eleven thousand dollars' worth of products in one year.

The final garden round-up was held in the nature of an entertainment at the village Y. M. C. A., probably the best in a village of the size in the nation. Prizes for gardens, flower and vegetable, were awarded to the extent of \$175.

One hundred and eighty gardens were enrolled in the contest against fifteen last year. J. W. Smith established himself as champion, with products worth \$102.80 grown in a small back lot. Mrs. Burt was second with \$56, and Mr. Freeman with \$78.79 was third. The average yield of gardens was \$45. After the prizes were awarded, a ten dollar gold piece was presented to Miss Clement by the gardeners as a token of appreciation of her work in assisting them to such a splendid victory over high living costs. In addition to her gardening work, Miss Clement has conducted a greenhouse at Erlanger, which is doing its full share in beautifying the homes with flowers.

So far as can be learned here, the nearest approach to the Erlanger record was made by two combined mill villages in Concord, which report 12,000 cans of vegetables, with no estimate on the amount of truck used from the gardens on the tables.

The town of Lexington has conducted a similar contest during the past summer and the big round-up was held in the court house Friday afternoon, with Mrs. Jane McKimmon and E. S. Millsaps as speakers. Seventy-nine prizes of a total value of \$250, given by the city commissioners and Lexington merchants were distributed. The contest was inaugurated by the town council and has been under the direction of the county farm agents at Davidson.

Livestock Meeting for Asheville.

Asheville.—Farm demonstrators from Madison, Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania counties, as well as R. S. Curtis, animal husbandman of the state department of agriculture, and several other officials of the state, will be present at the hog and cattle conference to be held here Friday, November 16, according to announcements made last night by the committee in charge. Local men, acquainted with the condition of the surrounding country, will explain the desirability of this section as a hog and cattle raising country and the affair promises to extend itself so as to take in all of western North Carolina. Officials of the board of trade, city officials, county authorities and members of the various civic organizations are co-operating to make the conference a big event.

D. A. R. Reelects Officers.

Winston-Salem.—At the morning session of the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Coltrane, of Concord; registrar, Mrs. J. L. Chambers, of Charlotte; chaplain, Mrs. Mary McElwee of Concord. A committee composed of Mrs. E. B. Jones and Mrs. John Gilmer was appointed to have charge of the conference printing.

The state organization will present at the next general meeting of the D. A. R. the name of Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of this city, as a candidate for vice president general. The conference unanimously adopted the report of the nominating committee and the D. A. R. of North Carolina will present the name of Mrs. Reynolds at the next general conference. An interesting discussion of the morning session was the question of the adoption of a design for a state badge. The old field daisy was one of the most prominently mentioned.