

JAIL CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY

TWENTY-FOUR INSPECTED BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SHOW LOW SCORES.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

Twenty-four county jails, recently inspected by officials of the State Board of Health, have made an average score of 56 out of a possible 100, which the State Board of Health pronounces as unsatisfactory. The inspection was conducted under the authority conveyed by an act of the last Legislature. The examination had to do particularly with provisions for the health of the prisoners, and examiners dealt mainly with precautions against vermin, ventilation, floor space, water supply, sewerage disposal, furniture, recreation, clothing, bathing, beds, flies and mosquitoes.

Before the last examination seven other county jails had been inspected with similar results. The results of inspections for the entire State will be included in a booklet to be published by the State Board of Health not later than March, 1919, which will contain, in addition to the reports of the surveys and gradings determined by the score card system, actual photographs of conditions.

The jails inspected, with their scores, are: Buncombe, 53; Burke, 40; Caldwell, 67; Cabarrus, 66; Craven, 55; Edgecombe, 60; Franklin, 67; Halifax, 69; Harnett, 62; Haywood, 40; Henderson, 52; Hoke, 60; Madison, 73; McDowell, 40; Mecklenburg, 65; Moore, 59; Northampton, 31; Orange, 60; Richmond, 60; Scotland, 55; Transylvania, 28; Vance, 78; Watauga, 42; City of Asheville, 53. Transylvania and Northampton county jails scored lowest, while Vance and Madison, it may be said, made the only passable scores.

Among the conditions found that were violative of the rules and regulations for the sanitary management of county jails, as provided for in chapter 286, Public Laws of 1917, were: In a number of the jails the presence of vermin and failure to separate prisoners having infectious diseases, and in the majority of the jails inspected lack of proper and sufficient clothing, particularly night clothing; lack of facilities for bathing, lack of cleanliness as to beds, as well as sufficient bedding; lack of screens against flies and mosquitoes and lack of the required measures for comfort and recreation.

Kerosene Menace Looms Large.
James R. Young, Commissioner of Insurance, is calling attention to the greatly increased number of deaths and fires caused by carelessness in the use of kerosene to start fires. He has just sent out the following:

"Week after week the casualties reported to the North Carolina Insurance Department show signs of gross carelessness and add to the already far too long list of dead and injured who have been sacrificed on the altar of negligence. Looming large among the causes for this carelessness is the habit of using kerosene to start fires. In spite of warnings and citations of the horrible results, people are still observing this reckless practice in many parts of North Carolina. The following item is taken from a recent issue of one of the state papers:

"A frame dwelling opposite the Southern depot at Advance, Davie County, was burned this morning at 5:30 o'clock, and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams and Mr. Williams' aged mother were probably fatally burned. Two small children, rescued, were not burned so badly. It is stated that Mr. Williams rose about 5:30 and was in the act of starting a fire with kerosene oil. Indications are that the oil was poured on the wood and a match struck to light the fire when by some means the can exploded, throwing oil on Mr. Williams. The flames spread over his clothing and in trying to extinguish them Mrs. Williams caught on fire.

"The aged mother of Mr. Williams rushed to the bed and picked up her little grandchild and in passing out of the room her clothing became ignited and she fell in a faint. The 6-year-old daughter of Mr. Williams took the child and carried it outside the house. Neighbors assisted the husband, wife, and mother out of the building, but not until they had received wounds that will probably prove fatal."

Kill Rats and Save Food.

The many economies being practiced by North Carolina farmers to save all food possible is of no avail if he is to allow the rats and mice to make way with more food and feedstuffs than he can save by careful economy. It is estimated that the loss due to destruction by rats on the average North Carolina farm will pay the taxes of that farm with some to spare. According to a bulletin received from the United States Department of Agriculture, the destruction of food and property in the United States amounts to millions.

Camps Buy Local Products.

Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Extension Service, announced that from information received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, local truckers in the vicinity of National Guard Camp and National Army cantonment will be called upon to supply to some extent the vegetables needed by these establishments. In a letter sent from the quartermaster's office at Charleston, S. C., to the camp quartermaster at each army camp in the southeastern department the following information is given: "It is desired that the growers in the vicinity of your cantonment be informed of the approximate quantity of vegetables that will be required during a given period, and informed that the government will purchase vegetables after sending out circular proposals and that the award will be made to grower or firm who offers the vegetables at the lowest price.

"In furnishing this information, all those interested must be impressed with the idea that if growers or firms in some other part of the country agree to furnish vegetables at a better price the government will, of course, purchase from the lowest bidder.

"Report will be made to this office, with the least practicable delay showing the approximate quantities of the various vegetables, which it is thought will be required at your camp for the winter and spring period."

Women Agents Are Named.

Announcements made some time ago that the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service would place a home demonstration agent as well as a farm demonstration agent in every county in the State, is now followed by the additional plan to place women agents in some of the larger cities of the State to aid in the movement for food conservation.

Miss Mary Clifford Bennett, a graduate of the State Normal of Harrisburg, Va., and a post-graduate in dietetics at Battle Creek, Mich., will be stationed in Wilmington; Miss Ethel McDonald, a graduate in home economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and a post-graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Science at the same school, will be stationed at Asheville; Mrs. M. M. Davis, a graduate of the Tennessee State Normal School and with considerable experience in special work at the University of Tennessee and in Columbia University, will be stationed at Durham and Raleigh, devoting her time between the two cities; and Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughan, one of the best-known demonstrators of the South and teacher of home economics in the recent summer school held at the college at West Raleigh, will be stationed in Winston-Salem.

Governor Grants Seven Pardons.
Seven pardons granted by Governor Bickett brings his total during the ten months of his administration to 172 against the 432 during Governor Craig's term. But the pardon gates are becoming increasingly difficult to open. Sweeping surveys of prisoners of the State have been followed by batches of pardons for men who, alone and without outside influence, have not thought of liberty. Generally speaking, Governor Bickett is getting down to the rock bottom and it is understood that pardons hereafter are going to be few and far between.

Suggests Aid For Families at Home.
Governor Bickett appealed to the chairmen of the County Councils of National Defense asking them to take steps at once to look after the families of soldiers, and especially to see to it that where there is poverty and sickness that these people are extended not only whatever financial aid is necessary but also given human sympathy.

Governor Bickett quoted at length from a letter he has received from "one of the most intelligent officers at Camp Sevier, in which the officer called attention to the need of encouraging the people back home.

"The men here do not need Christmas presents or feasts," the officer said, "they are all well cared for, have their friends and acquaintances, but they can not fully devote themselves to their work because they are thinking continuously of the dependents back home."

Governor Bickett also urged that attention be given to the matter of allowances which the government has provided for the dependents of soldiers, asking that the county councils give advice and instruction as to the manner of making up claims against the government for these allowances.

Reports indicate that the new winter wheat crop, just planted, is nearly one fourth larger in area than that planted a year ago.

About one hundred thousand manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple goods are now under the licensing provisions of the Food Control Act.

New Charters Are Issued.
A charter was issued for the McLeansville Mill (Inc.), of McLeansville, Guilford county. The company proposes a general grain milling and mercantile business. The capital is \$8,000 authorized and \$5,500 subscribed by Chas. D. Cobb, J. M. Morehead.

Another charter is for the National Products corporation, of Sylva, N. C., capital \$150,000 authorized and \$15,000 subscribed by Frank B. Allen, W. M. Hoffman, John A. Presley, for timber and development, furniture and general wood working.



Map showing the region where the British have broken a great gap through the Hindenburg line and advanced almost to Cambrai. At the right, one of the huge tanks that played an important part in the advance, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who led the victorious Third army in the attack.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

General Byng Smashes Through Hindenburg Line Toward City of Cambrai.

BOCHES TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Tanks Play a Big Part in the Sensational Victory—Italians Bravely Resisting Powerful Attacks of Austro-Germans—Enemy Aliens in America Under Surveillance.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng smashed a great hole in the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. General Diaz and his heroic Italians put a stop for the time being to the Teuton attacks on most of the Plave river line. General Allenby and the British army in Palestine moved steadily on to the envelopment of Jerusalem. The French struck the crown prince's forces a hard blow in the Alsace sector. President Wilson placed the severest restrictions on enemy aliens in the United States.

Altogether it was not a pleasant week for Kaiser Wilhelm.

General Byng's sensational advance, which was begun Tuesday and continued through the week, was hailed as the greatest British victory since the Somme. Its success was due largely to the element of surprise, for the British had been delivering their preparatory artillery fire much farther west and then suddenly attacked in the Cambrai sector, taking the Germans quite unawares. General Byng, who devised the plan and whose army carried it out, first sent out a great number of tanks, and as these cleared away the barbed-wire entanglements and broke through two of the strongest lines in the German defense system in the west, the infantry and cavalry followed with a rush that carried all before it. The Germans were demoralized, and for many hours offered little resistance, surrendering by the thousand, and the British moved rapidly forward, taking village after village, and quickly consolidating the enemy positions, which had not been badly demoralized by shell fire.

Almost to Cambrai.
On Wednesday the resistance of the enemy stiffened considerably, but to no avail, for the British pushed on until they had put behind them the towns of Mosieres, Maroing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt and Fleury. The tanks still were leading the way, and co-operating with them were the mounted forces, which have had so little opportunity for real action. By Thursday noon Byng's troops were but little more than two miles from Cambrai, and his big guns had begun to shell that most important German base and railway center.

The British swiftly built roads and light railways across the captured section up to their new lines and also began to widen out their salient, which at first was dangerously sharp. Crown Prince Rupprecht rushed up masses of troops and took up a strong position in Bourlon wood just north of the British salient, dominating the immediate region. He also pushed the advance posts of the British out of Fontaine Notre Dame, but they held and consolidated all the rest of the territory they had gained.

The secrecy which enveloped the preparations for this great movement was astounding and speaks volumes for the skill of the British commanders and the efficiency of the aviation corps which prevented the enemy air scouts from discovering the massing of troops and tanks. The Cambrai sector had been quiet for a long time, and the Germans considered that part of their defense lines impregnable. They also thought an attack in force on such defenses could not be made successfully without artillery preparation. At tremendous cost they have learned they were mistaken in both instances.

Attack Has Several Objects.
Aside from the capture of Cambrai and the possible forcing of a general retreat of the Germans on the west front, the probable object of this British offensive probably was to relieve the pressure on the Italians and

to prevent a threatened attack by the Teutonic forces on the Saloniki front. Very large numbers of German troops have been taken from the Russian front, and while many of them were sent to replace the worn-out divisions in Flanders, others probably were turned toward the Greek frontier. Not many could be used in Italy owing to the narrowness of the fighting front there.

It does not seem reasonable to assume, from the success of Byng's attack, that the allies have any idea of abandoning high explosive artillery preparation for such movements in the future and depending on the use of great masses of infantry, regardless of the consequent heavy casualties. Either great droves of tanks such as Byng used, or heavy shelling, is necessary to open the way for infantry, and it is likely the tanks alone could not have done it if the Germans had not been taken so completely by surprise.

The movements of the French last week were not so sensational as those of the British, but they were of great importance. A strong salient of the German line to the south of Juvincourt was attacked and partly straightened out, and all the positions recently won north of the Chemin des Dames were maintained. It is not unlikely that the Germans will be forced to a line north of Laon, losing that very important city.

Allenby Surrounding Jerusalem.
Jerusalem seems the certain prize of General Allenby's expeditionary forces in Palestine, for after taking Jaffa he moved on to the east and northeast until he had the city almost surrounded. If the Turks attempt seriously to defend it, it may be Allenby will draw a cordon about it and starve them into surrender, rather than shock the Christian world by bombarding its holiest shrines.

The remarkable tenacity with which the Italians held on to their Plave river line and its continuation in the mountains between the Plave and the Brenta so checked the Austro-German advance that attacks virtually ceased during the first half of the week. On Thursday, however, the enemy began a great mass attack on the upper Plave where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. The German commander brought into action picked troops of the Prussian guards, some of the best units from the west and Russian fronts and a large body of the notoriously brutal mountaineers from lower Hungary.

American Troops Going Over Fast.
It is no breach of confidential information to state now that the transportation of American troops to Europe is going forward with increasing rapidity, and that General Pershing probably will have a million men in his command by next summer. The training of a great part of the National army will be curtailed in America and completed quickly on French soil. The British government has now come over to the view of the French war commission that visited us, and is urging that our troops get into action in as large numbers and as swiftly as is possible. This has been the program of the administration for some time, and the ship-building program has been speeded up accordingly. In fact, President Wilson is insisting on swiftness in all departments, and on Monday he made his requirements in this line clear to various cabinet officers and other officials. At the same time he appointed Daniel Willard chairman of the war industries board to succeed Frank A. Scott, who resigned on account of ill health.

Rear Admiral Capps resigned as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation on Thursday because he does not believe the policy of constructing wooden ships will result satisfactorily, and thinks the shipping board should have extended existing plants to their capacity instead of attempting to build new yards. Chairman Hurley, however, is eradicating many of the causes of complaint and his program promises to be successful if he can get enough labor.

Mr. Wilson is earnestly—even insistently—in favor of the creation of a supreme war council of the allies, and has instructed Colonel House to do all he can to bring it about at the Paris conference.

Triumph for Lloyd-George.
When Premier Lloyd-George came to reply to his critics in parliament concerning his advocacy of the inter-allied war council, he gained a great personal triumph and quite routed Asquith and his followers. In the course of his speech he said the government

ceased to fear the submarine menace, and that the only other thing that could shatter the allies' hope of victory was lack of unity. That, he asserted, was now to be remedied.

Next day, in the Anglo-American war council, the premier made his call for as many American troops as possible, and said the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely on the dates on which the American program of launching six millions of shipping in 1918 comes into practical effect. He asserted that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be placed on the people of the British Isles, and said he regarded the tightening of the blockade as of next importance.

Russia Asks an Armistice.
The Russian government—meaning the bolshevik group in control of Petrograd—on Wednesday instructed General Bokhonin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. Bokhonin refused and was deposed, being succeeded by Ensign N. Krylenko of the navy. The kaiser is reported already to have refused to treat concerning peace with any but the legalized successors to the government of the czar or the constitutional assembly when it meets, but the way in which he has denuded his eastern line of troops shows he has no further fear of hostile action by the Russians. Whether or not he is justified in this attitude is uncertain, for there come from Russia stories of violent protests against a separate peace by the people, and in some cases by the soldiers.

General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, was reported to be marching toward Moscow with a large army, and in a very roundabout way came the story that these troops had been turned over to Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of the former czar, in pursuance of a plan to restore the monarchy with the grand duke as regent. Latest reports of Kerensky were that he was at Luga with two army corps that remained loyal to his faction. The fallen premier, however, seems to be quite out of the reckoning.

The dismemberment of Russia proceeded with the declaration of the independence of the Ukraine, and a compromise between the Socialist and Bourgeois parties in Finland directed against the Russian soldiery. It is said 300,000 Ukrainian troops have been recruited from the front.

In view of the conditions in Russia, the United States has stopped the shipment of supplies to that country.

Restrictions on Enemy Aliens.
President Wilson opened the week auspiciously by issuing the long-needed order placing all enemy aliens under strict surveillance and imposing drastic restrictions on them. They are barred from the District of Columbia and Panama, from all shipping centers and all domestic waters except on public ferries, and may not travel or change their place of abode or occupation without permission. All enemy aliens are to be required to register. The proclamation applies only to German citizens or subjects at present, but congress may be asked to declare war against Austria-Hungary, so that the thousands of Austrian subjects also may be placed under surveillance.

Saundering the opposition of a few pacifists, the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Buffalo, emphatically endorsed the position of President Gompers, that union labor must work hand in hand with President Wilson and place the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workman's part in the prosecution of the war.

As a result of a long conference Thursday afternoon between President Wilson and the presidents of the four brotherhoods of railway employees, the chief executive believed the danger of a general railway strike was greatly lessened if not wholly averted. Mr. Wilson intimated that he thought the men should have higher wages, and the brotherhood heads said that, though they could not promise there would be no strike, they would "co-operate with the government to the utmost extent in arriving at a just and equitable as well as patriotic conclusion."

Germany has been working on a plan for operating submarines along the coast of Brazil, with bases in Brazilian waters, according to disclosures resulting from the arrest of a prominent resident of Rio de Janeiro. It may be some of the U-boats already are there, for fishermen and coastwise vessels report having sighted a periscope near Rio Grande do Sul.

McCLURE STIRS STUDENTS

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

Chapel Hill.—Before an audience of students and townspeople that more than taxed the capacity of Gerra 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 were 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 gladdest 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.

In conclusion, the speaker declared that the creating of the union between England and America and France was the greatest of all Germany's achievements, the greatest event in modern history was the creation of the union between these countries to preserve the decencies of life.

Seeking Co-Operation.

Raleigh.—The transportation committee of the North Carolina council of defense, Col. Benahan Cameron, chairman, is issuing an appeal to the people of the state for extraordinary co-operation of shippers and railroad managements in the use of all freight cars that are available to their utmost capacity and on the fastest schedules to overcome the extraordinary demands that are being made for the movement of supplies for civil and military purposes.

The appeal sets out that a set of simple rules already being observed to some extent and likely to be very generally put in operation has already given a large degree of relief with far greater relief promised when the rules become generally observed. All shippers are urged to purchase from the nearest markets, be prepared to store the largest car load deliveries; group orders to carload lots when a single order is not that much; and promptly unload cars as they will stand the least bit of time possible.

The railroad authorities are urged to load heavyweight freight to 10 percent in excess of marked capacity of cars and pack lightweight shipments to the closest space. Group small shipments for carload transportation and handle cars on fastest possible schedules with prompt placing of cars for unloading and use most direct routes in all shipments.

Central Hotel for Teachers.

Charlotte.—The local entertainment committee for the Teachers' Assembly has arranged with the management of the Central Hotel to have this hotel thrown open Monday, November 26, for the special benefit of the Teachers' Assembly. This will relieve all doubt as to the inability of the Charlotte hotels to accommodate visiting school men who will be in attendance.

The Central hotel has been remodeled inside and out, and has been handsomely furnished throughout with mahogany and Circassian walnut. Telephones and hot and cold water have been installed. It is strictly a modern hotel in every respect. An information and Registration Bureau will be opened in the lobby of the Central and it will be considered one of the assembly headquarters. The local committee are very greatly relieved because of this arrangement. The school men over the state need feel no apprehension as to accommodations while in Charlotte.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

The French army officers stationed at Camp Greene visited Statesville this week.

Robeson and Cumberland counties were among the many that went "over the top" in the Y. M. C. A. campaign.

Ex-Governor Locke Craig, who has been critically ill at his home in Asheville, has slowly but surely improved and his physicians state now that unless some unforeseen setback occurs his recovery is assured.

North Carolina's death rate for the past year was 13 deaths per thousand population, compared with 13.2 for the previous year. There was very little change in the birth rate. This is the announcement just made by the state board of health after compilation of the health statistics from every quarter of the state. The death rate in the state for the past year were 3,131, of which 18,714 were white people and 12,657 negroes. The negro death rate is six points higher than the death rate of the white people. That is, the death rate of the negroes is 17, and that of the white 11.2.