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FIVE KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN WINSTON-SALEM

Winston-Salem, Nov. 18.—The death toll in the riot here tonight, which followed efforts of a mob to storm the city jail and lynch a negro prisoner, had been increased at midnight to five—a girl spectator, a city fireman and three negroes. The police believe that a detailed search tomorrow will show that at least seven persons and maybe more were killed.

Upwards of a score of persons are believed to have been injured, five or six of them seriously. They are mostly white persons and include two members of the home guard, which was called out when the mob made its second visit to the jail after shooting a negro and accidentally wounding a white prisoner in the afternoon.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—At least two persons are known to have been killed and probably a score of others injured, several seriously, in a riot here tonight, which resulted from the efforts of a mob of several thousand men to storm the city jail and lynch a negro accused of shooting J. E. Childress and Sheriff Flint and attacking Mrs. Childress last night.

Late tonight firing still was going on in different parts of the city, the mob finally having broken into small groups. Efforts of the home guard and the police to restore order were unavailing even at that time and Governor Bickett was asked to intervene. He ordered home guards from Greensboro and arranged to have a company of regular soldiers sent from Camp Polk, near Raleigh.

The known dead are: Rachael Levi, a young woman bystander, and Robert Young, a fireman, also was shot.

The more seriously injured include Margaret George, Linwood Heeler, John Rampler, citizens, and Frank O'Brien and R. T. Hawley, members of the home guard.

Rachael Levi, a young woman bystander was shot through the lung, and Robert Young, a fireman, also was shot.

Number Injured Unknown
Five of the more seriously injured, including two members of the home guard, were taken to hospitals, but many others were treated at their homes. The total number of injured was not known and the police would not even hazard an estimate.

The mob first formed this afternoon about 3:30 o'clock and stormed the jail. Three shots were fired and the negro accused of shooting the two men and attacking Mrs. Childress was seriously wounded, while a white prisoner named Tragg also was hit in the arm by a stray bullet.

After some difficulty the police succeeded in clearing the crowd out of the building and the mayor called out the home guards. Quiet reigned for a time, but later the reports went around that the negro shot was not the man that had been sought. By nightfall the mob had re-formed and started marching to the jail, which was surrounded by home guards.

Hardware Stores Broken Open
Hardware stores were broken into and revolvers, shotguns and other weapons and ammunition taken. As the mob marched, it increased in size and when its objective was reached it numbered several thousand. The mayor sought to address the crowd, but could not be heard.

In the meantime fire companies had arrived and when the mob broke for the jail the fireman turned water on them. Firing immediately followed, and Young was shot dead. A bullet hit Miss Levi, who was watching nearby. The home guards answered the volley but the mob quickly overpowered them and went into the jail. Two members of the guard were badly hurt by being thrown bodily down a stairway which they were guarding.

Apparently the mob did not find the negro it sought, for no

THANKS OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMY IN THIS COUNTRY

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Baker today formally expressed his thanks to officers and men of the army in the United States for the zeal shown in preparing for overseas duty. Mr. Baker expressed confidence that the standards of discipline and bearing will be maintained by the men in training until demobilized. This statement follows:

"The signing of the military armistice enables us to suspend the intensive military preparation in which the country was engaged. It does not, however, signify the formal end of the war and it will, therefore, be necessary for us to keep under arms a substantial army until we are certain that the military needs of the country will be met. The men in service in the United States will be demobilized as rapidly as is consistent with the needs of the government.

"In the meantime, I desire to express to these officers and soldiers under arms in the United States the appreciation of the department for their patriotic zeal and service. That they were not called upon to go abroad and not permitted to participate in the historic struggle in France leaves them none the less a part of the great army of our nation and entitled to the thanks of the nation for their readiness to serve. All officers and men can rely upon the sympathy and activity of the department in their early return home. Both officers and men will realize that it is their duty to continue with the training and work, and to maintain in the highest degree the discipline and soldierly bearing which is the great glory of the army, of which they are a part."

AERIAL MAIL ROUTE TO CROSS NORTH CAROLINA

Washington, Nov. 16.—The postoffice department will establish an aerial mail route across North Carolina to the far south. At least one step will be made in the state.

This will give North Carolina connection by air with New York and make possible for important mail and registry letters to be delivered several hours sooner.

The department plans to establish these routes over the entire country so that all central points will be connected.

From New York to Chicago, to San Francisco; from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, military truck mail service, to make for speedier delivery in remote sections, is to be expanded. This will be especially important to the rural sections and require thousands of army motor trucks and drivers. North Carolina will have truck routes.

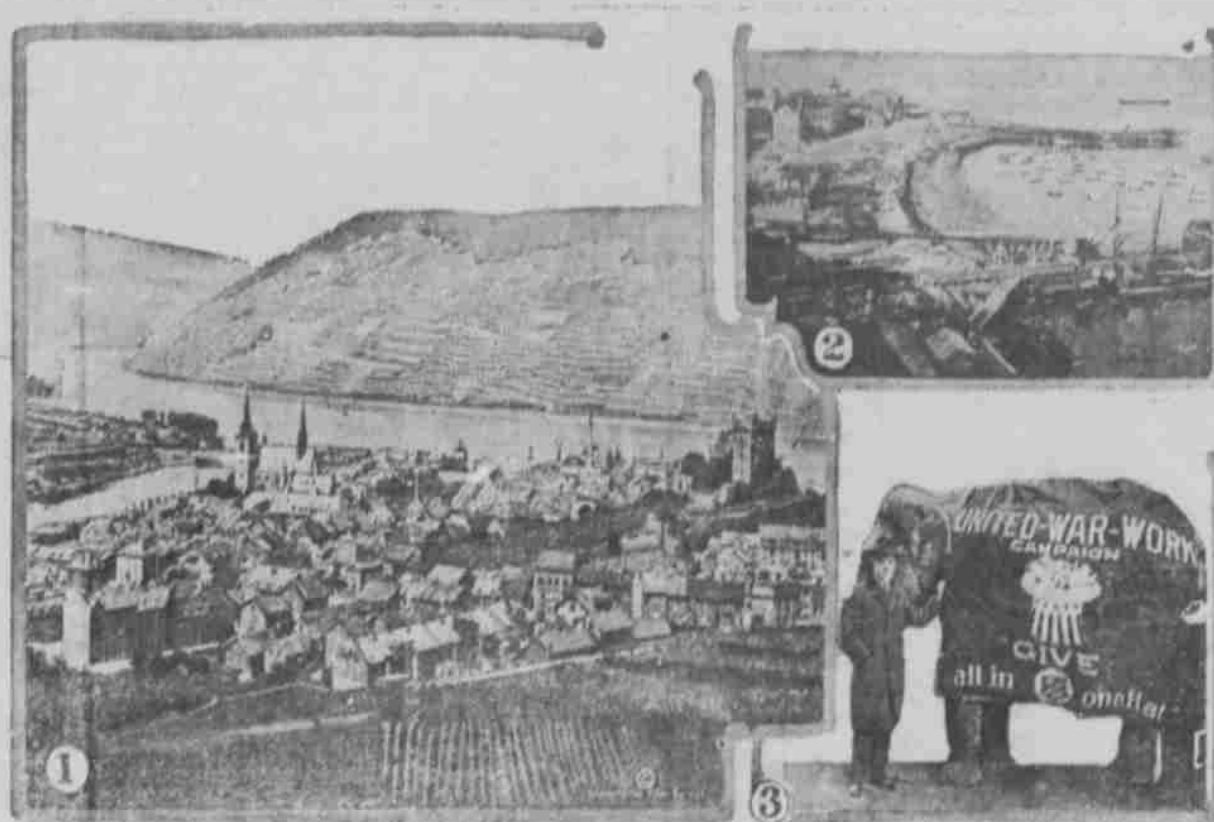
more of the prisoners were fired upon. After an hour or more, the mob left the jail and started marching through the business section of the town. Gradually it broke into groups headed for the negro quarters. Late tonight, however, there had been no clash between the whites and blacks.

Late tonight the following names were added to the list of wounded:

Charles White, shot and seriously hurt; Jules Smith, Cecil Alley, J. J. Adams.

Troops on Special Train Leave Charlotte

A special train left Charlotte soon after midnight for Winston-Salem with 175 troops aboard for service in connection with riot conditions there. The troops were ordered to Winston-Salem by Col. A. C. Malcomb, commander of the camp, at the request of Mayor R. W. Gorrell, made through Mayor F. R. McNinch, of Charlotte, by long distance telephone.



1—Buzen, one of the cities on the left bank of the Rhine that passes into control of the allies by the terms of the armistice. 2—View of the harbor of Heligoland, the fortified island which the notorious sailors of the German fleet seized. 3—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., opening the United War Work campaign with the aid of an elephant.

21 AMERICAN DIVISIONS TOOK PART IN BATTLE

Paris, Nov. 17. (By the Associated Press.)—Out of the confusion and daze of the crowded military events on the western battleline since late in September, when battle followed Verdun there was ceaseless action, it is now permissible to outline to a certain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice of last Monday.

Military reasons heretofore have prevented accentuating the accomplishments of the Americans, except in a most general manner. The dispatches from the field have been necessarily fragmentary and possibly were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the historic battlefronts to the west.

But it now may be stated that two American divisions, totaling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action beginning September 26, known fariously as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the battle that brought Germany to her knees and as far as human foresight goes ended the world's bloodiest and costliest war.

Crux of the War

In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne operation the crux of the war, it is necessary to go back to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American achievement is still fresh in history. It cut off at one stroke a menacing enemy's defensive projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, and of Germany's two greatest advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung through Belgium into France and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retirement must hinge. The Argonne, the next step below here, threatened the great railway arteries running westward from Metz.

German Power Overcome

With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a displacement of power as between the allied and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient nibbling at it. The American troops had shown what they could do.

A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted and the high command called upon General Pershing to take the Argonne sector, admittedly one of the most difficult of the whole front. The broken terrain, the topography and the lack of roads made a problem difficult to describe. Germany had in four years fortified it to the last degree of mili-

tary skill, with superb roads, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear positions and bases.

The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chair of hills running north and south, covered with a dense growth of trees and undergrowth, making an advance difficult and offering superb defensive qualities. Virtually no roads exist in the forest except for a few transversal passes running east and west. The soil is such that the least rain covers it into a slippery, miry mess. In other words the physical condition is such that the line of attack for an advancing army is limited to valleys, chief among which is that of the Aire river.

Montmedy-Sedan Line Taken

From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously strong, the enemy possessed innumerable flanking positions. But beyond this difficult region lay the Montmedy-Sedan line, which was recently captured. A German order described it as "our life artery." It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the western front. It meant death if cut.

The high command told Pershing to cut it. The American first army was put in motion from St. Mihiel. In nine days it was on the Argonne ready for an attempt, the failure of which might mean disaster and the success of which would give untold results.

This quick movement of an enormous body of men, the establishment of a new line of supply and all the complicated military preparations, was regarded with pride by the American commanders.

The Americans knew what confronted them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel, but an enterprise at which other armies had balked for four years. They knew that there was to be fought a fight to rank with the first battle of the Marne, with Verdun, with the Somme and the Chemin Des Dames, and they knew that on them depended the fate of the great attack on the rest of the front. If forced back here the enemy must give way to the west. If he held he could hold elsewhere.

Began at Daybreak

It was at daybreak of September 26 when the Americans went in. Using nine divisions for the preliminary attack and under vigorous artillery support they advanced five kilometers the first day. But the enemy was not taken wholly by surprise. The second day he threw into the line five counter-attack divisions he had held in close reserve. They were his best troops, but they failed not only to push the Americans back, but they failed to check the gradual advance of the Americans over the difficult terrain.

The first phase of the action ended October 31, during which the Americans' gains were not large but they compelled the enemy to use a large number of divisions, which became slowly exhausted and thus were unable to parry the hammering he was receiving from the French and

British on the west.

Fighting in Woods Bitter

It was bitter fighting in the woods, brush and ravines, over a region perfectly registered and plotted by the enemy where his guns, big and little, could be used with the greatest efficiency. The original nine American divisions in some cases were kept in the line over three consecutive weeks.

The American reserves then were thrown in until every division not engaged on another part of the line had been put into action.

It is a fact commented upon with pride by the American commanders and complimented by the allies that seven of these divisions that drove their way through this hard action never before had been in an active sector, while green troops, fresh from home, were poured in as replacements.

The Associated Press dispatches from day to day told what these men did; how the enemy was slowly pushed back from his strongest and most vital positions, through one defense system after another, using his finest selected troops, which had been withdrawn in many instances from other portions of the line, in an effort to hold an enemy which he derisively said last spring, could not be brought to Europe, and if so would not fight, and even if he tried to fight would not know how to do so.

Death Blow to Huns

The attack delivered the morning of November 1, which began the second phase of the Argonne battle, was the death blow to the German army. Between September 26 and October 31, enemy divisions to the number of 36 were identified as being opposed to the Americans in this sector. Between November 1 and November 6 the enemy threw in 14 fresh divisions, but all in vain.

Fighting every foot of the way the American advance averaged five kilometers daily over terrain constantly growing more difficult, with the lines of communications and supply daily lengthening and attenuating, while roadmakers for the transport and other supply organizations worked day and night at their tasks.

Day by day the official communications and the telephone even to the farthest advance line told the Americans that for every mile the Germans gave way before them they were yielding another mile to the British and French on the left; that the American pressure was felt like an electric current throughout the line.

Americans Broke Through

On the morning of November 2 the German official communication told the Americans they had won, because for the first time in the war the enemy officially admitted that the American attack had effected a break through. The Americans knew that what finally happened on the morning of November 11 when the armistice was signed, was only a question of days.

AMERICAN ARMY MOVES TOWARD GERMAN BORDER

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Nov. 17. (By the Associated Press.)—The allied armies have begun their march towards Germany. The Belgian forces have already occupied Antwerp, which was evacuated by the enemy on Friday and immediately taken over. Brussels was expected to be free of German soldiers today.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 17, 7:30 a. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Pershing's forces moved forward early today in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line between Mouzon and Thiaucourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance, and at 5:30 o'clock this morning the patrols marched out, not in line of battle, but in columns along the high roads, which are only slightly impaired.

The first steps of the Americans into the regions so lately controlled by Germany, were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, but, like they were on the day of the signing of the armistice, there were comparatively no demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm.

Many of the men had been newly uniformed and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared eager for the word to go forward.

Mud Slightly Frozen

The relatively small units that are moving forward as advance guards were sent to the line before daylight. The night had been cold and the mud that yet marks the roads, notwithstanding there have been two or three days without rain, was slightly frozen. The men shivered as they rested by the roadside.

When the command finally was given for the advance, the elements who were to push forward; in some cases miles apart on the long line between the extreme left and right, moved off into the mists that appear always to shroud this part of the country and disappeared.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into enemy-held territory, there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The intelligent department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and there was evident the belief both by officers and men that no trap was awaiting them.

No Chances Taken

No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and tainted water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved in order to find out if it masked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of co-operation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

It was some time after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days. But it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array. Every brigade was covered by 77s, the heavier artillery following close behind. The flanks of the advancing columns were well protected.

It has been impressed on officers and men alike that is an operation under an armistice; that war still exists and that the possibility remains that at any time it may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the past year.

Fraternization, not only with the German soldiers who may be found either as stragglers or voluntary prisoners, but with civilian population, has been sternly forbidden. Looting and

FASTER THAN THE CAMPS CAN TAKE CARE OF THEM

A. E. GELDHOF
Washington, Nov. 16.—E. N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. shipping board, told me, in an interview today that the shipping board will bring back our soldiers faster than the war department can handle them in this country.

While all other government departments are preparing to slow down their efforts, the shipping board will increase its shipbuilding program to build ships, ships, and more ships, so our boys can come home at the earliest possible moment.

"We now have 164 cargo vessels and 67 transports," Hurley said, "available immediately for the transportation of troops. If necessary, we could bring all the boys back in three months. Certainly we can bring them faster than they can be taken care of here.

"Each of those cargo vessels can transport from 1,000 to 2,000 men and the transports will carry three to ten thousand.

"The shipping board will immediately stop the employment of workmen overtime, and Sundays because the immediate pressure has been relieved. But we can use 200,000 more experienced mechanics from the munition plants and put them into the shipyards.

"The bringing back of the soldiers is not our chief problem. That is to feed the population of hungry Europe, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria must be fed, as well as our allies. We must have more ships to do it. Now that the war is over, our efforts will be redoubled."

STOPS EXAMINATIONS OF DRAFT REGISTRANTS

Washington, Nov. 16.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today ordered the discontinuance of physical examinations of draft registrants, and of all work by district draft boards on the classification of registrants. The physical examinations have been given only to youths of 18, under orders issued upon cessation of hostilities.

District draft boards, General Crowder said, have been instructed to complete all record of cases before them which relate entirely to the granting of occupational exemptions or the consideration of appeals from local boards on dependency claims.

All records of the exemption boards are to be preserved for future disposition, and the classification of all 19 to 37 year old and 18 year old troops is to be completed at the earliest possible moment.

LET SANTA BRING W. S. S. TO ALL PATRIOTS

We must make up for the workers who have gone to the war by greater diligence and efficiency among those of us who remain.

We must cut down the work which other people do for us. Our wants use not only labor but coal and materials and congest the railways.

We must produce more and consume less, if the Government is to have its requirement in supplies and service. Let us, therefore, observe a real and fitting war-time Christmas spirit.

Let War Savings Stamps be your gifts and messengers of good cheer!

even souvenir-hunting also have been forbidden the Americans. It has been plainly impressed upon the men that property is inviolate and that those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.