

THE WEATHER

Pair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in interior.

THE MORNING STAR

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GERMAN FORCES RETREAT ALONG THE CHEMIN DES DAMES FRONT IN FRANCE; ITALIANS RESISTING

Crown Prince's Men Fall Back to a New Line Undisturbed by the French Forces

CADORNA MAKING A STAND

Italians in Combat With Invaders Along the Middle and Lower Tagliamento

FRESHET SWELLS STREAM

As Far as Known Teutons Have Been Unable to Cross

(Associated Press War Summary). The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin des Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months the French troops of General Petain had been keeping them sharply to task.

New Position Unknown.

Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons, "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy" systematically withdrew their lines from the hill front in this region. The entire line to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating in character from the Solissons sector eastward to the vicinity of Craonne, and therefore it is impossible from the rather terse acknowledgement of withdrawal to delimit the terrain which has been given up.

Further Retirement Probable.

Nevertheless it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible ordeal they have been forced to undergo for some time from the French artillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon, capital of the Department of the Aisne, which with its network of railways has been the quest of the French. It is possible, and seeming probable, that the withdrawal of the Germans will compel also the falling back of the German forces in the turn of the battle line in this region, running northward to St. Quentin if indeed it does not affect the German positions as far north as Arras.

Teutons and Italians Clash.

On the Italian front the Austro-Germans and Italians are in combat along the middle and lower reaches of the Tagliamento river, with the Teutonic forces on the east and General Cadorna's army on the western side of the river. As far as is known the enemy has not yet been able to cross the river, which is in freshet, but it seems apparent that the Carnic Alps along the battle line to the head of the Adriatic the Italians now are holding their new line of defense securely.

Seething With Patriotism.

Meanwhile, with the Italians waiting for eventualities on the eastern front plains the sentiment in Italy among all classes is seething with patriotic fervor, with even the old Garibaldi veterans and men invalidated home as a result of injuries in the present war desiring to rush to the scene of hostilities and lend their aid in repelling a further invasion.

British Gain Slightly.

On the other fronts there have been no engagements of great importance. The British carried out minor operations for gains west of Passchendaele and west of Poelcapelle, in both of which prisoners were taken. To the east of Ypres the German guns have been violently shelling the British line.

Russia Not Out of War.

Although, according to the Russian Premier, Russia is war-worn and believes she has a right to claim that the burden should take the heaviest part of the burden off her shoulders, the new republic has no intention to declare herself out of the war. Help, he said, is urgently needed, especially in the form of munitions and supplies. He appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

EASTERN BANK CLEARED OF ITALIANS, BERLIN REPORTS

Berlin, via London, Nov. 2. (British Admiralty Per Wireless).—The eastern bank of the Tagliamento river from the Pella valley to the Adriatic Sea has been cleared of Italians, according to the German official communication issued today. On the middle and lower reaches of the Tagliamento the Austro-German armies are in fighting contact with the Italians. The communication says that the Italians who have been holding out along the eastern bank of the Tagliamento either were compelled to retire or were made prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

"Italian front.—Along the middle and lower Tagliamento our army is in fighting contact with the enemy. Italian soldiers still holding out on the eastern bank of the river were compelled (Continued on Page Two.)"

Italy Is Welded Together With New Patriotic Spirit

Men Everywhere Are Clamoring to Go to the Front—Troublemakers Who a Few Weeks Ago Wanted to Quit War Either Are in Hiding or Are Hastening to Admit Their Error

Rome, Thursday, Nov. 1.—Italy is undergoing a rebirth of patriotism. Everywhere men are clamoring to go to the front. Even the Garibaldi veterans have marched in a body to offer their lives on their country's altar. Thousands of younger veterans of the present war, interned in hospitals or invalided home, are insisting on returning to their commands. The troublemakers who two weeks ago said they were tired of the war and who were willing to listen to German agents, now either are in hiding or are hastening to admit that they were misled. The new ministry is busy organizing the country on a better war basis and seeing that the army's war needs are met with. The fact that King Victor Emmanuel has returned to the army shows how confident he is in the spirit of the country, since he always remains in Rome during critical periods. The entire country today is placarded with announcements from the ministry of war calling upon the citizens for their aid and asking the women to help to support the morale of the soldiers.

AUTO PRODUCTION MAY BE CUT DOWN

Manufacturers Discuss With Industries Board the Conscription of Industries

GIVE FULL CO-OPERATION

Government's Plan is to Divert Part of Each Plant to the Manufacture of Material Necessary to War.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Conscription of industries to supply the needs of the army was discussed today by the War Industrial Board with automobile and accessories manufacturers who pledged their full co-operation to the government in whatever is necessary to win the war. The plan is to divert a part of each plant to the production of war material. It was made plain to the manufacturers today that while their help is required, the government has no intention of taking any drastic action which would cripple the industry. Today's conference is the first of many to be held with makers of goods non-essential to the carrying on of the war. All such industries probably will be called upon to curtail the production of non-essential goods and to divert their efforts to the nation's fighting efficiency, in conserving coal and raw material and in relieving the strain on the transportation system. Curtailment of production of motor vehicles was said to have been taken up first because of the manufacturers' voluntary offer of co-operation, because of the highly organized nature of the industry and because the problem of diverting the plants also used in the manufacture of munitions had become serious for the automobile makers. The extent of the decrease in production probably will be "very substantial," to be effected gradually as portions of the plants are diverted to the manufacture of shells, airplanes and other war necessities. Particular attention was paid today by the question of employing men now at work in factories where products may be curtailed and it was stated authoritatively that no action will be taken in any case until a definite plan has been formulated as to how the labor affected is to be employed in the home territory, thereby preventing costly and disorganized migrations. Figures quoted showed that the value of automobiles and accessories produced during the past year was nearly two and a half billion dollars and that the industry employed approximately one million men, who supported five per cent of the country's population.

WOULDN'T PLAY NATIONAL ANTHEM; MUSICIAN RESIGNS

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2.—The resignation of Dr. Carl Muck, conductor of the Boston symphony orchestra, who had been criticized for not playing the Star Spangled Banner at a recent concert in Providence, was announced by Major Henry L. Higginson at a concert this afternoon. It also was announced that the national anthem would be played at all concerts.

MILLERS' TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN NATIONS STOPPED

New York, Nov. 2.—The milling division of the United States food administration announced here tonight that effective immediately all direct trading by American millers, exporters and shippers of flour with European countries is prohibited. The business will be handled hereafter only by the Food Administration.

HOW THE HOUSTON AFFAIR STARTED

Army Captain Testifies Police-groes and Caused Riots

IDENTIFIES 3 OF ACCUSED

Corporal on Military Duty Abused by Houston Officer When the Latter Was Asked Why He Arrested Negro Soldier.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 2.—Positive identification of three negroes of the Twenty-fourth infantry who participated in the Houston riot August 23, which resulted in the death of 23 persons, was made today by Captain Haig Shekerjian, of the 24th infantry, testifying at the court-martial of 63 negroes charged with mutiny, murder and rioting. The "shooting up" of Houston, according to Captain Shekerjian's testimony, was precipitated by the action of Policeman Sparks, in abusing Corporal Charles Baltimore, of the 24th infantry, when he arrested him on the streets of Houston on the afternoon preceding the night of the outbreak. At the time of Baltimore's arrest, the witness testified, Baltimore was on military duty and wore a police badge that was plainly visible to Policeman Sparks. The trouble started, Captain Shekerjian testified, when Baltimore asked Policeman Sparks why he arrested a negro member of the 24th infantry. Baltimore, according to Shekerjian, said Sparks "cursed him" and told him it was "none of his business." Baltimore then told Sparks that he was on guard duty and would have to report to his commanding officer why the soldier had been arrested. To this, according to the witness, Sparks replied he did not have to tell "a nigger," and hit him on the head twice with his pistol. Baltimore then ran down the street and into a house while Sparks fired three shots after him. Baltimore took refuge under a bed, Sparks following, pulling him out and striking him twice more with his pistol. Baltimore then was taken to jail. Meanwhile the report reached Camp Logan that Baltimore had been shot and killed. This incensed the negro troops, Shekerjian testified, and notwithstanding the fact that they were later told that Baltimore was not killed, they mutinied, went to Houston and shot up the town. Sparks Was Suspended. Major Snow, he said, sent him into the city to investigate. He conferred with Chief of Police Brock, in whose office Baltimore and Sparks told their story. Sparks saying that Baltimore used insulting language to him. An officer with Sparks at the time denied this, the witness said. Chief Brock then suspended Sparks. Captain Shekerjian took Baltimore to camp, he said, instructing him en route to belittle the whole affair. At camp, Shekerjian said, he called all the first sergeants into his tent and explained that Sparks would be punished and instructed the non-commissioned officers to explain the situation facing the men at "retreat." Major Snow had previously cancelled all passes for the night, he said. Shekerjian said that later in the evening he learned the negro soldiers were obtaining ammunition and seemed possessed with the idea that a mob of Houston civilians was coming to the camp. "I pushed into the crowd," the witness testified, "saying 'There is no (Continued on Page Two.)'"

NORTH ITALY WAS THROWN SUDDENLY INTO CONVULSIONS

Enemy Swooped Down With Such Swiftmess as to Paralyze Armies and Populace

THE SCENE IS PICTURED

Roads Clogged for Miles With Retreating Troops and Civilians in Flight

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Thursday, Nov. 1, 6 p. m.—(By The Associated Press).—The immensity of the convulsion through which the Italian army is passing makes individual impressions count for little. Yet, as an eye-witness at the extreme front up to the day of retirement and then as a participant in the retreat to the new position westward, the correspondent's experience is typical of those of hundreds of persons that the army removed from the danger zone. It can be stated that we were situated with General Cadorna and the General Staff. His sturdy figure was often seen as he went to and from the front where the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third army, and General Capello, commander of the Second army, were in personal charge of the wall of steel that the Italians had erected inside Austrian territory. Nearby at that time was the official station where our dispatches were rigidly scrutinized. The whole city was given up to the supreme military administration, with the streets crowded with all ranks of soldiery. This gives a glimpse of the scene which changed with such suddenness when the crisis came last Friday night. The railway was given over to the main sequence of events. At noon on Friday there was a succession of air raids. The alarm was sounded by triple gongs, followed by sirens and bells. The streets were cleared, the shops were closed and business was suspended. The first definite information was thus given that the Austro-Germans had crossed the Isonzo in a huge offensive. Friday night the gravity of the situation led to the consideration of a retirement of the army and the removal of the headquarters westward. The commander of the troops in this section read to them with emotion, Gen. Cadorna's stirring appeal to the soldiers to stand firm and all joined in loyal shouts of "Long live Italy." Saturday morning the correspondent was summoned at daybreak and informed that all must leave at once, as the headquarters had been removed to the rear. The troops, artillery and the telegraph had been suspended. All sorts of vehicles and horses were impressed for military requirements. (Continued on Page Two.)

MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN BAVARIA BOMBED

Several Tons of Explosives Dropped by British Airmen

German Bilets and Airdromes Behind the Lines in Flanders Also Attacked—Number of Machines Are Missing.

London, Nov. 1.—German munitions factories in Bavaria have been attacked by British airplanes, a substitute official statement issued tonight says. British airmen also dropped bombs on German airdromes and airdromes behind the lines in Flanders. The statement reads: "On Wednesday advantage was taken of the changes in the weather and both our own and enemy airplanes were in the air all day. The visibility was not very good for artillery work, but a great deal of bombing was carried out by our machines and many photographs were taken. The airplanes also co-operated successfully in a raid carried out by our infantry yesterday afternoon northeast of Loos, reported in last night's official statement, firing several thousand rounds from their machine guns and dropping bombs on hostile troops in the communication trenches. "During the day five tons of bombs were dropped by us on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many hostile billets. At night a further two and a half tons of bombs were dropped on airdromes in the neighborhood of Courtrai, the airdrome at Gontrode and on the railway stations at Roulers, Thourout and Courtrai. Two trains were attacked from a low height. One of them was derailed and the other was destroyed completely. The enemy aircraft was more active and aggressive than for some days, attacking our artillery and bombing machines. In all fighting five hostile machines were brought down. Nine of our machines are missing."

War Strained Russia Will Still Fight, But the Allies Must Take Up the Burden

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—In view of reports reaching Petrograd that the impression was spreading abroad that Russia was virtually out of the war, Premier Kerensky discussed the present condition of the country frankly today with The Associated Press. He said Russia was worn out by the long strain, but that it was ridiculous to say the country was out of the war. The premier referred to the years in which Russia had fought her own campaigns alone, with no such assistance as has been extended to France by Great Britain and now by America. He said he felt help was needed urgently and that Russia asked it as her right. He urged that the United States give aid in the form of money and supplies and appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution. Russia, M. Kerensky added, was taking an enormous part in the struggle and those who said she was out of it must have short memories. "Russia has fought consistently since the beginning. She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is now worn out by the strain and claims as her right that the allies now shoulder the burden. "At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question: 'Where is the great British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'" "Russia," the Premier repeated, "is worn out by the most useful way for her to help Russia?" he was asked. "Have her send boots, leather, iron and," the Premier added with emphasis, "money."

"ANOTHER" GERMAN MUTINY.

Three Officers and Number of Sailors Were Killed.

London, Nov. 2.—Three officers and a number of sailors of the German navy were killed in "another" mutiny at Kiel early in September, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Express, which claims to have authentic details. The outbreak occurred aboard the battleships Kronprinz and Schleswig-Holstein, and started when the men revolted against being drafted into the submarine service.

STEPS TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

Defense Council Recommends Government Aid in Providing Homes for Workmen

ORGANIZATION IS PROPOSED

Would Administer Funds and Conduct Real Estate and Building Business—Base Contracts on Housing Situation.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Government aid, financial and otherwise, in quickly relieving the housing problem which in many communities is hindering war work, is recommended in a report to the National Defense Council by its committee on housing. The report, made public today, has the approval of President Wilson. The committee asserts that an organization of "reasonable permanency and authority" is necessary to quickly and effectively administer such funds as may be available for housing purposes and it recommends that the organization be granted powers to conduct building operations to deal in real estate and securities and to borrow and loan money. The committee further suggests that the government loan funds for housing at low rates of interest to those communities which can show the need of this form of aid. It also recommends that in future government agencies making war contracts give due consideration to the labor supply and housing conditions and that future contracts be distributed as far as possible, to prevent undue concentration of workers in any one locality.

FIRST OF NEW PLANES HAS PROVEN A SUCCESS

American Air Fighters Will Soon Be Coming From Many Factories at a Rapid Rate.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The first fighting airplane, wholly made in America of American materials, has taken the air in successful test flights. In making this fact known today officials of the aircraft production board said few changes in the design of either the plane or the "Liberty motor" are believed necessary and that production in quantity of the fighting machines soon will be in progress in many factories. By July the government expects to be able to supply any demand for machines which United States forces in Europe will need when spring comes are being built abroad. American engineers expect that the aircraft program can be made whatever the allies require. Originally the figures were set at 50,000 motors and 25,000 planes by July 1.

4,641,190 HAVE SIGNED UP.

Total of 632,000 Pledge Cards Signed as Yesterday's Record.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Signing of more than 632,000 pledge cards during the day was reported to the Food Administration tonight by voluntary workers throughout the country who are enlisting housewives for food conservation. This brought the total for the week to 4,641,190. Final figures of the week's campaign probably will not be known for several days after the week is over. From seven states there have come only unofficial estimates and they have not been recorded. The food administration hopes the campaign will bring at least 10,000,000 signatories.

DOES RUSSIA WANT GOLD OR SUPPLIES?

Formal Request for Transportation of the Metal From America May Be Made

A NEW LOAN IS ADVANCED

Shipment of Gold to One of the Allies Would Set a Precedent and Would Be Adverse to the American Policy.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Premier Kerensky's statement that America's most effective help to Russia would be the sending of money was regarded here as forecasting possible formal request for the transportation of gold to Russia, but it was thought more likely that what the premier had in mind was the establishment of credits here to be expended in the purchase of supplies to be shipped to Russia. "Have her send boots," the premier was quoted as saying in response to a question as to how America could help best, "leather, iron and" (with emphasis) "money." Sending of actual money out of the country to any of the allies would establish a precedent here and would be diametrically opposite to the American government's present policy which aims at the conservation of the huge store of gold piled up since the war started. As a means of making such conservation effective, gold was placed by presidential proclamation on the list of commodities which must be brought to export and the Federal Reserve Board, under Secretary McAdoo's supervision, has announced a policy of holding gold exports to the minimum. American gold, officials asserted today, can do Russia more good if it remains in this country. There is unanimity of opinion among officials that Russia's need would have to be supreme to warrant the actual transportation across the ocean of a shipment of American gold of any considerable amount. The American government apparently is willing to grant further requests for credit. It has granted Russia's requests with alacrity in the past and Secretary McAdoo has announced repeatedly that the Treasury would place money wherever it would be most effective in fighting Germany. So expeditiously has the Treasury acted in establishing Russian credits that until today Russia had not expended the first of three credits established for her benefit in this country, totaling \$225,000,000. The formal transfer today to Russian account of \$31,700,000 from the Treasury to the Federal Reserve bank of New York brought the total she has withdrawn up to \$190,900,000, or \$15,900,000 more than the first credit of \$175,000,000 granted her. There still remains available for Russian expenditures of munitions, leather, iron, railway equipment and other needed commodities, \$154,100,000 without the authorization of any further credit and there is every indication that if another credit were needed it would be granted promptly.

"FORWARD WITH GOD"

Kaiser Telegraphs Congratulations to Von Below.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William has telegraphed to Gen. Von Below, commanding the troops on the Italian front, congratulations for his success against Italy, saying: "Forward with God!" He declared he was satisfied an impartial trial could be given the defendant there. The time of holding the trial caused much discussion. The State contended it would take several days to assemble witnesses from distant states and the prosecution could not proceed before next Tuesday. The defense declared it was ready to go to trial. As the present session of court ends next week it was decided to bring the case to trial later. The term of court for Rowan county fixed for the week of November 26 has been annulled. Assistant District Attorney Deolinger, of New York, and several New York detectives, witnesses for the State, left here today for Spartanburg, S. C. (Continued on Page Two.)

NINE LIVES LOST ABOARD FINLAND WHEN TORPEDOED

Among Those Who Perished Were Three Naval Seamen and Two Army Enlisted Men

ONE NEGRO FROM CONCORD

The Transport Was Only Slightly Damaged and is Now Dry-docked at French Port

Washington, Nov. 2.—The torpedoing of the homeward bound army transport Finland in the war zone four days ago resulted in the death of two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew. A third naval seaman is missing. Admiral Sims' report of the casualties to the Navy Department today added no details to the announcement yesterday that the Finland had been torpedoed but had been able to reach port under her own steam. The casualty list as made public late today follows: Members of the naval gun crew: James W. Henry, seaman, second class, dead; next of kin, Rose Henry, 43 Reynolds street, Harrison, N. J. Newton R. Head, seaman, dead; next of kin, not given; home address, Cleveland, Ga. Porter Hilton, seaman, second class, missing; mother, Mrs. Lizzie Hilton, Toccoa, Ga. Army: Private Lester Hickey, infantry, drowned; father, Thomas Hickey, 142 North Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill. Charles H. Maxwell, colored, transport workers' battalion, drowned; brother, Thomas E. Maxwell, Box 373, Concord, N. C. Members of Finland's crew: M. Cardozo, fireman, drowned; no emergency address. J. Haneslo, barber, drowned; no emergency address. W. P. Phillips, waiter, drowned; brother, A. Phillips, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. Jose Cuevas, mess boy, probably died from injuries; father, M. Cuevas, Havana, Cuba.

The announcement that five of the men were drowned indicated to officials that the Finland's company left the vessel in small boats until it was made certain that she would remain afloat. The capsizing of one of the boats in launching might account for the drowning of the men. It is assumed that two of the armed guard were killed by the explosion of the torpedo and that the missing one probably was blown overboard by the explosion, as was a seaman on the destroyer Cassin when she was torpedoed recently.

THE TRANSPORT IS NOW IN DRY DOCK AT FRENCH PORT

A French Atlantic Seaport, Nov. 2.—The American transport Finland is in drydock here. The vessel received such slight damages from the German torpedo which recently struck her that it will not be long before she puts to sea again. The torpedo struck a coal barge.

(Continued on Page Two.)

MEANS WILL BE TRIED AT CONCORD NOV. 26

Governor Bickett Calls Special Term of Court

This Action Taken After Judge Cline Had Denied Change of Venue—Delay in Trial Made at State's Request.

Concord, Nov. 2.—Gaston B. Means was sent back to the Cabarrus county jail here tonight to await a special term of Superior Court November 26 when he will be tried for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was shot near here last August. Means was remanded to jail after Judge Cline decided against removing the case to another county. He granted the State's plea for postponement to prepare for trial. At the court's request, Governor Bickett at Raleigh today authorized a special term of court for November 26 and designated Judge Cline to preside. Argument for a change of venue sought by the State was completed by Solicitor Clement this morning and Judge Cline decided against removing the trial from Cabarrus county. He declared he was satisfied an impartial trial could be given the defendant there. The time of holding the trial caused much discussion. The State contended it would take several days to assemble witnesses from distant states and the prosecution could not proceed before next Tuesday. The defense declared it was ready to go to trial. As the present session of court ends next week it was decided to bring the case to trial later. The term of court for Rowan county fixed for the week of November 26 has been annulled. Assistant District Attorney Deolinger, of New York, and several New York detectives, witnesses for the State, left here today for Spartanburg, S. C. (Continued on Page Two.)