Mob Attempts to Storm Jail and Lynch a Negro.

GOVERNOR RESPONDS TO REQUEST FOR QUICK AID

Hundreds of Troops Sent From Camps Greene and Polk.

GUARDS FROM GREENSBORO

No Clash Between Whites and Blacks, Though Race Riot Was Feared for a While.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 18.—The death toll in the riot here tonight, which followed efforts of a mob to storm the city Special Train Left at Midnight jall 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 as least

roups. Efforts of the home guard of the police to restore order were may alling even at that time and lovernor Bickett was asked to interese. He ordered home guards from freensbore and atranged to have a company of regular soldlers sent from amp Polk, near Baleigh.

The known dead are:
Rachsel Levi, a young woman bytander, and Robert Young, a fireman.

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

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

Number Injured Unknown.

Five of the more seriously injured, ncluding 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 suc-

ceeded in clearing the crowd out of the building and the mayor callout the home guards. Quiet reigned for a time, but later the report went around that the negro shot was not the man that had been sought. By lightfall 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 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 firemen turned water on them.

Piring immediately followed, and foung was shot dead. A bullet hit diss Levi, who was watching nearby. The home guards enswered the volley but the mob quickly overpowered them and went into the jail. Two embers of the guard were badly hurt by being thrown bodily down a stair-way which they were guarding.

way which they were guarding.

Apparently the mob did not find the negro it sought, for no more of the prisoners were fired upon. After an hour or more the mob left the jail and started marching through business section of the cown, Gradually it broke into groups and for a time it was feared that there would be a race riot as some of the groups headed for the negro quarter. 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

arles White, shot and seriously urt: Jules Stith, Cecil Alley, J. J.

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. he troops were ordered to Wins elem by Col. A. C. Macomb, o nander of the camp, at the req

(Continued on page 2.)

"ARMY OF OCCUPATION"

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY

Macomb Sends Troops to Oppose Winston Rioters.

With Picked Men to Answer Gorrell's Appeal.

In response to an appeal from Mayor R. W. Gorrell, of Winstonseven 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.

Mayor R. W. Gorrell, of Winston-Salem, 150 picked troops from Camp Greene and 25 members of the provot guard of Charlotte, upon orders from Col. A. C. Macomb, camp commander, left at midnight on a special train for service in an effort to put down riots which broke out at the Twin City yesteday and seem to have grown in gravity as the night wore on.

The contingent was in command of down riots which broke out at the Twin City yesteday and seem to have grard, 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, is a rior here tonight which resulted from the effects of a mail of several liberature.

down riots which broke out at the Twin City yesteday and seem to have grown in gravity as the night wore on.

The contingent was in command of the designated officially as United States guards. Other commanders included Captains Nottingham, Massey, Peavey and six lieutenants. Lieutenant Minton was in command of the detail from the provost guard. The soldiers carried full field equipment. It was expected that the train would arrive at Winston-Salem about 3 or 3:30 o'alock.

Reports from various sources received here at or before midnight agreed that at least two persons had been killed in the street fighting. The uprising followed an attack by a negro

all efforts of the municipal authori-lies to quiet the members of the mid-apparently had the effort of only

apparently had the effect of only adding to their fury.

An appeal for assistance was first sent to Greensboro, according to reports received here, and a contingent of home guards was promised. Later the commander of Camp Polk was asked by Governor Bickett to send ments immediately were made by the camp commander at Raleigh to send 250 men on a special train at 11

In the meantime the gravity of the situation increased and Mayor Gorrell established long distance telephone communication with Mayor McNinch after some time had been lost in locating the Charlotte mayor. The chief of police at Winstan-Salem communicated to Chief of Police Elliott, of Charlotte, the needs of the turbulent city and through the provost guard here Chief Elliott transmitted to Colonel Macomb the reques for military assistance. Colonel Macomb immediately issued orders for the mobilization of picked troops to make the trip on a special train. Simultaneously the officials here of the Southern railway system were in-structed to prepare a special train. Mayor McNinch without delay was nformed by Chief Elliott of his having delivered the message of Mayor Gorrell. The Charlotte mayor then assumed charge of the various matters which required his attention, and went to the Southern station to witness the departure of the special train. All the troops from Camp Greene except the members of the provost guard were entrained at the camp. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the

tration at Winston-Salem was deeribed by Mayor Gorrell as "some-what improved." The death toll at that hour was three, two men and a child, he said. It was officially stated that no lynching had occurred and both negroes who had been arrested on suspicion were held in the county jail there. The crowd had dispersed somewhat from the center of the city, said Mayor Gorrell, but he added that he considered the conditions still alaming and what was transpiring on the edge of the town was not known to him. He expressed some apprehension of possible disturbances

developing from gathering on the out-Mayor Gorrell made no statement concerning the death of any negro, though press dispatches, received at though press dispatches, received at almost the same time the long distance telephone conversation with him was in progress, stated that three negroes were known to have been killed at that bour. The mayor said he was not accurately informed of the number that had sustained injuries during the disturbances. No troops had ing the disturbances. No troops had arrived at that hour.

GERMAN TROOPS BEING WITHDRAWN FROM FINLAND

London. Saturday. Nov. 16.—General von Der Goltz, the German com-mander in Finland, has informed the Finnish government, says a Copen-hagen dispatch to the Exchange Telehagen dispatch to the Exchange Tele-graph company, that German troops are being withdrawn from Finland in order to avoid conflict with British forces which are expected there soon. The dispatch adds that General Mannerhelm, commander of the Fin-nish government forces, will be gov-ernor of Finland, and that a coalition government will be in power,

STORM WARNINGS DISPLAYED. Washington, Nov. 17.—Storm warn-igs are displayed on the Atlantic sast from Norfolk to Boston, the eather bureau announced tonight.

REAT BRITAIN TO SEND CERMAN SHIPS OVER HERE

re to the United States mber of German ves ulls which the allies will many to receive.

In Territory Just Abandoned by the Enemy Forces.

NOT SPECTACULAR

Pershing's Men Keyed Up and Keen for New Adventure but Not Demonstrative.

With the Allied Armies France and Belgium, Nov. 17. (By the Associated Press.) -The allied armies have begun their march towards Germany. The Belgian forces have already occu-pied 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 Mouson and Thiaucourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Meiz, 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 regions so lately controlled by Germany, were not spectacular. The men wers kayed up and keen for the new adventure, but, like they were on the forces moved forward early today in

thuism.

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 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 assurthat they would encounter no hestility. The intelligent department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agrea-ment of evacuation and there was evident the belief both by officers and men that no trap was awalting 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 ex-plosives. For some time the Germans informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves de-

stroying them.

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

the advancing columns were well protected.

It has been impressed on officers and men alike that this 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 stranglers or vocuntary prisoners, but with the civilian population, has been starnly forbidden. Looting and 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.

FRENCH ENTER GERMAN FORTRESSES IN ALSACE

Basel, Nov. 17.—French troops Saturday entered Colmar and Mul-hausen, two of Germany's greatest fortresses in Alsace, according to a dispatch received here. There was no trouble in either place.

BRITISH ARMIES BEGIN ADVANCE ON GERMANY

London. Nov. 17.—The official an-nouncement of the advance of the al-lied armies Says:

"General Plummer's second army and General Rawlinson's fourth army loday commenced their advance." in

ays the American People Have Special and Moving Cause This Year to Be Grateful and Rejoice; Complete Victory Has Brought Not Only Peace but Confident Promises of a Nev Day as Well, a Day in Which Justice Shall Replace Force.

hington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, des-Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day and said this year the a people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. Victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jeal-ture among the nations."

THANKSGIVING, 1918. By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCEAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. Sor has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cemation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and lealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of seifish aggression. In a rightnous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cense upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of mations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the district of Columbia this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

By the President; ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

Quick Assignment of Ships to Ready to Take Issue Again With Latin-American Trade Urged.

States Section of International High Commission.

Washington, Nov. 17.-Immediate assignment of ships for trade with South and Central America has been suggested to the shipping board by the United States section of the inter-national high commission, a Pan-American organization to promote commerce and trade relations between the United States and the southern

republics. republics.

Secretary McAdoo, as chairman of the United States section, issued a statement today emphasizing the importance of ships for immediate Latin-American trade, saying the official and commercial interests of Latin-America insist on better transportation facilities as a basis for closer commercial and financial relations. ommercial and financial relations. "The United States section of the international high commission," said Mr. McAdoo, "has ventured to make to the shipping board a number of

suggestions, some general and some specific, relating to the further prosecution of its constructive plans, as well as to the disposition of ships now in its control during their further operation by the board and otherwise.
These suggestions include the immediate availability of ships for both the east and west coasts of South America east and west coasts of south America and the careful planning of freight al-location so as to avoid empty cargo space on southbound trips. "It will furthermore be necessary to

develop a broad policy to meet the re-quirements of different industries and sections of both North and South America, in order that no undue hardships may be placed on any given industry or on any one section. provement of service for the West In-dies and the avoldance of confusion and crowding of schedules by a careful adjustment of calling dates are also matters which have been submitted for the consideration of the

shipping board.
"On July 19, 1915, I addressed a communication to the delegates assembled at the first Pan-American financial conference, emphasizing the necessity of united effort to provide adequately for the needs of their com-

(Continued on page 2.)

JO-JO SAYS



Secretary of Treasury.

Save Otherwise, Big Companies Will Escape Their Just Preportion of Taxation.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Washington, Nov. 17.—Chairman Claude Kitchin, of the ways and means committee, is ready to "go to the mat" over any change reducing, the excess profits taxes in the new revenue bill to those rates now in

effect under the law of 1917.

He carried the ways and means committee and the house with him ast summer when he opposed Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on this proposition. Now that the secretary is trying to get the senate finance committee to change the house bill, Mr. Kitchin is preparing to carry on his fight. He is also strongly in favor of more than \$6,000,000,000 total for the bill, the amount agreed upon by the senate committee, at Mr. Mc-

Adoo's suggestion. Mr. Kitchin explained his position as follows: "I see no reason to change my views as to the excess profits taxes, for the facts still exist which prompt-

'My judgment is now that we ought to levy all the taxes possible at this time in order to relieve busi-ness in the future, and issue as few "It looks as if we will have to issue

\$10,000,000,000 more in bonds than we have aiready issued. The more we can raise by taxes the less bonds we will have to issue. "A billion or two billions more revenue in taxes now will mean a billion

or two billions less of bonds and reduce our burdens in years to come. "It ought to be 'pay as you go.' as far as possible, just like in any other business. If the business of the country can stand \$7,000,000,000 or \$8. 000,000,000 in taxes now, it ought do so. It would have to pay it in the future if not now.

"Under a distinctly war profits tax, the Ford company, the Eastman Kodak company, the National Biscuit company, the National Cash Register company, the First National bank of New York, the American Tobacco company, the Liggett and Myers Tobacco company, and hundreds of large companies would not pay a penny, because they would have little or no profits on invoiced capital during the taxable year in excess of the profits during the pre-war period. Their profits during both periods before and since the war were ceedingly large. There would pefore and since the war were ex-ceedingly large. There would be about 25,000 companies in the United States which under a strictly war profits taxes method would not pay a

GERMANS ARE PILLAGING OR DESTROYING PROPERTY

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Confirmation has been received here that Germans are pillaging or destroying property in the suburbs of Brussels. Although the movement is in no sense revolutionary. It is regarded probable Although the movement is in no sense revolutionary. It is regarded probable that allied military steps will be necessary to enforce the armistice.

Advices received in London say that the entry of the Belgian king and queen into Brussels' has been post-

IRS. WILSON TO GO WITH PRESIDENT TO EUROPE?

Paris, Nov. 17, (Havas.)—The Ed de Paris says Mrs. Wilson will con to Europe with President Wilson.

Epidemic Took Toll of 82,306 Full Story Not Heretofore Told Lives in 46 American Cities From September 9 to November 9.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The recent pidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American expeditionary forces from all causes from the time the first unit landed in France until hostilities ceased. This announcement today by the

eensus bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among he overseas forces and reports from 46 cities having a combined popula-tion of 23,000,000, which showed 82,-306 deaths from influenza and pneu-monia from September 9 to Novem-

Normally these cities would have had 4,000 deaths from these causes during fhis period, it was said, leaving approximately 78,000 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic.
"The total casualties in the Ameri-"The total easualties in the American expeditionary forces," said the announcement, "have recently been unofficially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported, it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 45 per cent and may not be more than 40 per cent of the total casualties. On this assumption, the loss of life in the this assumption, the loss of life in the American expeditionary forces to date

American expeditionary forces to date is about 40,000 or 45,000."

The total of deaths due to the influenza epidemic in this country is not known, the announcement said, as only the 48 cities for which figures were given report vital statistics to the census bureau. The greatest mortality due to the epidemic, in proportion to-population, was 7.4 per thousand in Philadelphia and the next greatest, 6.7 per thousand was reported from Baltimore.

BERLIN DISPATCH SAYS WILSON THREATENS TO

DISSULVE ARMISTICE Washington Authorities Deny Report That Wilson Has Sent Note About Bolsheviki in Ber-

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. - According a Berlin dispatch to The Berlingske Tidende, President Wilson has informed the German government that maintenance of law and order is a prerequisite of the armistice, and that if the Russian bolshevik representatives are received in Berlin the armistice agreement will be dissolved.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It was stated authorititatively tonight that Germany has not been informed by President Wilson that the armistice will be de-nounced if the Russian bolshevik rep-resentatives are received in Berlin. No reference has been made to the Russian bolsheviki in any of the diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin, it was said, nor has the new German government

been informed that the maintenance of law ad order is a prerequisite of the armistice. The only reference to the disturbed state of affairs in Germany made by the President was said to have been contained in Secretary Lansing's note of last Wednesday informing the German government that the President was ready to consider and take up with the allies the matter of supplying food to Germany provided he could be assurred that "public order is being and will continue to be main-

It was assumed here that the Ber lin dispatch to The Berlingske Tidende was based on this note. NEARLY \$125,000,000 TO BE RAISED YET IN

tained."

UNITED WAR WORK DRIVE One Half of the \$250,000,000 Asked for Is to Be Raised in Three Days, if at All.

New York, Nov. 17 .-- With only three days left to work, the united on the western front. It meant deat war work campaign committee faced if cut, tonight the necessity of raising \$124,-999,050, to provide the sever war re-lief organizations with the \$250,000,-put in motion from St. 000 they need to keep the American nine days it was on the Ar army and navy happy until demobili-

The Standard Oil companies of Indiana and Kansas were named in the list.

\$125,000,950, or approximately 7, per cent of the original \$170,500,000 asked, but nothing short of a 50-per cent over-subscription will satisfy the officers. cials, they declare.

On the basis of the original sum asked, 26 states have reported themselves "over the top." a few of these having passed the 50 per cent oversubscription asked of all states.

ubscription asked of all states.

The eastern states continued to lag. owever, some of their percentages as iven out by the committee tonight eing as follows: New York, 86; New Jersey, 72; Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, 60; District of Columbia, 38; Virginia, 78; Massachusetts, 86; Rhode Island,

SHIP IN SINKING CONDITION.

Participated in Bringin many to Her Knee

PART PLAYED BY FORCE OF AMERICA OUTLINED

for Military Reasons.

REPORTS BUT FRAGMENTARY

Argonne Operations the Crux of the War; Reduction of St.

Mihiel Salient Important. Paris, Nov. 17, (By the Associated Press.)—Out of the confusion and daze of the crowding military events on the western battleline since late in

on the western battleline since late in September, when battle followed battle until from Flanders to Verdun there was ceaseless action, it is now permissible to outline to a certain evtent 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 accountilishments 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 21 American divisions, totalling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action beginning september 26, known variously as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the hattle that brought Germany to her knees and as far as human foresight goes ended the world's bloodlest and coatliest war.

Crux of the War.

In order to understand the military

Crux of the War. In order to understand situation which made the struction the cruz of the cruz

Mets, one of Germany's two greatest advance railway centors 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 Areat railway arteries running wentward from Metz.

ward 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 Gorman armies. Thus it no and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or nib-bling 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 Argon sector, admittedly one of the mo if not entirely the most, difficult the whole front. The broken terral the topography and the lack of roa made a problem difficult to describ Germany had in four years fortific it to the last degree of military skil with superb roads, both rail and me tor, connecting up to the rear posi-

The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chain of hi running north and south, cover with a dense growth of trees a undergrowth, making an advance of ficult 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 covern 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. 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 is as "our life artery." It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the western from I.

to cut it. The American ,ret a for an attempt, the fa complicated military pre-was regarded with pride by i can commanders.

VAS DO SE