

THOUSANDS ENGAGE IN RIOT AT GREENSBORO

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 jail and lynch a negro prisoner, had 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 storming of the city jail and lynch attempt on a negro prisoner.

The riot broke out last night at 11:30 o'clock, when a mob of about 500 persons gathered in front of the city jail. The mob was armed with clubs, stones and other weapons. The police were unable to control the mob and it proceeded to storm the jail.

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 there. The rioting continued until about 11:30 o'clock, when the mob was dispersed.

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 report went around that the negro had not been found. By midnight the mob had reformed and started marching to the jail, which was surrounded by home guards.

Hardware Stores Broken Open. Hardware stores were broken into and their contents looted. Other stores and homes were also looted.

Apparently the mob did not find the negro it sought, for no more of the prisoners were freed upon. After an hour or more the mob broke the jail and started marching through business section of the town. 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 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. Macomb, commander of the camp, at the request of the city authorities.

STORM WARNINGS DISPLAYED.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—Storm warnings were displayed on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk to Boston, the weather bureau announced tonight.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY "ARMY OF OCCUPATION"

Paris, Nov. 17, (9:55 p. m.)—The American third army has been designated as "the army of occupation." It will be under the immediate direction of General Pershing, the commander-in-chief, who will be in command of the American positions in occupied territories.

175 SOLDIERS GO FROM CAMP POLK

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—A special train left here tonight for Winston-Salem with 175 troops aboard for service in connection with riot conditions there.

Macomb Sends Troops to Oppose Winston Rioters.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—General Macomb, commander of the American third army, has ordered 175 troops to Winston-Salem to oppose rioters.

Special Train Left at Midnight With Picked Men to Answer Correll's Appeal.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—A special train left here tonight for Winston-Salem with 175 troops aboard for service in connection with riot conditions there.

In response to an appeal from Mayor R. W. Correll, of Winston-Salem, 150 picked troops from Camp Greene and 25 members of the provost 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 riot which broke out at the Twin City yesterday and seem to have grown in gravity as the night wore on.

The contingent was in command of Maj. George B. Wilcox, and the soldiers were designated officially as United States guards. Other commanders included Captains Nottingham, Mouton, 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'clock.

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 mob of white men on a negro prisoner who had been shot and wounded.

After the rioting, the municipal authorities to quiet the members of the mob apparently had the effect of only making the rioting more serious.

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 Elliott to send troops to Winston-Salem. Arrangements immediately were made by the camp commander at Raleigh to send 250 men on a special train at 11 o'clock.

In the meantime the gravity of the situation increased and Mayor Correll established long distance telephone communication with Mayor McIninch after some time had been lost in locating the Charlotte mayor. The chief of police at Winston-Salem communicated with Chief Elliott of Charlotte, the needs of the turbulent city and through the provost guard here Chief Elliott transmitted to Colonel Macomb the request 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 instructed to prepare a special train.

Mayor McIninch without delay was informed by Chief Elliott of his having delivered the message of Mayor Correll. 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 train at Winston-Salem was described by Mayor Correll as "somehow to improve." 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 mayor said he was somewhat from the center of the city, said Mayor Correll, but he added that he considered the conditions still alarming 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 outskirts.

Mayor Correll made no statement concerning the death of any negro, 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 hour. He expressed some apprehension of possible disturbances developing from gathering on the outskirts.

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GERMAN TROOPS BEING WITHDRAWN FROM FINLAND

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—General von Der Goltz, the German commander in Finland, has informed the Finnish government, says a Copenhagen dispatch, 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 Maunheim, commander of the Finnish government forces, will be governor of Finland and that a coalition government will be in power.

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GREAT BRITAIN TO SEND GERMAN SHIPS OVER HERE

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The British government is arranging for the departure to the United States of a number of German vessels for the purpose of bringing to Germany food-stuffs which the allies will permit Germany to receive.

AMERICAN ARMY MOVES TOWARD GERMAN BORDER

In Territory Just Abandoned by the Enemy Forces.

START NOT SPECTACULAR

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

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations."

THANKSGIVING, 1918. A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in gratitude 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. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation 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 jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant soldiers have participated in a triumph which is not shared or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous 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 cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

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 forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

Shipping Board Kitchen Against Get Suggestion Changes in Bill

Quick Assignment of Ships to Latin-American Trade Urged.

Movement Started by United 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 international high commission, a Pan-American organization to promote commerce and trade relations between the United States and the southern 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.

"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 and the careful planning of freight allocation so as to avoid empty cargo space on southbound trips."

"It will furthermore be necessary to develop a broad policy to meet the requirements of different industries and sections of both North and South America. In order that no undue hardships may be placed on any given industry on any one section, improvement of service for the West Indies and the avoidance of confusion and crowding of schedules by a careful adjustment of sailing dates are also matters which have been submitted for the consideration of the shipping board."

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THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 28 PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESIDENT

Says 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 New Day as Well, a Day in Which Justice Shall Replace Force.

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By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

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SEVENTY-ONE AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN BRITISH 750,000 COMBATANTS TOOK PART IN DECISIVE BATTLE

INFLUENZA CAUSED MORE DEATHS THAN OCCURRED IN U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE

Epidemic Took Toll of 82,306 Lives in 46 American Cities From September 9 to November 9.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The recent epidemic 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 census bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among the overseas forces and reports from 46 cities having a combined population of 23,000,000, which showed 82,306 deaths from influenza and pneumonia from September 9 to November 9.

"Normally these cities would have had 4,000 deaths from these causes during this period, it was said, leaving approximately 78,306 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic.

"The total casualties 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 American expeditionary forces to date is about 45,000 or 46,000."

The total of deaths due to the influenza epidemic in this country is not known, the announcement said, as only the 46 cities for which figures were given report final 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 DISSOLVE ARMISTICE

Washington Authorities Deny Report That Wilson Has Sent Note About Bolsheviks in Berlin.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It was stated authoritatively tonight that Germany has not been informed by President Wilson that the armistice will be denounced if the Russian bolshevik representatives are received in Berlin.

No reference has been made to the Russian bolshevik 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 and order is a prerequisite of the armistice, and that if the Russian bolshevik representatives are received in Berlin the armistice will be dissolved.

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