

## BISHOP KILGO ON VISIT TO FAR EAST.

### Only Entry of United States Into War and Raising of Great Army Saved Her.

That Japan as a nation and as people hate the United States and have planned secretly for years to be the dominate power in the Orient, even going so far as to lay plans for the building of a great Oriental empire is the belief of Bishop John C. Kilgo, who, accompanied by Mrs. Kilgo, returned to Charlotte Tuesday night after spending several months in the far east. Following an interview with Bishop Kilgo, the Observer gives this interesting story:

Bishop Kilgo held conferences in the Southern Methodist church in Japan, China and Korea, and traveled over the country generally. He found much in the Japanese to praise—his thrift, his business sagacity and his commercial industry; but on the other hand he found much to worry him. That Japan had been preparing to whip the United States and was only circumvented by the declaration of war by the United States upon Germany, and the subsequent raising of an army of sufficient size to ward off the attack kept Japan from attacking the United States, is his belief. He declared that every one of the twenty-one things that President Wilson said shouldn't be done in China have been put into effect by Japan, while seemingly complying with the wishes of President Wilson.

Japan, he said, is following the general scheme practiced by Germany, both in her national life and in her national organizations. She was practically bankrupt at the outset of the war, but since that time has made money, largely thru her government's having monopolized the greater industries.

Thru the breaking up of American monopolies he declared, the American merchant or manufacturer has to go into the Chinese market, one of the most fertile in the world, and compete with the Japanese monopoly, organized and protected by the government that promulgates the laws by which the business is conducted. American manufacturers, he declared, haven't any chance against them at all.

### He was Watched.

Japan has adopted the German espionage system.

"Why" declared Bishop Kilgo "while Baron Ishee was declaring the friendliness of Japan for the United States and the people here were apparently drinking it in, I was being watched wherever I went. Wherever I turned in a hotel, upon the railroads, upon the streets, secret service men—spies—were watching me. They were following the German system in everything.

"They are a conscienceless race, cold and dispassionate. You can't make one of them mad; they always seem to be in a good humor. Whenever a Japanese embraces Christianity, he is as fine a man as one would wish to see."

Japan, he said, is in the midst of a great educational awakening. Every one is reading books, the classics and the best there is in literature of all countries.

In China, where he held several conferences and where he traveled a great deal among the churches, Bishop Kilgo found almost the opposite condition. Here he found that the people think well of the United States and of American customs. But he also found the Japanese hard at work on his pet scheme of building his oriental empire.

Japan is not going into the war, he said, because she is holding off to gain any advantage that may accrue to her by reason of her fresh army. Japanese statesmen and the public speakers of the country and the writers all unite in saying that the Japanese soldier will fight for

nothing but Japan. One can see in this the German idea of "Deutschland uber alles."

Bishop Kilgo talked most interestingly about the manner and customs of the Japanese, having gone into several of the wealthier homes where he was entertained. He found the Japanese universally courteous and polite and agreeable.

When asked about how the Japanese feel about the California squabble, he declared that Japan is practicing the very same thing herself.

"The church doesn't own a bit of its property," he said. "The only way it could be held was to organize a Japanese company to hold the property. No foreigner can own land in Japan."

### Are Many Budhists.

Japan has already retaken Hawaii, he declared, and states that there are 40,000 Budhists on the islands, a religion he said, that is the most degrading of any practiced by the human race. While Shintoism is the national religion of Japan there are many Budhists there and these accept the Christian missionary's presence, in large measure because it is an American idea, and because if it works well in this country, they will allow it to come there for what it is worth. He described the life of the American missionary as one of the most wonderful and most beautiful things he had ever seen.

"They seem wonderfully happy and contented," he said, "but I can't see how they can be, living under the conditions that many of them have to."

Bishop Kilgo spoke interestingly of China; but his thoughts always turned back to Japan, while he could again analyze Japanese character, both as the individual and as to the nation. The "Yellow Peril" to him is no idle

ful scrutiny of the people he came in contact with, from reading the literature of the country and from conversing with Americans and other foreigners living in Japan.

The foreigners know that any outward show of friendliness for the United States is but a cover; that in reality the Japanese hate this country to the bottom of their hearts and will, if the opportunity ever arises, strike. The fact that this country raised its great army when it did has broken up Japan's scheme for the time being; but he believes that sooner or later the problem may have to be met and he believes that it is for this great hour that Japan is conserving her men and building her merchant marine and other industries.

There is no thought of Japan's entering this war, he said and he could not see how American statesmen are taking in what their envoys say. When asked if he did not believe that American statesmen are well informed on the real situation, he said that he feared not; but were taking in good faith what the Japanese were telling them.

## Albemarle is Feeling Keenly Sugar Shortage

Albemarle, Nov. 24.—For the first time since the present war commenced Albemarle is today feeling the real effects of war as one of the worst sugar famines ever heard of in this section is on here today. Not a pound of granulated sugar can be purchased in Albemarle and only one grocery store in the place has brown sugar and they are selling it out at no more than 50 cents worth to each customer. In the rear of this store is stacked a fairly large stack of paper packs containing 50 cents' worth of brown sugar in each and when a customer calls for sugar he is handed out 50 cents' worth of sugar already tied, with the instructions that he cannot purchase any more at any price. It is hoped that the situation will clear up the early part of next week. Otherwise, Albemarle will be the sourest town in the state before Wednesday.

## LONDON REGARDS AIR RAIDS AS NUISANCES.

### Mainly Women and Children Seek Shelter From German's Falling Bombs.

London, Nov. 10.—"It ain't a funk-hole; it's a bunk hole where we bunk in when our guns are plumperty-plumping. We ain't afraid of the sausages." That was the child's point of view, and as one looked round the shelter at 2 o'clock in the morning after two hours of intermittent raids and severe anti-aircraft action, it was obviously the true point of view. The shelter was not much of a shelter, but it was better than the little houses that the crowd of folks came from.

A year ago people were frankly frightened by the sound of dropping bombs and booming guns; six months ago they were curious on the subject of this or that individual crash or row; today they are frankly bored by it. Yet the scene is picturesque enough.

After the warning has come and the "take cover" notices have gone round, people in sketchy garments begin to float into the shelter, for the most part women with their little children or grandchildren. They float in as if they were on the whole rather ashamed of the proceeding, and settle themselves so as to make the children, who have already had three or four hours' sleep, as comfortable as maybe. They seem perfectly unconscious of the gunfire and the sound of falling bombs.

Many of them drop off to sleep; there is a picturesque looking woman over there who has fallen asleep sitting on a table with her back against the wall. The guns will not wake her, the only things that will wake her is the "all clear" bugle. There are few old men, or oldish men. They sleep in their beds to the bunk-hole, especially as there is no canteen.

Once there was a sort of amateur canteen and that drew the men, but when that bright little effort failed the men and older women without responsibilities stayed away. The bunk-hole is really a shelter for children though it draws a certain number of reckless youths of 16 or so and a few girls who act as mother helpers. The children are fully alive to the dangers of the position. They know that the bombs are dangerous. Eleven children were killed not far away the other night; yet it is the fact that in the long tiresome raid last night there was not a whimper among the children and most of them played on the floor at some sort of game with absolute unconcern. Little fellows of eight and nine sturdily stood and listened to the really very alarming crash of the guns without turning a hair.

There was one thing, however, that all the children wanted; and that was water to drink. Special constables were continually carrying round tins of water to wash down the plentiful supply of biscuits that the mothers brought. The place was very crowded, but there was absolute order, no hustling and very little grousing, except from an occasional person who had to be at work at five and saw little prospect of bed. There was a good deal of quiet joking, horrible jokes about warfare and hunfare that must have jarred on some minds rather more than the cracking of the 75's.

It is clear that the British public has settled down to raids as one more nuisance which they must put up. They certainly do not funk the raids in any fashion at all, and are beginning to get tired even of the bunk-holes.

### Study of Peace Problem.

Berne, Switzerland (Thursday)—An International Congress for the study of peace problems opens at Berne today. Ten nations including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland and Switzerland are expected to be represented.

## BRITISH CALVARY HAS THRILLING EXPERIENCE

### Since the Battle of Cambrai German Calvary has roamed and Fought at Will.

British Headquarters in France, Sunday, Nov. 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British calvary have had many thrilling experiences since the battle began in the Cambrai sector last Tuesday and opened a way for them into the great territory over which they have roamed almost at will, like cavaliers of old seeking combats with those who would accept their gaze.

Stories of their gallant charges with drawn sabres against enemy batteries and in strong infantry positions have been innumerable. But perhaps none of them had a more exciting time than a squadron of Canadian horsemen.

They swept proudly out of Maaniers on their charges with their sabres making merry music against their trappings. They returned afoot, and thereby hangs a narrative of bravery and strategy which is worth recording.

For a considerable distance the horsemen cantered along over the rolling grasslands without encountering an enemy. East of Rumilly, however, they came upon several British tanks which had run almost into a German battery position and were being fired at point blank by great guns.

The monitors were in a tight place and needed assistance badly. They got it. The cavalry came pounding up in columns of four and their leader, sizing up the situation, sent them swerving in on either side of the battery. Then they charged in straight flashing. It was over in a moment, and the last enemy lay wrangled upon.

This incident finished the cavalry trotted off in search of other adventures. Not far away was a sunken road which concealed considerable considerable enemy forces armed with machine guns. Cavalry scouts discovered this trap and gave the word to the commander. The latter snapped out a command and the squadron most of whom were still unaware of the presence of the sunken road, divided to the right, toward a break in the wall of the road, while the other drew sabres and charged straight ahead.

The Germans, not knowing that British cavalry was operating in that section remained in the big ditch and the Canadians reached the edge of the miniature precipice without seeing the enemy. They saw them then, in numbers, and realized for the first time that they were headed for a drop of several feet to the level of the road.

Not a horseman hesitated. They took the flying leap straight down among the surprised Germans and began their work of death. Half a hundred of the enemy lay dead when the remainder took to their heels and fled toward Rumilly.

The cavalry commander then was out of touch with the remainder of the advancing British forces and decided to remain in the sunken road for a time until he could get orders. Accordingly, he sent back a courier to carry information as to the location of the squad. Another force of German machine gunners, stationed in a commanding position nearby, opened a grilling fire on the cavalry and succeeded in killing several horses within a short time.

It became apparent that the men and rest of the horses must suffer the same fate if they remained where they were. The commander knew it would be suicide to ride out into the open, and he seized upon an ingenious plan to outwit the Germans. The horses were gathered together and stampeded with their empty saddles in the direction of Cambrai. The ruse worked, for the Germans, peering through the

mist, thought the horsemen escaping.

The machine guns came into action against the galloping horses and the troopers meantime made good their escape from the road. They started back but losing their way at one time, were actually in the outskirts of Rumilly. This may have given rise to a report which became current that the British had occupied the village.

The Canadians continued their journey toward what they thought were the British lines until they were challenged by a German officer with nine men. Among the troopers was a little chap who spoke German fluently. He was sent forward to engage the officer in conversation until the rest of the troopers could close in with their sabres.

The little emissary fulfilled his mission by engrossing the attention of the officer with cock and bull story to which the German listened because he did not know that the British cavalry was in his zone. He listened a moment too long however, for the Canadians rushed in and killed the men accompanying him and he was taken prisoner and compelled to conduct the horsemen back to their own lines.

### Means Goes to Trial.

Concord, Nov. 25.—Defense and prosecution are ready, both said tonight, to start the trial here tomorrow of Canton B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, wealthy New York widow, who was shot to death near here last August.

The prosecution, as far as has been outlined, relies on a mass of circumstantial evidence to fasten upon Means the charge of murder, and it is understood will seek to show that a fortune of \$2,000,000 which Mrs. King will of her husband, the late James King, of Chicago, provided the motive.

Means, a native of Concord, had been the woman's business agent for some time before she met death while here on a visit to relatives and according to statements made by District Attorney Swann's office in New York, evidence has been brought to light to show that a second will was to be offered for probate. Mrs. King had inherited more than a million through the first will.

### Only Means Was There.

No one except Means was present when Mrs. King was killed at Blackwelder Spring near here, according to the statement Means made to a local coroner's jury. The coroner's verdict was that Mrs. King accidentally shot herself with a small pistol with which she had intended to practice target shooting. To refute this, the prosecution, in the preliminary hearing which was ended by Means agreeing to be bound over to the grand jury, endeavoring to show by expert witnesses that it would have been physically impossible for the woman to have held the weapon which inflicted a wound in the back of her head.

Counsel for the defense declined tonight to discuss their line of defense but it was intimated from a source close to the defendant that its contention would be that Mrs. King accidentally was killed in handling the pistol which she had picked up while she and Means paused at Blackwelder Spring, near the target field for the latter to get a drink.

## All Men in Camps Before Fifteenth of December.

Under the instructions that all the first quota of men called in the draft must be in camp by December 14, the local boards are expected to receive shortly orders about the movement of the negroes. Up to the present time not a colored man has been drafted and taken from Greensboro, or Guilford county, although a large number are certified and waiting to go upon call. The delay has been protracted far beyond all expectations.

## Gen. Maurice on Cambria Victory.

London, England (Friday)—General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview yesterday confirmed the extent of the Cambria victory. Geographically, an advance was made on a 10-mile front to a maximum depth of 6 1/2 miles in 24 hours, constituting an easy record for an advance on the western front. In front of Cambria the famous Hindenburg line was completely broken through.

General Maurice remarked in reply to a question that the battle was distinctly maneuver fighting, though how long that would last he declined to prophesy. The British casualties, so far reported were he said, very considerably less than the total number of prisoners taken.

Continuing, General Maurice said: "We advanced further in the Cambria battle in 24 hours than we did in three months in Ypres. You may ask why do we not do that every time, instead of pounding away at limited objectives, as we have done before Ypres. The point I should like you to impress is that this success is a direct result of the Ypres fighting. The results we are fighting for at Ypres, the Germans cannot afford to give up, unless compelled to, hence their tremendous concentration of forces against us in the Passchendaele sector, including divisions from the Russian front from the South."

This enabled us to deliver a surprise blow, General Maurice said, at the part of the line they had weakened, but the blow was only possible because their attention was diverted, and their reserves locked up elsewhere. The men fighting on the Ypres front, he said, had been said, the result was not due to the withdrawal of German forces to Italy, for not a single division had gone from the British front to Italy.

Dealing with the Palestine fighting where they were within six miles of Jerusalem, General Maurice said it was not wise, however, to assume a rapid fall of Jerusalem. Six miles was a short distance, but the country was hilly and the troops were getting further and further from their bases. Therefore patience was necessary.

As to Italy, General Maurice said the position was much more satisfactory. While it was premature to say that all danger was over and Venice was saved, yet every 24 hours now made an enormous difference. The Italians had time to make a stand, to bring up guns and to organize food and munitions, whilst the moment when the Franco-British forces would be in the field was very much closer.

## War Saving Stamps Campaign is Launched.

Washington Nov. 26.—Postoffices of the United States have been formally made under the law, by order of Postmaster General Burleson, a huge selling organization for the war saving stamps campaign which starts December 3 and every postmaster in the country has been especially instructed to take an active part in the sale.

Postmasters, rural carriers city carriers and all other employees of the postal service shall make every possible effort to promote the sale of war savings certificate stamps and to this shall bring the same to the attention of the public, explaining the plan under which the stamps are issued and sold and emphasizing their advantage as a means not only of saving, but also of rendering patriotic assistance to the government," the official order says.

The secretary of the treasury announced today that a conference of state workers in the saving certificate campaign has been called to meet in Winston-Salem December 1. At that time every county chairman in the state is expected to be present.