

SECOND SESSION CONGRESS BEGINS

BIG WAR SESSION IS EXPECTED BY ALL CONGRESSMEN TO BE LENGTHY ONE.

BIG CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

Appropriation Estimates Are Received.—Members Say American People Everywhere Favor Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Washington—Congress reassembled Monday for its second war session. Most of the senate and house members had arrived and arrangements were complete for the first meeting of what promises to be another epochal session. Increased determination of the American people for vigorous prosecution of the war was the message universally brought by the returning members.

Brief and routine opening session were held by both senate and house. Immediately after convening and appointing committees formally to notify President Wilson and each other that the second session of the sixty-fifth congress in its readiness, adjournment was taken out of respect to members who died during the recess, Senator Hustling of Wisconsin, who was accidentally shot, and Representative Martin of Illinois.

Another feature of the opening day was receipt of appropriation estimates, aggregating many billions of dollars, for war and general governmental purposes for the next fiscal year.

Before the holiday recess, which Speaker Clark and others favor abandoning, disposition of the national prohibition question is to be pressed.

Revenue legislation will not be taken up immediately, but a deficiency appropriation bill before the holidays to care for unexpected war expenditures is probable. The senate democrats' steering committee and house ways and means committee may meet this week to discuss tentative legislative programs, but no party caucuses or conferences for that purpose are planned.

MRS. De SAULLES ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE BY JURY

Required Less Than To Hours—Gets Custody of Son.

Mineola, N. Y.—It required but one hour and forty-three minutes for a jury in supreme court here to reach a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Mrs. Blanca de Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles, former Yale football star and clubman, at his home near Westbury, Long Island, the night of August 3.

In the verdict no reference whatever was made to insanity. It was a plea of temporary loss of accountability which formed the basis of the defendant's case. Mrs. de Saulles, who had maintained an air of extreme self-possession throughout the two weeks of the trial, received the verdict smilingly. She shook hands with each of the jurors as they left the box and to each gave a nod of appreciation.

As Mrs. de Saulles left the courtroom, a newspaper photographer touched off a flashlight. The shock of the explosion coupled, with the young woman's heightened nervous tension, caused her to stagger, but she was prevented from falling by Dr. J. Sherman Wight, her physician. She was taken into a nearby room, where she soon recovered.

Mrs. de Saulles' acquittal automatically establishes her as the only legal custodian of her son, John L. de Saulles, Jr., according to her attorneys.

WILL ENTER RACE FOR SENATOR HARDWICK'S SEAT.

Atlanta, Ga.—Chairman William J. Harris, of the federal trade commission, will resign at an early date for the purpose of opposing Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, for re-election, according to a statement made public here by Mr. Harris.

BEGIN CURTAILMENT OF NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

Washington.—The government's first move toward curtailing non-essential industries during the war was made when the fuel administration sent to coal producers a preferred list of consumers to serve when filling orders. The list establishes preferential shipment for government orders, railway fuel, household requirements, public utilities, steel plants, coke ovens and munitions plants.

Mob Burns Negro at Stake.

Nashville, Tenn.—A dispatch from Dyersburg, Tenn., says that Ligon Scott, a negro who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a white woman in Dyer county, November 22, was burned at stake on the public square there shortly after noon. The negro was arrested in Jackson, Tenn., late Saturday and was being brought to Dyersburg in an automobile by the sheriff and his deputies when a mob met the officers and relieved them of their prisoner and proceeded to Dyersburg.

NATIONAL GUARDS NOW IN FRANCE

MEN FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION NOW WITHIN WAR ZONE.

IDENTITY IS NOT DISCLOSED

All Those Who Sailed From United States Arrived Safely and Some Are Already in Training—French Population Give Welcome.

With the American Army in France.—National guardsmen from every state in the Union have arrived in France, it is permitted to be announced. They are among the troops now training, or lately arrived.

While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of units it may be said that all those which sailed from the United States have arrived safely and that some already are in training within sound of the guns on the battle front.

They are showing a spirit in keeping with the purpose to make the American expeditionary force a homogeneous American army in which each division, whether regular, national guard, or national army, cannot be distinguished in efficiency from the others. The former state troops are billeted over a wide area and are pronounced excellent soldiers.

The guardsmen have been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They are scattered somewhat, but as far as possible the units from the same state have been kept close together. They found the regular army had made good preparations for them, and while many are billeted in houses in French towns, others have been quartered in low wooden barracks specially erected.

The troops from the various states have been recognized by the French population and have been welcomed enthusiastically. Many of the units wore the French red, white and blue cockade pinned to their campaign hats. After a sufficient time to rest from the journey, the troops have been set to work training for actual service at the front. In all quarters they are declared to be most enthusiastic and their soldierly qualities have drawn high praise from the French instructors.

For the information of the relatives and families of the men, every one who sailed from the United States has arrived safely in France.

General Who Smashed the Hindenburg Line



Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, commander of the British Third Army in France, who has smashed a great gap through the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe.

WOULD TURN FACILITIES OVER TO GOVERNMENT

Detroit, Mich.—Approximately 150 automobile manufacturers at a meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here today pledged their support to the government and expressed their readiness to turn facilities over to the government as rapidly as required. In the meantime, it was decided, the manufacturers will keep their organizations intact to conserve the greatest possible strength.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES TO AID IN ADJUSTING LABOR SUPPLY

Washington.—Preparations for greater governmental aid in adjusting labor supply to war needs were put under way by the council of national defense with the appointment of L. C. Marshall, dean of the school of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago, as chief of a newly created section on industrial service. The section will undertake preliminary investigation of the increasing number of labor problems.

WHERE GREATEST VICTORY WAS WON

Smashing Forward on a 32-Mile Front in an Unexpected Quicker General Haig Surprised the Foe and Won Britain's Biggest Victory of the War.



The battle line (1) extended from the River Scarpe to San Quentin. The entire German line from Bapaume Cambrai road (2) to the Canal du Nord (3) was captured. Noyelles (4) was one of the advanced positions reached by the English.

DISCUSS PROSECUTION OF WAR STRATEGIC POINTS GAINED

AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN MISSIONS ARE ALREADY PRESENT.

Questions for Unified Action Will Occupy Attention—The Situation in Russia—House and Lloyd-George Among Those Present.

The representatives of the chief nations at war with the Teutonic allies are assembling in Paris for the inter-allied conference at which are to be discussed momentous questions for more unified action on the prosecution of the war.

The American, British and Italian missions already have reached the French capital. They are led respectively by Col. E. M. House, David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, and Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier.

In addition to determining a basis for stronger joint action against the enemy countries, the conferees doubtless also will discuss at length the anomalous situation in Russia, where the Bolshevik factions are in control and where German staff officers are reported to be acting as military advisers to the Lenin government. Possibly a most pertinent point in the discussion will be the future attitude of the allied countries toward Russia—whether the situation as it now stands does not place the Bolshevik government and its followers in the category of allies of the central powers.

Inside Russia the unsettled conditions of affairs daily seems to be growing more serious. All communications now has been severed between north and south Russia, even the foreign embassies in Petrograd being unable to get in touch with Odessa and other points to the south. Unofficial advice is to the effect that the Russian northern army is in dire straits.

RUSSIAN SECOND ARMY ALSO WANTS ARMISTICE

Appeals to Soldiers Not to Support Kerensky.

Petrograd, Saturday.—A congress of the second army, with one dissenting vote, has adopted a resolution approving all the measures promulgated by the council of national commissioners, including the decree for an immediate armistice and peace and favoring the government of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates.

The resolution appeals to all soldiers not to support Premier Kerensky and the provisional government generally "against the people." The most striking passage in the resolution follows:

"On our part we are taking all measures for the removal of counter-revolutionary elements from the commanding personnel of the army, for the immediate democratization of the army and in particular for the transfer of the higher authority in the army to elective bodies."

GYPSIES AND BOOTBLACKS REGARDED AS IDLERS

Baltimore.—The status of Gypsies and bootblacks was established as idlers and they will come under the provisions of the Maryland compulsory work law. Following a conference between Police Marshal Carter and George A. Mahone, state director of the work bureau, a number of Gypsies were rounded up. They declared they had work and stated that some weeks they earned \$500 as horse dealers and coppersmiths.

INTER-ALLIED WAR BOARD BEGINS WORK

CONFERENCE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION IN PARIS THURSDAY MORNING.

M. CLEMENCEAU PRESIDING

Delegates Lose No Time Getting Down to Work, Subdividing into Committees.—Many Americans Were Present.

Paris.—The inter-allied conference, which has been called for the purpose of discussing closer unity in the prosecution of the war and co-ordination of resources, opened in the ministry of foreign affairs shortly after 10 o'clock Thursday morning, with 15 nations represented. The French premier, M. Clemenceau, presided and welcomed the delegates.

The Italian representatives were the first to reach the conference hall. They were followed by the envoys of Japan. The American war mission, augmented by Ambassador Sharp, General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims conferred at their hotel headquarters before going to the foreign office, which they reached promptly at ten o'clock. The British delegates came right on the heels of the Americans. There were large crowds outside the hotel where the Americans and British are quartered and also in front of the foreign ministry, but there was no cheering nor demonstration of any kind.

Meetings of the supreme war council in which only France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy are represented, will follow the inter-allied conference. This war council is a permanent body and will deal only with questions relating to military operations on the western front.

DIFFICULT FOR REGISTERED MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS

Washington.—So-called "slacker commissions," by which men of draft age seek to escape service in the ranks and get officers' places in non-combatant branches of the army, have struck a snag in two general policies laid down by Secretary Baker.

These are, first, that no men of draft age be commissioned unless it is shown clearly that they are better fitted for the special work of which they are called than any civilian beyond the draft age whose services can be secured; second, that no function of the army that can be carried on efficiently with civilians shall be placed on a military footing by commissioning the men needed to supervise the work.

From the inability of service at the front, various staff departments of the army that have to do with the supply lines, transportation, construction and a hundred other non-combatant functions of the service is a difficult one. There have been numerous cases of young men of draft age who have obtained commissions in those services and therefore are exempt from the operations of the selective service law under which the fighting troops are being mobilized. It is the desire of Secretary Baker, apparently, to keep this element of the commissioned personnel of the army at a minimum, in justice to the great body of drafted men and to prevent any suggestion that men of draft age have found shelter in the commissioned grades of the non-combatant branches of the service.

JACK TAR LOSES LIFE TO SAVE HIS SCORRADES

Washington.—Osmond Kelly Ingram, of Pratt City, Ala., the gunners' mate lost overboard when a German submarine attacked the American destroyer Cassin in the war zone on October 16, deliberately sacrificed his own life to reduce the risk to his messmates.

HEAVY SHELL STRUCK AMMUNITION WAGON

With the American Army in France.—The killing of two American soldiers and the wounding of five others several days ago, was due to a heavy German shell which hit a loaded ammunition wagon. Some of the men were on the wagon and others were nearby, when the shell, which was a chance shot, struck. Some of the wounded are in a serious condition and all of them are in hospitals.

SOLDIERS ARE USING SHORTER OVERCOATS

With the American Army in France.—The uniform of the American soldier is undergoing a further change. A large number of troops have turned in their long overcoats to receive in exchange coats of the same material, but much shorter in length. Because of the perpetual mud it was found the long coats soon became caked and heavy. They flopped about the legs of the soldiers, hindering the free movement of the wearers.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

A school of gas defense has been opened at Camp Sevier.

More than 6,000,000 pounds of tobacco were sold on the Winston-Salem market during November at an average price of about 35 cents a pound.

The first contingent of negro troops to be quartered at Camp Greene arrived when about 500 enlisted men and about twenty officers of the same race arrived from Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.

The Rocky Mount tobacco market has passed the eighteen million pounds mark and all sales records for Rocky Mount have again been broken. The total sales to date for the season have been 18,350,000 pounds at a price average of \$29.33 per hundred.

The first quarantine at Camp Sevier, established about a week ago, has already resulted in a marked improvement of disease conditions in the division, according to a statement of Lieut. Col. A. M. Whaley, divisional surgeon.

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Frank Siler has been appointed presiding elder of the Winston-Salem district of the Methodist church, Mrs. Siler will remain as dean of Greensboro College for Women until the end of the present scholastic year.

The quarantine of Camp Sevier, Lieut. Col. A. M. Whaley, divisional surgeon, states, already has resulted in a marked improvement of disease conditions in the camp. The number of cases of measles developing daily has fallen below half what it was when the quarantine was instituted six days ago.

"Chatham rabbits are fat, but they are scarcer than usual," said Mr. A. C. Ray, a Pittsboro lawyer and member of the House of Representatives from Chatham, who is in Raleigh attending court. "The Chatham rabbit," Mr. Ray added, "has acquired a reputation almost equal to that of the Smithfield ham."

Announcement has just been made of the forty-five young women who passed the examination of the North Carolina State Board for Nurses held in Asheville November 20-22. The highest average in the examination was made by Miss Ethel Brown, daughter of Fletcher, her average being 94.13.

In a letter received by Senator Overman from Secretary of War Baker, the secretary says German prisoners held at Hot Springs, N. C., and about whom there has been so much said recently, are under the jurisdiction of the department of labor and that the war department has no jurisdiction or official knowledge concerning them.

The newspapers of North Carolina are solidly back of Col. F. H. Fries, director of the North Carolina war savings committee. This note was expressed in no uncertain terms at the meeting of editors held in Winston-Salem at the call of Colonel Fries for the purpose of preparing to wage a campaign for war savings certificates. There were present editors of morning and afternoon dailies, weeklies, semi-weeklies and monthly publications.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers' assembly, after a three days' session in Charlotte was concluded with a mammoth patriotic celebration at the city auditorium, when Hon. Thomas W. Bickett, governor, was the principal speaker. Fully 1,000 delegates from over the state, and a number of notable educators from out of the state, had been in attendance. Following are the officers elected for the year 1917-18: President, N. W. Walker, of Chapel Hill; vice-president, S. R. Underwood, of Greenville; secretary, E. E. Sams, of Raleigh. Members appointed to fill vacancies on the executive committee are: Superintendent A. S. Webb, Miss Mary Arrington and Superintendent R. H. Latham.

Among the deaths recently reported by General Pershing was the following: Private Clinton J. Hardwick, engineers, November 26, cerebro spinal meningitis, emergency address, D. W. Monroe, Chadbourn, N. C.

The ninety-second session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in session at Mebane adjourned to meet in Concord November 20, 1918.

The new \$400,000 cigarette factory at Reidsville will be ready March 1, 1918.

Robeson farmers have gone "over the top" this year. A change that seems almost impossible has come about among the people of the rural districts since last spring. Many farmers grew tobacco and received upward of prices for their crop and they all grew cotton, which means that they have all got money. There are hundreds of farmers in the county who never had a dollar in a bank before who now have good sized bank accounts.

Dr. N. M. Ferebee, ex-U. S. surgeon, of Oxford, died last week.