Price Three Cents

The News Scimitar

Price Three Cents

4TH EDITION

ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MEMPHIS SUPPLIED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS — WITH NEWS OF THE DAYLIGHT HOURS AS SOON AS IT HAPPENS.

VOLUME 38. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18, 1918. NUMBER 276.

WOMEN AVENGE WRONGS BY SHOOTING

YANKS CLOSE TO FRONTIER OF GERMANY

Gen. Pershing Reports Upon Progress Made by Third American Army Into Belgian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Reporting today on the march of the Third American army into Belgian territory evacuated by the Germans, Gen. Pershing announced that by nightfall yesterday the advance elements had reached the line Ecouviez-Sorbey, Mars la Tour, or near the German border.

DICKMAN FORMERLY WAS DEFENDER OF MARNE

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Maj.-Gen. Dickman, who commands the Third army, which will be the "army of occupation," was formerly in command of the Third division at the time of its defense of the south bank of the Marne, in and east of Chateau Thierry, on May 31, and the succeeding weeks. Later he was put in command of a corps. His chief of staff is Brig.-Gen. Malin Craig.

AMERICANS' MARCH TO FRONTIER IS RESUMED

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Nov. 18. (By the Associated Press.)—Early this morning the American advance toward the Rhine was resumed, and another big step on the road toward the heart of Germany is being taken. Sunday's advance went without a hitch.

The roads over which the Americans marched were frozen during the greater part of Sunday. The troops have moved out of a shell-torn area where the roads have been hastily and temporarily repaired. It is relief to the men men, because behind the German lines the roads are in excellent condition.

Villages and towns along the route look peaceful, except some here and there which had been scarred by explosions of aerial bombs. These were the only physical traces of warfare. A deep silence broods over this area, for the people were nearly all moved out by the Germans.

"The people generally were quite timid when the Americans made their appearance. They remained in their homes until assured that the Americans were not another form of enemy. The Germans had told them this would be the case. Once assured that the Americans were friends the welcome given by the village was sometimes hysterical in its earnestness.

Yanks on Way.

Gen. Pershing's forces moved forward early Sunday in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line between Mouzon and Thiaucourt, lying from the region of Sedan

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3.)

OFFICIAL TELLS OF BRUSSELS REVOLT

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 18. (By the Associated Press.)—The burgomaster of Brussels, M. Lemmonier, has given the following story of the revolution on Nov. 10.

"I was informed that German soldiers were making manifestations in the streets, setting prisoners free and threatening their officers. The officers resisted but the manifestants overcame them. It was also reported that there was to be a meeting at the Palace de Peelaert. I arrived there at 3:30 o'clock and found a crowd of between 5,000 and 10,000 German soldiers, surrounded by crowds of curious Belgians.

"A noncommisioned officer and a group of German soldiers on a motor car were displaying an enormous red flag and a bouquet of white flowers. Many soldiers wore a white brassard. I was told that they were a committee of soldiers and workmen, organizing a manifestation. Just as a noncommissioned officer was concluding a vigorous speech an allied airplane appeared above and German antiaircraft guns opened fire, and at each shot, which obviously missed the airplane, the German soldiers cheered with satisfaction.

"After further speeches the troops formed a procession and marched to the headquarters of the representatives of the German government in the Rue Regence. Here they trampled down a German flag.

"Arriving in the Rue Roi, I found the place black with people. Unfortunately, I must say there were numbers of Belgians singing the "Internationale." The Germans had invaded the governor's hotel and hoisted the red flag from the balcony."

HOTEL MEN TO MEET.

Through the efforts of the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce the Tennessee Hotel association will meet at Hotel Chisca Nov. 26 and 27. Hotel men from all sections of the state will attend the convention.

TIME ZONE LINES MOVED WESTWARD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—New and official boundaries for time zones in the United States, unifying existing lines and moving them slightly westward, were announced today by the interstate commerce commission to become effective at 2 a.m. Jan. 1 next. This order is pursuant to the daylight saving act, which in addition to authorizing an advance of the clock during the summer, provided for permanent United States standard time and required the commission to define the limits of the standard time zones which previously had been fixed only by custom of cross-continent railroads or by local law.

The line fixed by the commission separating the Eastern and Central time zones beginning at the Great Lakes follows the boundary of Michigan through Toledo, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Marsfield, Galion, Marion, Columbus, Lancaster, Dundas and Williamson, W. Va., Duncannon, Va., Bristol, Va.-Tenn., Telford., Tenn., Asheville and Franklin, N. C., Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga., the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Appalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D., and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo, Mackensie, S. D., Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb., Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas., Waynoka, Clinton and Sayre, Okla., Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex., and the 100th meridian to the Rio Grande.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones, the line is fixed following the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet Indian reservation in Montana and the continental divide to Helena, Butte and Dillon, Mont., Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries of Utah to the 113th meridian, thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

Boycott Hun, Says Statesman

JOSEPH HAVELOCK WILSON.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, general secretary of the National Seaman's union and leader of the seamen of Great Britain, has been returned unopposed to parliament. He is a strong advocate of boycotting Germany after the war. He has been very helpful in adjusting strikes.

WILSON ATTITUDE ABOUT ARMISTICE REFUTES CHARGES

Revelations Gradually Being Made Regarding Strong Stand Against Weak Peace Answer Political Attacks.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE,
The News Scimitar's Special Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Some day when the world is sufficiently restored to normal to examine without prejudice or passion the documents that have passed between governments during the European war, scarcely less interesting, for instance, than the exact chronicle of events inside Germany at the outbreak of war will be the publication of all the communications between the United States and the allies in the month preceding the cessation of hostilities.

Secretary Lansing himself has shed some light on one of the most perplexing periods in American history, in the few weeks preceding our recent congressional election, by saying that the general principles of the armistice involving what was tantamount to an unconditional surrender by Germany were agreed upon by the United States and its co-belligerents fully three weeks before the election. Mr. Lansing adds, moreover, the interesting bit of information that the details ready by the president to congress were in the hands of this government sufficiently long to have been publicly announced, had the administration been disposed to do what some critics were publicly saying it would do, use the war news to influence the election.

It cannot be said that everybody in administration circles was exactly pleased by the lofty attitude assumed by both the president and Secretary Lansing, in refusing to refute the clamors of their opponents that soft and easy terms here were being advocated by the United States, while the allies were insisting on stiff terms. There are those who think the president should have made known his unalterable purpose to see to it that Germany

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4.)

HUNGARY ORDERS TROOP MOBILIZATION

BASEL, Nov. 18.—The Hungarian government has ordered the mobilization of troops on the pretext that it is necessary for the maintenance of order, according to a Prague dispatch from the Czecho-Slovak press bureau, which quotes advices from Skalitz. Four classes have been called upon and among the troops mobilized are Slovaks.

GERMANS OF NOTE NOW AT FORT OGLETHORPE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 18. (Spl.)—Gustav Stahl, the man who swore to the noted affidavit that the Lusitania had guns aboard and which Count Bernstorff presented to the state department, is now a prisoner in the German barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, having been brought here with other aliens for internment.

There were 53 prisoners in the group and the personnel includes some noted and wealthy Germans. Among the party are Julius Pernitzer, head of the Transatlantic Trust company, of New York; Guido von Steer, who is charged with conducting the Austrian espionage system in the country; Rudolph Hulz, Arthur F. F. Mothwurf and Dr. Robert Fabst and Herman Seebohn of the Bayler Chemical company of Boston.

HUGE TASK SEEN FOR HUNS TO PAY GREAT WAR DEBTS

America Studies Germany's Financial Situation and Sees Only Heaviest Taxation for Ex-Kaiser's People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by government agencies here with a view to throwing light on the ability of the German nation to pay big sums as reparation for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by war bonds, held within the empire is now nearly $35,000,000,000, or almost two-thirds of the estimated national wealth of $80,000,000,000.

Although there has been no official announcement or intimation of the aggregate amount the allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions, and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to revive her peace-time industries and trade and to tax this for state purposes. Financial observers here say some claims for restoration and resitution set forth by interests in a few allied nations are extravagant, because they are beyond Germany's ability, even though estimated at the highest.

The victorious allies will not concern themselves primarily, it is believed with Germany's redemption of her own national debt, since this is largely internal. Comparatively small amounts of German war bonds are owned outside of Germany, and perhaps the largest sums are held by citizens of the United States, former German subjects.

Officials here who have known internal conditions in Germany in the past do not believe the government will repudiate the internal indebtedness, but think rather that taxes will be made so heavy as to force citizens to turn in their bonds in settlement. In this way the debt would be canceled without actual repudiation.

There is some discussion in official circles here of the advisibility of the allies requiring payment of an indefinite amount for reparation, this sum to be determined in the future by commissions, as the physical reconstruction progresses in Belgium and France, and the actual cost of the work becomes more clearly determined than now. It is pointed out that future prices cannot be measured accurately at present. Interest on the part of American officials in the subject is somewhat indirect, however, inasmuch as the government expects none of the payments to go to its credit.

Whatever may be the weight of the final burden of reparation and restitution to be placed on Germany, the enormity of the task ahead of her may be illustrated by comparison of her national debt with that of the United States. Germany has 66,000,000 population and $80,000,000,000 of estimated wealth to pay $35,000,000,000 of war debt already created. The United States has 110,000,000 population and an estimated national wealth of $250,000,000,000 to pay nearly $18,000,000,000 war debt already created, or approximately $23,000,000,000 within another six months. This means that the per capita burden will be at least three times greater in Germany than in the United States.

TWO MEN WANTED AS SLAYERS SURRENDER

LOUISVILLE, Ga., Nov. 18.—Fearing violence at the hands of a posse and appealing for safety, J. A. Alford and his son, who killed Deputy United States Marshal J. Ben Wilson near Soperton last week, surrended to Deputy Sheriff Jim Palmer at Bartow, this county, late yesterday and were brought here last night. Sheriff Thomas left with them early this morning for Savannah.

MAY ESTABLISH FARM COMMITTEE IN CITY

Since the establishing of soldier agricultural communities in the Memphis territory is a matter of civic benefit and a general good to the united business interests of the city, it is probable that the direction of the co-operative work with the government will be left to the Chamber of Commerce.

President L. K. Salsbury stated Monday that if it is found that the general feeling is for united furthering of the project a standing committee of the Chamber of Commerce to direct all angles of the work will be named.

It is generally conceded that if the government's plan is carried out a big market will be furnished for all manner of articles sold in Memphis aside from adding materially to the agricultural wealth of this section.

PROHIBITION BILL GOING TO WILSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Final legislative action was taken today by the senate on the national war-time prohibition bill, effective July 1 next and continuing during demobilization. The measure will go next Thursday to President Wilson for his approval, confidently expected by prohibition advocates.

CONDUCTOR HELD FOR NEGRO'S DEATH

Conductor W. G. Latham, 963 Jefferson avenue, who shot and instantly killed Willie Moore, negro passenger, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, was bound over to the grand jury by Police Judge L. T. Fitzhugh Monday morning when arraigned for preliminary hearing. He pleaded not guilty.

The negro was shot through the heart, but sprang from the car and ran several yards before dying. The trouble between the two arose, police say, over change in paying a fare. Officers investigating the affair reported that the negro drew a weapon first, but he was unarmed when his body was sent to the undertakers.

The shooting occurred at Beale avenue and Third street. Latham was arrested on a murder charge and made bond Sunday night. Will Moseley, another negro, was slightly wounded by another bullet from Latham's pistol.

SLOVAK TO PARTICIPATE.

BASEL, Nov. 18.—President T. G. Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovia, is expected to arrive in Prague early in December. After a short stay there, according to a dispatch from Prague, he will go to the peace conference to represent his country and act as an adviser to the American delegates on matters concerning the Slavs.

"HE ABUSED ME DREADFULLY," IS YOUNG WIFE'S DEFENSE PLEA

Mrs. Neely Carter and her husband, whom she shot in self-defense, she declares.

NO FARE ELECTION FOR THIRTY DAYS

County Attorney Says Supplemental Registration Must Precede Referendum Vote

The referendum election to allow qualified voters of Memphis to say whether the Memphis Street Railway company shall have a six-cent fare will not be held for at least 30 days.

This became known Monday when W. H. Gray, chairman of the election commission, notified Mayor Monteverde that R. Lee Bartels, county attorney, had advised him that it would be necessary to hold a supplemental registration before the election could be held. Under the law the supplemental registrations must be held for three days, ending 20 days prior to an election. The election commissioners will set the date for the supplemental election within a few days.

Although the officials and attorneys of the Memphis Street Railway company claim they are going through with the referendum election, and disclaim any intention of going into the federal court with application for a receivership, it is generally rumored around the courthouse that the company is contemplating such action in case the people vote against a six-cent fare.

The city commission has passed on second reading an emergency ordinance granting the company a six-cent fare during the emergency period created by the war, but will withhold passage on final reading until the result of the referendum election is known. If the people vote for a six-cent fare, the commission will pass favorably on the ordinance and if they vote against it the commission will defeat the ordinance when it is called for third and final reading.

HUNS SELL LOOT AS THEY EVACUATE BRUSSELS

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The last German troops left Brussels yesterday, according to a dispatch from the Havas correspondent on the Belgian front. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed around the North station, from which most of the enemy soldiers departed. Wishing to have money to take home with them they sold everything they owned or had stolen. Some laid out objects on the sidewalk and cried their wares in loud voices. Among the articles offered for sale were blankets, clothing and shoes, as well as wool and copper goods taken from the inhabitants of the city.

You Helped Cause When You Bought This Newspaper

"Buy The News Scimitar for our soldier boys."

This banner today designates a newsboy or a woman war worker giving their time to the boys "over there" in selling newspapers.

For it's all for the boys. The News Scimitar is donating the papers and the newsboys are donating the time. Every cent from every street sale of The News Scimitar today goes to help the united war work fund drive. Remember that. Dig down. Buy The News Scimitar.

WINTERS GOES TO TRIAL ON BAD CHECK CHARGE

W. M. Winters, indicted on a charge of passing fraudulent checks, went on trial Monday in the First criminal court. Winters was indicted on a charge of issuing a worthless check for $100 on the Peabody hotel and two fraudulent checks of $100 each on the Chisca. The alleged offenses were committed last July. W. S. Dugger, a local attorney, was named as counsel for Winters, but the defendant is conducting his own case, questioning the jurors and examining the witnesses.

The first witness was B. S. Parker, manager of the Peabody hotel, who went on the stand shortly after noon. Winters came to Memphis from Nashville, where he was in the automobile business.

FOOD RULES COMING.

New regulations for the food administration throughout the country, based upon decisions reached at the recent conference between Federal Food Administrator Hoover and the food administrators of the various states, probably will be explained Thursday by State Food Administrator Morgan, when he meets with the county food administrators of Tennessee. The food meeting will be held in Nashville, and any change in administration regulations probably will be announced at its close.

WANTS DELEGATES.

The Chamber of Commerce must name delegates to two or more national conventions, to be held in December. One of these, a joint meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials and the Highway Industries association, will be held in Chicago, Dec. 11 to 12. The other, a meeting of war service committees, will be held in Atlantic City, Dec. 4 to 6.

TEARS DIM EYES AS FRENCH MAKE BRILLIANT ENTRY INTO LORRAINE

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN LORRAINE, Nov. 18. (By the Associated Press.)—French troops made their first entry into recovered Lorraine Sunday and were acclaimed by the populations that assembled in the towns and villages to meet them.

The honor of leading the advance across the recently abolished frontier fell to the Moroccan division, including the famous foreign legion. The soldiers of the legion wore their decorations, the highest accorded to any unit in the French army during the war. They also wore their new aiguillettes or shoulder tags.

Soon after dawn the boys of Lorraine, who had unearthed bicycle tires hidden from the Germans during the many long months, rode out to meet the column marching toward Chateau Salins. The French tricolor could be seen in the early morning light flying from the first houses of the town, although the last of the German troops had not yet left.

The streets were filled before the troops came into sight and when the head of the column appeared, with Gen. Dogan in the lead, it was received with shouts of joy. Old men, women and children rushed out with improvised paper flags, laughing, shouting and weeping in turn.

The first automobiles, containing French officers, were taken by storm and loaded to overflowing with boys and girls dressed in their Sunday clothes, cheering for France and singing "The Marseillaise," while wheezy phonographs, the only music the town afforded, executed the national anthem from records that had escaped the eyes of the Germans.

It was difficult to conceive that Chateau Salins could ever have been anything but French. After 47 years of German rule the town appeared even more intensely patriotic than French towns that had never known other than French rule.

Gen. Dogan's entry was preceded by the formal surrender of the town by four German officers, who had remained to turn over the official administration. With grave dignity, the Germans marched out of the town to meet the advancing column, while the inhabitants looked on in silence. After turning over their powers, the Germans withdrew and watched from a distance the scene of delirious joy that moved all other spectators to tears.

As the Zouave band marched down the main street playing the Marseillaise the inhabitants pressed forward singing the French national anthem. They seemed to have taken it up just where they left off 47 years ago.

Chateau Salins is hungry, but happy. The inhabitants have forgotten most of the trying privations and have begun to live in the joy of the future.

A mounted patrol of Moroccans, which preceded the column, created the first sensation of the day as their uniforms had never before been seen in Chateau Salins. The khaki uniforms of the Zouaves and the foreign legion also caused some amazement as the population knew only the old French uniform of blue and red.

After making his entry, Gen. Dogan reviewed the division in the public square.

The foreign legion was drawn up in the square before Gen. Dogan, who saluted and kissed the flag held by the colonel. He had scarcely let fall the folds of the tricolor when the inhabitants rushed in and pressed the red, white and blue silk to their lips, turning away with tears moistening their cheeks.

The eyes of all again were wet when, just as the ceremony was drawing to a close, half a dozen British prisoners of war, turned adrift in Germany a few days before, hobbled into the town on their way toward France. They were road-stained, foot-sore, hungry and emaciated.

Thousands of returned prisoners in the same wasted and exhausted condition are arriving by all roads leading through Alsace and Lorraine, after a tramp of four days, during which they lived only on what the population could spare from the meager supplies left to them.

The British prisoners who came into Chateau Salins passed within a few yards of a party of German officials, whose well-fed appearance furnished a most striking contrast with the boys who, although they had been in captivity only since April, had lost 10, 20 and 30 pounds in weight. The Britishers were received with great emotion by the inhabitants, who did everything possible to make easier the rest of their pilgrimage.

KAISER BILL PLANNING ON RETURN HOME

Potsdam Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Hears Former Ruler Wants to Quit Holland Owing to Disorders.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Potsdam soldiers' and workmen's committee learns that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin states that he is likely to be permitted to return.

Prince Eitel Frederick, son of the former emperor, has appealed to his comrades of the Potsdam garrison to place themselves at the disposal of the new government in Germany.

FORMER EMPRESS GETS TO HOLLAND IN PLANE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—The former German empress has arrived in Holland, making the trip by airplane, according to the Zevenaar correspondent of the Telegraaf.

JUGO-SLAV OFFICIAL IN FRENCH CAPITAL

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Anton Korosep, president of the Jugo-Slav national council, the provisional government of the Jugo-Slavic countries formerly ruled by Austria-Hungary, is in Paris to establish relations with the entente governments.

303 GERMANS DROWN WHEN VESSEL IS SUNK

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18. (By the Associated Press.)—Two hundred cadets and 103 other sailors aboard the German training ship Schlesien were drowned when that vessel was sunk by two German battleships flying the red flag.

FORMER GRAND DUKE REACHES COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—Former Grand Duke Ferdinand of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who abdicated last week, has arrived here with his English-born wife and children. The Danish king, who is a brother of the former grand duke, received the party.

DUKE CHARLES EDWARD ALSO QUITS HIS TITLE

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has abdicated.

Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was born July 19, 1884. He succeeded his uncle, Alfred, as grand duke on July 5, 1900.

AUSTRIAN RULER NOW ONLY PRIVATE CITIZEN

GENEVA, Nov. 18. (By the Associated Press.)—Former Emperor Charles of Austria, who is still in Vienna, renounced the throne in an autograph letter to Count Karolyi, president of the Hungarian national council, says an Innesbruck dispatch received here.

The dispatch adds that the former monarch is now wearing civilian clothes and that he says he is entirely finished with state affairs and wishes to live in the future as a private citizen.

DAVIS NAMED U. S. ENVOY TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—John W. Davis was formally nominated today by President Wilson to be American ambassador to Great Britain, and Alexander C. King, of Atlanta, Ga., was nominated to succeed Mr. Davis as solicitor-general.

SENATOR SWORN IN AFTER HEATED ROW

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, was sworn in as a member of the senate today after a sharp debate, in which Chairman Pomerene, of the committee on privileges and elections, attempted to defer action pending investigation by the committee of charges of irregularity in the New Hampshire election, Nov. 5.

COMMISSION TO NAME COURTHOUSE CUSTODIAN

The Shelby county election commissioners will name a successor to the late Anthony (Tony) Casaretto, custodian of the courthouse, at a meeting Monday afternoon.

Although more than three score of persons have applied for the job, the race at noon was narrowed down to three and possibly four applicants. A caucus was held by the commissioners just before noon, in which each suggested a name. One suggested Jerome Richards, father of Judge Richards of the First criminal court and former clerk of the criminal court; another picked Sam Moore, employe in the city treasurer's office. A third named either John Scheibler, courthouse policeman, or Joe Boyle, city license inspector.

The commissioners said Monday that the salary of the custodian would probably reduced from $200 to $166 a month.

THE WEATHER

Tennessee—Fair, slightly colder.

Mississippi—Fair, slightly colder, possibly light frost in north.

Arkansas—Fair, colder, with frost.

Alabama—Fair, slightly colder, possibly light frost in north.

Kentucky—Cloudy and colder; Tuesday fair.

Louisiana—Fair, probably frost in interior.

Oklahoma—Fair, heavy frost; Tuesday, probably fair, warmer.

East Texas—Fair, frost in interior Tuesday, warmer in northwest.

West Texas—Fair, slightly warmer, except in southeast; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, warmer.

South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—Fair, slightly colder.

SOLDIERS GUARD WINSTON-SALEM; DEAD TOTAL FOUR

Score of Persons Injured During Riotous Night When Mob Fails in Attempt to Lynch Negro Held in Jail.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 18.—Soldiers from Camp Polk, Raleigh, and Camp Greene, Charlotte, today took charge of the situation here following last night's rioting in which four persons were killed as a result of attempts to lynch a negro. Some 20 persons received injuries. The soldiers, 250 from Camp Polk, and 175 from Camp Greene, arrived early today and were placed on guard at the principal corners.

Russell High, the negro arrested on suspicion of having shot James E. Childress, a farmer, and Sheriff Flynt, after an attack on a white woman, was said today to have been removed from the city before the mob was able to get him.

The rioting started Sunday afternoon in an attack on the jail and continued intermittently until about midnight with firing in various parts of the city. Home guards had restored order by then and when the Camp Greene soldiers arrived today the guards returned to their homes at Greensboro and Mount Airy. The Camp Greene soldiers were brought here at the request of local authorities. Those from Camp Polk came at the request of Gov. Bickett, bringing two machine guns and a small tank.

The city remained quiet today and no more trouble was feared. Scores of whites and negroes arrested during the night were in jail today charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Rachael Levi, a young white woman, was killed by a stray bullet as she leaned from a window on Main street to watch the mob. Robert Young, a fireman, was killed while the fire department was attempting to disperse the mob with streams of water. This led to indiscriminate firing. Charles J. White, construction foreman of the Southern Public Utilities company, was fatally injured while en route home in an automobile after completing his work. He died early today. The other death was that of an unidentified negro.

GOVERNOR PROMISES INVESTIGATION OF RIOT

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18.—"Our state laws make it mandatory that an investigation be conducted by the solicitor of the district, and of course this will be done as soon as the atmosphere clears up," Gov. Bickett said today when asked if he had ordered an investigation of the riot at Winston-Salem last night. "The thought uppermost in my mind just now is to restore order in Winston-Salem."

Gov. Bickett stated that immediately after he was advised of the trouble he ordered out the Greensboro home guards and also called on the commandant of Camp Polk at Raleigh for troops. At the governor's request a detail of 250 men with two machine guns and a small tank left Raleigh at 11 o'clock last night for Winston-Salem.

CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Two army casualty lists made public here today, together with Sunday's list, contain a total of 1,422 names, divided:

Killed in action, 447; died from wounds, 235; died, accident and other causes, 13; died in airplane accident, 2; died of disease, 157; wounded severely, 98; wounded, degree undetermined, 210; wounded slightly, 18; missing in action, 242.

Included in the three lists:

TENNESSEE.

Killed in action: Lieut. Milton L. Harper, Maryville; Sergts. Henry F. Angel, Elizabethton; Hobart B. Jones, Johnson City; Corps. William Carnahan, Bristol; Albert H. Manus, 1475 Gaither st., Memphis; George D. Caldwell, Fountain City; Joseph W. Kyle, Tullahoma; James W. Wilson, R. F. D. 7, Spring Hill; Privates Charles Galyon, Lenoir City; James Ketchem, Bristol; John W. Brown, Manchester; Ernest C. Carter, Chuckey; Grayson Taylor, Townsend; John W. Gilreath, Marlow; William N. Cooper, Knoxville; Joseph Cowan, Butler; Kenney J. Huff, Erie; Clifford D. Penney, Orchard; Claude Levi, Soddy; George S. Hembree, Knoxville; Walter L. Bracy, R. F. D. 1, Joelton; Ernest R. Lingenfelter, Louisville; Ples Russell, Maryville; Bailey H. Perry, Hilham.

Died from wounds: Corps. Ralph E. Boles, Fountain City; Arthur J. Hinds, Nashville; Henry L. Webb, R. F. D. 1, Townsend; Privates Frank M. Ring, R. F. D. 4, Franklin; Lake C. Boyd, Chattanooga; Jesse F. Hall, Marble City; Samuel A. Ogle, R. F. D. 4, Seymour.

Died of disease: Sergt. John O. Lewis, Clifty; Privates Jim Murrell, 800 Ayers st., Memphis; George R. Dismukes, Goodlettsville; Clifton Jones, R. F. D. 1, Thompson Station; Mack Weakley, R. F. D. 1, Cunningham; Corlice Whitford, R. F. D. 1, Toone.

Wounded, degree undetermined: Sergt. Samuel F. Coleman, Murfreesboro.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

REFUSES TO REVIEW MOONEY SENTENCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The supreme court refused today to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader, under sentence to die Dec. 13 for murder in connection with a bomb explosion two years ago in San Francisco.

ONE IS DEAD IN TRAGEDY; TWO DYING

One Memphis policeman is dead, two other persons probably fatally wounded, and a woman is locked up in jail as a result of feminine wrath invoked by two women who wielded pistols Sunday and Monday mornings.

The dead:

IKE KAHN, 40, traffic officer.

The wounded:

Miss Maud Kline, 27, 354 South Second street.

Neely C. Carter, 28, bloodhound officer.

Officer Kahn was shot and instantly killed Monday morning at 1:45 o'clock by Miss Maud Kline, his sweetheart, police say, in his rooms at 208 South Second street, as the culmination of a fit of jealousy over the victim's entertaining a crowd of actors and actresses from the Orpheum theater.

Finding the man she loved apparently dead, Miss Kline jerked his weapon from his holster and shot herself through the chest. She is at St. Joseph's hospital in a critical condition.

Police state Miss Kline was incensed over Kahn's infatuation for a young actress. He had met the Kline woman about three months ago, and had made her a present of the weapon with which he was slain. Police say it was his habit to entertain theater people almost nightly.

Sunday night, it is alleged, he called the party together, and telephoned the Kline woman that he was entertaining. He did not invite her. Angered, police say, Miss Kline armed herself and left for Kahn's house two blocks away.

"I met him at the door," Miss Kline told police at the hospital Monday. "He ordered me back down stairs, asking me what business I had to interfere with his affairs. When I refused to go, he tried to push me back. Then I got out my pistol and he tried to take it away from me.

"I don't remember anything more, except that I heard the shot. I had asked him to come with me, but he refused."

Police have learned that Kahn was playing a hand organ to add to the merriment when Miss Kline knocked on the door. Witnesses to the tragedy told Emergency Officers White and Taylor that the woman demanded of Kahn with which one of the actresses he was in love.

After the shooting of the officer, Joe Morris, a merchant of South Main street, according to police, forcibly took the weapon from the Kline woman, finding it necessary to break two of her fingers before obtaining possession of the weapon. Miss Kline fell upon the inert Kahn's body, according to the officers, imploring him to speak to her.

Noticing his pistol, which had not been removed from his pocket, she jerked it out and shot herself in the breast. Interns at the hospital say her chances for recovery are slim.

Neely C. Carter, well-known bloodhound officer, is at St. Joseph's hospital with three bullets in his body as a result of a jealous quarrel and alleged fight with his pretty wife, Mrs. Nellie Carter, 18 years old.

One bullet pierced his intestines, another broke his right shoulder and the third went through the flesh of his cheek. Physicians have practically given up hope of his recovery.

Mrs. Carter was arrested by Sergt. Brinkley and Emergency Officers White and Taylor, and is detained in Matron Wallace's police headquarters pending the outcome of Carter's injuries.

Charges Abuse.

Her story to police Monday was that she had suffered more beatings at the hand of her husband than she could endure.

"He came home Saturday afternoon from Chief Burney's farm," she said, "and went out again about 8 o'clock Saturday night. He has beat me for the four years of our married life, accusing me of unjust things, but I never told anybody—not even my mother.

"When he came back at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, he was dead drunk. When he knocked on my door I asked who it was. He replied 'It's me, by God, who do you think it is—your man?' Any woman would get angry at such an insult.

"When I let him in, he grew more abusive, and grabbed me by the throat, choking me until I could hardly speak. He grabbed his pistol and, pointing it at my chest, pulled the trigger. It didn't fire.

"He eyed the revolver suspiciously, demanding all the time of me who had been to see me Saturday. He laid it aside, after it failed to shoot, and told me he would fight a fist fight with me. Then I told him to stop where he was.

"I managed to get between him and the pistol, grabbed it and I pointed it at him. He kept coming. I shot.

"I'm sorry he is hurt, but then, I guess, it had to be done. I could stand such brutal treatment no longer."

Mrs. C. B. Knowlton, a roomer in the house, told police she heard Carter come in at the early morning hour, and that when attracted by the sounds of pistol shots she heard Mrs. Carter cry, "Neely! Neely!" in a shrill voice, as if in distress.

Mrs. Knowlton told the police she started down the hall and met Mrs. Carter, who was sobbing and who swooned in her arms. Roomers found Carter lying on the floor in a pool of blood. The pistol used was Carter's heavy revolver, which he used to follow his bloodhounds on numerous calls into Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HUN PROPAGANDA IS BUSY AGAIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Government agents see evidence that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiment of leniency toward Germany in peace terms. Consequently department of justice officials today warned that the public should remain watchful against resumption of organized propaganda by interests formerly actively pro-German and for the past year passive.

Concerted movement is apparent, officials say, in utterances of many individuals, a few organizations formerly active for German interests and some newspapers. There is no organized leadership, it is believed, but local interests have taken their cue from official pleas from Germany for leniency in armistice and final peace terms.

In the interest of the government agents combating enemy propaganda at this time is not to suppress free expression of opinion, it is explained, but to fight any concert of propagandists whose purpose would be to confound the authorized spokesmen of the nation in the forthcoming negotiations. Officials say during the reconstruction period there may be considerable danger from enemy propaganda working to make the nation forget Germany's course during the war.

Illustrating the attitude that the war and its dangers are not yet over, it is stated that department of justice agencies have ordered the internment of some Germans since the armistice was signed a week ago.