

WEATHER
North and South
Carolina. Local
thunder showers
this afternoon
or tonight. Friday
partly cloudy.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

Foch Smashes German Lines On Wide Front Southeast of Amiens, In Picardy, At Daybreak

FRESH BLOW STRUCK BEFORE BOCHES HAD CAUGHT NEW BREATH

Allies Sweep Forward With Rush and Important Woods and Towns Are Taken

IS BETWEEN ALBERT AND MONTDIDIER

French First Army and British Fourth Are Used in Combined Attack, Which Is Under General Haig

WAS SCENE OF GERMAN EARLY SUCCESSES

Along Vesle River American and French Troops Have Crossed on Front of Five Miles Between Braisne and Fismes, North of Rheims—British Move Forward at Apex of Lys Salient.

(By The Associated Press)

Giving the Germans no time to catch their breath after their crushing defeat on the Aisne-Marne front, Marshal Foch has launched a fresh blow against them in a new sector.

The attack started at dawn this morning on a wide front in Picardy, east and southeast of Amiens. The French first army and the British fourth army are engaged in this new offensive, which is under the immediate direction of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief.

Both in Paris and London official statements announce the opening of the attack and report satisfactory progress in its early stages.

The field of the fighting is the scene of the most pronounced German success in this year's series of enemy offensives.

British and French troops attacked this morning from Albert, northeast of Amiens, to Montdidier, on the Avre, southeast of Amiens, the front of attack being approximately 28 miles.

Meager reports from the field indicate that the allies have advanced to a depth of about two miles south of the Somme and probably have taken the villages of Marcelcave and La Motte-En-Santerre.

It is reported from Washington that it is not believed American forces are engaged in the present fighting. Americans were holding the line at Cantigny some time ago, but were withdrawn and sent to the Aisne-Marne salient, where they participated in the recent victory over the Germans. This new attack, launched just three weeks after Field Marshal Foch's masterly counter offensive against the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient, has been expected since the Germans were driven back to the Aisne and the Vesle. It was not believed that the allied commander would permit the initiative to pass to the enemy after the stunning defeat administered to him along the Marne. Foch is known to be an offensive fighter and it has been predicted that a new blow would fall on the German lines before they had time to reorganize their shattered divisions behind the Vesle and the Aisne.

The Germans seem to have had knowledge of the plans of the allied commander-in-chief, for during the last 10 days they have carried out three local retreats in the northern sectors of their line—two of these withdrawals being in the Picardy salient, one on each side of the Albert along the Avre river north of Montdidier. It both cases the enemy retired to positions before which rivers offer partial protection.

The fighting in Picardy recalls the great offensives carried out there by the British and French in 1916 and the German "strategic retreat" to the Hindenburg line in February and March, 1917. The British had forced their way during the fall eastward from Albert to the neighborhood of Grand Court, west of Bapaume, and the French were before Noyon, almost directly to the south, when in the early months of 1917 the Germans discovered that the allies had passed guns and materials for a major offensive. They then retreated to the Cambrai-La Fere line, which they occupied until March 21, 1918, and from which they launched their first great offensive of the present summer.

The field over which the British are fighting today is familiar ground to them, but to the south the French must force the enemy back from territory newly occupied during the March offensive. Six miles to the eastward they will come to the old battleground of Picardy.

When the Germans withdrew in February and March, 1917, they destroyed every house and building in

NOT EXTEND DRAFT SYSTEM INTO NAVY

Has All Men It Needs, Rear Admiral Palmer Says

TOTAL OF ABOUT 430,000

Enlistments in Navy Now to Provide Crews For Merchant Marine

200,000 ARE ACCEPTED

Will Have No Difficulty in Getting 15,000 a Month Whether Bill Passes or Not

Washington, Aug. 8.—Extension of the draft system to the navy is not regarded as necessary at this time by the navy department. Rear Admiral Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation, told the senate military committee today the navy has practically all the men it needs, and that all enlistments would not be affected by changing the army draft ages.

Enlistments in the navy now total approximately 430,000 men, said Admiral Palmer, who represented Secretary Daniels before the committee in response to a request that a representative of the navy advise the committee regarding the advisability of amending the pending administration bill so as to apply the draft system alike to the army and navy.

Admiral Palmer explained that enlistments in the navy just now are principally to provide crews for the merchant marine and that about 200,000 men have been accepted for that purpose. Even if the present bill is amended he said that the navy would have no difficulty in recruiting 15,000 men a month for the merchant marine and for other purposes.

The navy department is already working in conjunction with the war department regarding enlistments, the committee was told, and will continue to do so whatever may be done about the draft ages.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN LARGE NUMBERS

Franco-British Strike Germans For Three-Mile Depth

PROGRESS FAVORABLE

One Hun Division Caught While Coming to Relieve Front Line Troops

RESISTANCE IS STRONG

Assault Began at Dawn and Success Was Scored at Once, As Germans Were Surprised

London, Aug. 8.—Several thousand prisoners have been taken by the Franco-British forces in their offensive in Picardy, the Evening Standard learns.

According to reports received this afternoon the allies have captured the towns of Moruil, Demuin, Alancourt and Morlancourt, the heights Test of Cerisy and the heights south of Morlancourt.

According to advices received in London the French and British forces, which attacked this morning in the Picardy sector, have advanced at some points to a depth of more than three miles.

The attack must have taken the Germans by surprise, as the weather has not been such as would generally be chosen for the commencement of new operations.

On Monday there was a continuous downpour of rain along the Aisne front, but advices state that the British troops were congratulating themselves that the ground was not as bad as they had experienced in Flanders.

On the Amiens front the men had little trenches in the wheat fields. These trenches caught only the water that fell into them and could be easily walked on. The Germans, having been taken by surprise, were unable to retreat to give up the idea of capturing Amiens, had fallen back to better defensive positions, and there the British and French fell upon them at dawn this morning.

A very considerable number of villages have been captured in the Franco-British offensive and substantial progress has been made, according to news received here this afternoon.

Was Unexpected. Paris, Aug. 8.—The allied attack on the Albert-Montdidier front today apparently was unexpected by the Germans and many prisoners were taken. One German division was surprised as it was coming up to relieve the front line troops.

Reports received up to mid-afternoon indicated that the offensive was progressing favorably. The average advance was approximately two and one-half miles on a front of slightly more than 25 miles.

The allied advance at some points was more than three miles. Important material has been captured by the advancing troops.

The prisoners taken by the British are so numerous that they are having difficulty in handling them.

Woods Taken. With the British Army in France, Aug. 8.—In the offensive on the front east of Amiens today the British have taken Hahner wood, Dodo wood and probably have possession of the town.

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YOUR WAR AND OTHER QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Do you know the routine of the soldier's life in camp?

Do you know how your trade can be used in a shipyard, the wages paid, and how to apply for work? Over 75 trades are used in shipbuilding and yours may be needed.

Would you like to secure a copy of the latest congressional bills? State which you want.

Do you know the status in the draft of the college man?

Do you know how to make 10 pounds of sugar do 14 pounds of sweetening?

Do you know how to put up grape juice?

The Dispatch maintains, at its own expense, a Free Information Bureau in Washington, D. C. If there is anything you want to know, ASK AND EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO GIVE YOU CORRECT INFORMATION. Be sure to enclose a three-cent stamp for return postage and to write your name and address plainly.

INDORSE HIGHWAY FROM CHARLOTTE TO WILMINGTON

The North Carolina Good Roads association today indorsed the proposed military highway connecting Wilmington and Charlotte and unanimously adopted a resolution urging that immediate steps be taken toward building the highway by federal, state and local co-operation, this marking one of the most important actions by that body of good roads enthusiasts gathered here from all over the state to participate in the second day's proceedings of the annual convention of that organization.

In addition to the foregoing resolution there were addresses of high order dealing with matters relating to local and trunk highways, making the morning's session by far the most interesting of the convention.

The secretary of the Virginia highway commission told how the Old Dominion state was going about her road building; G. Herbert Smith discussed road building and maintenance in general, especially as it related to the Wilmington-Charlotte highway; Col. T. LeRoy Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, appealed for a highway connecting the Queen City of the Carolinas with the state's seaport city; a rousing address by James H. Cowan, a discussion of federal aid in road building as it affects North Carolina, by W. S. Fallis; the necessity of co-operation by federal, state and county in road building, by Henry G. Shirley, of Washington, D. C.; and a general outline of the government's policy toward road building in wartime, by A. R. Losh, engineer from the federal office of public roads, were some of the main features of this morning's session, which lasted until about 1 o'clock.

The convention was opened by Francis D. Winston, of Winston, who is presiding over the sessions of the convention, and opening prayers were led by Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church.

The first speaker was C. B. Scott, secretary of the Virginia State highway commission, who discussed the manner of building roads in his state, especially dwelling on the methods used by the conventions in bringing pressure to bear upon the legislature for suitable laws governing road work.

G. Herbert Smith, of Wilmington, chairman of the Wilmington-Charlotte highway committee, discussed in a general way matters relating to the work of the committee in its efforts to put through this project. During his remarks he chided the counties of eastern Carolina for the lack of progress and in road building, declaring that in the middle and western counties, where conditions were not nearly so favorable to road building as in the coastal plains, better roads were to be found than in the east. However, he said, the east was waking up and would soon join the more progressive west in road building. He urged the people to look well to their opportunities and advocated keeping at home hereafter all those politicians who refused to lend a willing hand in securing suitable road legislation. In discussing the value of maintaining roads he cited Brunswick county, which had issued township bonds and built roads, but had made no provision for their upkeep, the result being that the roads there are in bad condition. Mr. Smith closed by introducing Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, former mayor of Charlotte.

T. L. Kirkpatrick was there with all of the rousements for which he is justly celebrated in Piedmont Carolina, and he did not mince words in advocating building better roads. After delivering himself of an introductory calculated to arouse patriotism in this time of national stress, the speaker took up the matter of road building. It is time to stop talking about roads, he said, and to get on with the work. Vigorous action is needed.

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NO SOFT HITTING ON FRENCH FRONT

Advice of Roosevelt Is Not Needed by the Americans

ASKED FOR ROUGH WAR

Evidence of Teuton Savagery Has a Bad Effect on the Yankee Lads

RUINS ARE INEVITABLE

Doll House Stamped Flat Under German Boot With Dolls' Faces Ground Into the Floor

London, Aug. 8.—Colonel Roosevelt's advice of not to hit soft is hardly needed by the American troops, between Soissons and Rheims, says Ruter's correspondent on the American front. There has been no soft hitting on the part of the Americans thus far, nor inclination in that direction.

"The Germans asked for a rough war and, by heaven, we are here to see that they get it," is the remark of one American soldier reported by the correspondent, who says that the Germans who fought in the Marne salient doubtless realize that fact.

"In however," the correspondent continues, "German officers instead of telling their men lies about 'American barbarians' would refrain from acts which produce a white heat of American hostility, it would be more to their advantage. The vast bulk of American soldiers are home men. Gentle and kindly things recalling their own homes in the west appeal to them as nothing else does and the awful ruin of the French homes past which they have been marching mile upon mile and hour after hour has seemed more distressing to many of them than their own losses."

"They accept the ruin as inevitable, however, giving the Germans the benefit of the doubt but when in clearing up these ruins they come upon indisputable evidence of Teuton savagery and their different effect. An American dropped me a doll house which had been stamped flat under a German boot with the dolls laid around, each with its face ground into the floor by a mailed German heel."

"There were much more horrible things in the house—things beyond description—but the American rightly

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WILSON IS ASKED TO TAKE CONTROL OVER ALL OF STOCKYARDS

To Destroy the Monopoly of Swift, Armour, Wilson, Etc.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

Based on Hearings Held Recently in Many Cities and Made Public

MANIPULATE MARKETS

If Underlying Evils Are Rooted Out Whole Structure of Conspiracy and Monopoly Must Fall

Washington, Aug. 8.—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars, has been recommended to the president by the federal trade commission to destroy a monopoly which it declares Swift and company, Armour and company, Morris and company, Wilson and company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing company exercise, not only over the meat industry of the country, but other necessary food supplies.

The commission's report is based upon exhaustive hearings conducted recently in many cities and was made public today through the white house. It has been in the hands of the president since July 5 and it was explained that it had not been previously issued because the president had first to "Manipulate livestock information."

Being its statement upon a great volume of evidence examined, much of it taken from the confidential files of the packing companies, the commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used" to:

"Manipulate livestock markets; Restrict interstate and international supplies of food; Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; Defraud both the producers of food and consumers;

"Crush effective competition; Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities; and, 'Profiteer.'"

"While we have found," said the commission's report to the president, and will disclose to you an intricate fabric of "monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies and restraints," which would seem to indicate a stim-

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BULGARIA STARTS PEACE OFFENSIVE

Plays On Friendly Feeling in England and United States

POSSIBLE ABOUT FACE

Employing Her Old Method of Blackmailing Her Allies, Says Carapanos

MILITARISM IS ARDENT

Must Not Forget Greek Army Is Fighting on Macedonian Front to Avenge Victims of Bulgars

Athens, Aug. 8.—Bulgaria is engaged in a peace offensive, synchronizing with the German movement in the same direction, according to Alexander Carapanos, former minister of foreign affairs. She is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existing, at least in the part in Great Britain and the United States, he asserts.

The rumors of a possible about-face on the part of Bulgaria have been confirmed by Michalakopojos, our minister of agriculture, who has returned from London whither he went on a special mission," declares M. Carapanos in an interview printed in the Messenger of this city. "Bulgaria is employing her old method of blackmailing her allies in order to obtain the largest possible sections of the territories of her neighbor and exploiting the eternal philo-Bulgar illusion in America and England, a proceeding which has been employed, particularly of late."

M. Carapanos recalls the "deplorable consequence of the Volcanic illusions among the entente nations in the past which weakened the confidence of Greece in the entente." He says:

"Three years of war have shown up clearly the artful and brutal policy of Bulgaria, as well as her ardent militarism, the purpose of which is to accomplish destruction and gain ultimate dominion by violence. It is to be hoped that by this time the powers know how to appreciate its true value the pretended repentance of Bulgaria."

He lays stress on the necessity for the smaller Balkan allies this question be clarified.

MAIN OFFENSIVE NOT YET STARTED

Nibbling Tactics For Purpose of Wearing Germans Down

WATCH FOR BLUNDERS

Foch to Avoid Final Test Until America's Millions Are Ready

IS DIRECTING GENIUS

Allied Armies in Far Better Position to Delay Eight or Ten Months For the Big Clash

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Widespread belief in this country that the present operations on the western front have attained the proportions of a real allied drive is not supported by information in the possession of American military experts here. On the contrary, war department officials insist that General Foch is massing his forces for the final test of the campaign, but that he is not yet ready to launch the main offensive.

These plans, it is reported, are based upon reports of "nibbling tactics," which are the object of the wearing down of the German war machine through a process of attrition. They contemplate, also, the grasping of every advantage offered by changes in the battle line to put the enemy at a severe disadvantage. If the German leaders should commit a serious blunder, however, or if the morale of the German armies should suffer a sudden serious reduction, it goes without saying that Foch would immediately convert his fabian policy into the major offensive which eventually will bring a complete victory to the allies.

The directing genius of the French, British and American forces has, according to war department experts, given repeated demonstrations of his intention to avoid a final test of strength with the central powers until the arrival of fresh millions from the

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NO AMERICANS IN NEW ALLIED DRIVE

Washington, Aug. 8.—So far as known here early today no American divisions were involved in the Franco-British thrust south and southeast of Amiens. American troops formerly in the Cantigny sector, where the first American attacks resulted in the capture of the town of Cantigny, are understood to have been withdrawn many weeks ago.

The troops who captured Cantigny have been engaged in the fighting in the Aisne-Marne salient. Some American units are brigaded with British units and may be participating in the new blow struck by General Foch. It is also possible that Americans are with the French first army.

DECLARES BOLSHIEVICK REGIME AT AN END

Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—The government of the "country of the north," recently established at Archangel after a revolution against the bolsheviks, has addressed a proclamation to the people of the district, declaring the bolshevik regime at an end and announcing that the new government has taken up the duty of governing the region.

"The power of the bolsheviks is ended," the proclamation begins. "Because of the treason to the country committed at Brest-Litovsk, because of famine, the failure to recognize the rights and liberties of the country; because of pillaging, illegal shootings and constant arrests, the power of the so-called soviet, of traitors and criminals is past. The representatives of the so-called peoples' government have fled."

"At the present moment, in the interests of all Russia, we take upon ourselves the duty of governing the country of the north."

NORTH CAROLINA GETS \$51,191 FEDERAL FUND

Each State Alotted Part of \$2,307,460 For Vocational Education

Washington, Aug. 8.—Apportionment to each state of the federal fund of \$2,307,460 for vocational education in 1918-19 has been announced by the federal board for vocational education. The funds are made available on the condition that each state shall duplicate the amount allotted. The money must be spent as follows:

For agriculture, \$782,575; trade, home economics and industry, \$794,463; teacher training, \$730,421.

The allotment by state follows: Maine, \$17,930; New Hampshire, \$15,000; Vermont, \$15,000; Massachusetts, \$86,138; Rhode Island, \$19,304; Connecticut, \$31,245; New York, \$326,343; New Jersey, \$2,776; Pennsylvania, \$186,786; Delaware, \$15,000; Maryland, \$31,250; West Virginia, \$28,417; Ohio, \$115,622; Kentucky, \$55,701; Michigan, \$67,539; Indiana, \$64,578; Wisconsin, \$55,343; Illinois, \$137,581; Minnesota, \$49,557; Iowa, \$52,530; Missouri, \$78,775; North Dakota, \$17,808; South Dakota, \$17,708; Nebraska, \$28,014; Kansas, \$39,867; Oklahoma, \$38,655; Montana, \$15,000; Wyoming, \$15,000; Colorado, \$19,273; New Mexico, \$15,000; Idaho, \$15,000; Utah, \$15,000; Arizona, \$15,000; Nevada, \$15,000; Washington, \$27,634; Oregon, \$16,152; California, \$58,021; Virginia, \$48,288; North Carolina, \$51,191; South Carolina, \$36,159; Georgia, \$60,948; Florida, \$18,857; Tennessee, \$51,011; Alabama, \$48,765; Mississippi, \$42,888; Arkansas, \$37,874; Louisiana, \$39,086; Texas, \$91,361.