

THE GREAT WAR DAY BY DAY.

(Associated Press Summary.)

FRIDAY'S EVENTS.

Having failed in all their direct attacks by land to break the Russian front and capture Riga, Russia's principal naval base and arsenal on the Baltic, the possibility that the Germans are now preparing for an offensive by land and sea is forecast in the maneuvers of their torpedoblast destroyers, submarines and mine sweeping trawlers in adjacent waters and in aerial attacks in the Gulf of Riga itself.

Forty airplanes of the enemy have winged their flight over the waters of the gulf, dropping bombs. Ninety of these missiles were loosed Thursday upon Russian warships and harbor works and raids were also carried out against islands in the gulf. What damage, if any, resulted, is not stated in the Russian official communication.

Neither the Russian nor Berlin war office has announced the recommencement of infantry activity in the marshy district west of Riga, where recently the Germans made advances, although Berlin says that northwest of Dvinsk, in the region of Illukst, the Russians have taken the offensive and are carrying out raiding operations. The situation on the other sectors of the Russian front has not changed materially.

The Italians are still making gains on the Bainsizza plateau, north of Gorizia, and also have renewed their offensive on the Carso plateau. More than 600 additional Austrian prisoners and five machine guns have been captured in the Bainsizza region. South of this region, on the dominating peak of Monte Sangabrelle, more ground has been taken.

On the Carso the big Carproni airplanes are aiding in the attack.

Aside from artillery duels which are violent at various points along the front held by the British and French troops in Belgium and France, only minor operations are taking place.

There has been a return of rather heavy fighting on several sectors of the front in Macedonia, where the French have repulsed Bulgarian attacks in the region of Srka di Legen and west of Monastir.

SATURAY'S EVENTS.

With the closing of a week of comparative inactivity along the western fronts numerous signs of a revival are apparent.

In Flanders the British guns are again thundering the threat of renewed infantry thrusts against the German lines. The French, while comparatively quiescent in the Verdun region, are giving another display of their successful dashing tactics in the Aisne region.

On the Austro-Italian front General Cadorna apparently has aligned his forces for another drive in force on the Bainsizza plateau and is again edging forward toward Trieste on the Carso.

While the Italian offensive has the aspect of larger importance, the French assault in the Hurtelise region on the Aisne front Friday evening was perhaps the most interesting development of the 24 hours. In one sweep, after brief artillery preparation, General Petain's troops drove the Germans out of their trenches along a front of nearly a mile on the Chemin des Dames and pushed the French lines forward more than 300 yards. The newly won ground was held against three counter attacks, Paris declares.

In the Isonzo fighting on Friday General Cadorna's troops took more than 700 additional prisoners, bringing the total for the offensive up to more than 27,000.

The Italians captured additional trench elements on the Carso and withstood successfully violent counter attacks, by the Austrians on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele.

From the Russo-Rumanian front the German claims of successes are growing less comprehensive. Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive against the Moldavian lines northeast of Fokshani does not seem to be gaining the force which it promised to attain for a time, and press dispatches have reported the Rumanians hopeful of retaining Moldavia in spite of heavy Teutonic pressure. Petrograd reports the repulse of an attack on the Rumanian lines in the Fokshani region. Berlin claims German forces carried a hill position there after a stiff fight.

There is more activity than usual along the Russian northern front, but no pronounced movement against Riga, such as was suggested by Friday's Petrograd advices, has as yet developed.

In Macedonia the Entente troops have attacked at several points. Berlin reports repulses for the Italians. Serbians and French in attempts upon the German-Bulgarian lines.

The official report from British headquarters in France reads:

"The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in the month of August was 7,279, including 158 officers, making a total of 10,697 prisoners, including 234 officers, taken by us since the morning of July 31. "During the past month we have taken 38 guns, including six heavy guns; also 200 machine guns and 73 trench mortars. These figures are exclusive of prisoners and guns captured in Flanders by our allies."

SUNDAY'S PROGRESS.

The Germans are knocking virtually at the gates of Riga, and with the Russians apparently unable to withstand their advance.

The great port and arsenal on the Baltic and the head of the railway line running to Petrograd is beset on three sides by the enemy—on the west in the Lake Babit region, on the southwest near Mitau and on the southeast along the eastern bank of the Dvina river, a scant 15 miles distant from the city.

In the latter region the Germans after a heavy bombardment won the Uxkull bridgehead, famed as the scene of many sanguinary encounters and crossed the Dvina river. Thence they shaped their course northward along the waterway toward Riga, with the Russians counter-attacking but unable to hold them.

Some 20 miles southwest of Riga, along the railway line running from Mitau to the seaport the Germans have begun a new offensive. Here a big battle is in progress, but in whose favor it is going, has not yet been made evident by the Russian and German official communications. Neither is anything contained in them concerning the operations near Lake Babit, where the Germans were last reported standing, about 12 miles west of Riga.

Preparation evidently was made last week in raids by airplanes on warships and military works in the Gulf of Riga and by the maneuvers of German torpedo boat destroyers, submarines and mine sweeping trawlers in adjacent waters for the new offensive against Riga.

While the capture of Riga would be of great strategic value to the Germans in controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Finland at the head of which stands Petrograd, it would not necessarily place the capital in jeopardy for it lies overland 300 miles as the crow flies from Riga and 360 miles by rail.

In southern Moldavia the Russians fighting near Fokshani in conjunction with the Rumanians, evidently has ceased their desertions and again are facing the enemy.

Here, according to Berlin, they have delivered heavy counter-attacks against Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces. Near Braila, southwest of Galatz on the Danube, the Germans were repelled in an attack on the Russian positions.

On the Italian front General Cadorna's forces have extended their gains on the Brestovizza plateau, on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele and east of Gorizia, and have taken additional prisoners and war stores from the Austrians. Five Italian airplanes have flown from the Italian front over Vienna and dropped pamphlets telling the Austrian people of the victory of the Italians from Tolmino to the sea.

In Belgium the British big guns are continuing to bombard violently the German positions, evidently preparing the way for another smash at Crown Prince-Rupprecht's front.

Near Havrincourt the Germans in a sharp attack pushed back the British but later left the German center in counter-attack.

Heavy artillery duels also are in progress along the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Verdun sector, but the infantry has remained virtually inactive.

A Family Reunion.

On August 11, 1917, a large crowd of relatives and friends assembled at the W. J. Morgan place, in Meadow township, Johnston County, N. C., there being somewhere from eight hundred to one thousand present. From 9:30 a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. was spent by hand shaking, and "Who is this?" "Well, who is that?" etc.

At one p. m., when dinner was announced the crowd marched to the largest table the writer ever saw. There was not many questions asked while this service was going on until a portion of the rations was consumed, then the crowd went back to the introduction of relatives and friends.

The next reunion will be held on Saturday before the first Sunday in August, 1918, at old homestead place of John Barefoot, deceased, in Meadow township. All relatives and friends are invited to attend this great reunion.

COMMITTEE:

Nathan Barefoot, Archie Barefoot, J. V. Barefoot, H. R. Hayes, W. O. Hayes and W. G. Barefoot.

N. G. BAREFOOT.

FRESH JERSEY MILK COW FOR when you want them, so I can have sale. E. F. Boyett, Smithfield, N. C.

PRICE OF WHEAT FIXED AT \$2.20

Applies to Purchases by Government for America and Allies. Expect Farmers to Object. Food Administration Expects to Control and Stabilize Market, Lowering Living Cost.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The price of No. 1 northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop today by the wheat fair price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to and approved by President Wilson. The announcement was made from the White House.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers for \$2.50. After long discussion the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

The committee finally agreed late this afternoon after several days of voting. At one time today it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but just before six o'clock a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous.

On the base of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administration worked out tonight differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals.

The price fixed tonight is twenty cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by Congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

Hopes to Stabilize Market.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price, President Wilson declares it is the hope of the food administration, and his own as well, that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

The price of flour and bread, too, the President declares, will be kept down.

The committee, in its report to the President, gave as the three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following:

The fact that the United States is at war, the need of encouraging the producer, and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer. All members agreed in their discussions that the price fixed will permit of a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread for five cents, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker.

The price differentials worked out by the food administration tonight are:

No. 1 dark hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basic, \$2.20; red winter basic, \$2.20; yellow hard winter, \$2.16; soft red winter, \$2.18; dark northern spring, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18; hump-back, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.13; red walla, \$2.13; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16.

No. 2 of each grade is three cents less; No. 3 six cents less; No. 4 ten cents less.

Relative market basis: Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, five cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, three cents less; St. Louis, two cents less; New York, ten cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, nine cents more; Buffalo, five cents more.

The basic grades are Nos. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring.

Although the prices are fixed on government purchases only, the food administration, through its wheat corporation recently organized, expects to control the market without difficulty. The corporation will make all government and allied purchases and has under consideration plans to buy for millers. If it serves as broker between the terminal and the flour mills, the corporation will become purchaser of virtually all of the country's wheat crop.

Members of the committee said tonight they expect a great deal of criticism from the farmers, but that they felt that every farmer should consider himself a part of the war machinery of the government and willing to relinquish a part of his profits in the interests of the common goods.

In its statement to the President the committee recites the factors considered in its discussions. Chief among them was the mounting cost of living.

The cost of production came in for considerable attention. Experts of the department of agriculture were asked for production cost figures and the committee studied data supplied by growers' organizations.

The committee's work ended with the fixing of a price. One member, R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., was ill and did not attend the meetings.

The most expressive phrases in literature are the least rhetorical; the noblest acts in history are performed with the least mystery; true greatness is unconscious.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

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