

**THE GREAT WAR
DAY BY DAY.**

(Associated Press Summary.)

FRIDAY.

British soldiers are now entrenched on the crest of most of the high ground in the famous Ypres salient as a result of a tremendous blow given the Germans Thursday on an eight-mile front east and northeast of Ypres. Driven from the high ground the Germans now will be forced to go up hill against the British while the British artillery throw shell after shell upon the German defenses and lines of communication. Field Marshal Haig's latest stroke surprised his adversaries as they were about to renew their attacks against him. The British barrage mowed the massed Germans down and those who remained were annihilated in the rush of the British troops. At no point along the attacking front was the German resistance very great, although the British had difficulty in overcoming the concrete redoubts bristling with machine guns.

The villages of Reutel, Noordenhoek, Polderhoek, Molenaarshoek, Broodseinde and Gravenstafel were captured in their entirety and the greatest part of the Poelcapelle was taken.

By the capture of Broodseinde the British established themselves well over the crest of the ridge five miles east of Ypres. From here they can bombard the Roulers-Menin railroad, the principal German line of communication in the Ypres sector.

In addition to the loss of positions of great importance the Germans sustained very many casualties as a result of the British barrage. More than 3,000 German prisoners were taken, half of them being wounded. The German losses were so severe that Crown Prince Rupprecht attempted only a few counter attacks. These were easily broken up.

The political situation in Russia again has become acute and Premier Kerensky has thrown down the gauntlet to the democratic congress. Contrary to the demands of the congress he has promised that he will announce a new coalition ministry. This will include members of the powerful constitutional democratic party to which the congress has been bitterly opposed.

The course of events during the night gave further evidence of the severity of the shock given the Germans in yesterday's thrust. They kept up a heavy artillery fire during the night, but did not deliver a single counter-attack. Meanwhile the British were busy consolidating their new positions.

On the French front General Pétain's troops had to cope with several surprise attacks by the Germans last night, notably in the Champagne and in upper Alsace. The German efforts, however, met with no success. Northeast of Verdun where the Germans recently regained a bit of territory from the French, violent artillery action is continuing.

SATURDAY.

Big gun actions are in progress along the Flanders front with indications that the Germans are playing the secondary role.

Field Marshal Haig's report on Friday night's activities mentions only the increased fire from the German artillery, failing to reveal what his own gunners are about. The statement records additionally only that there was no infantry movement by the Germans during the night, except by a raiding party near Hellebeke, which was driven off.

Press reports, however, show that the Germans are suffering heavily from the effects of the British artillery fire. Some of the advanced positions to which they were still clinging, after Thursday's attack, having become too hot to hold under the British pounding and from these the German lines have been withdrawn somewhat, British reconnoitering parties finding them evacuated.

The overwhelming nature of the British fire employed in the present offensive is being paid tribute to by the Germans, it is noted, by the invention of a new term to describe the bombardment. It is no longer "drum fire," nor even "whirlwind fire" that is spoken of, but "hurricane fire." It is fire of this sort, or measurably near it, that is preventing the German counter attacks from being as effective as formerly.

The Germans are still trying to retrieve lost ground north of Verdun. An attack Friday night near Hill 344 was unsuccessful in dislodging the French except temporarily, from an advanced position. The line was shortly afterward re-established.

Russian internal affairs still claim precedence in interest over happenings along the Russian front. The Democratic Congress has adjourned after providing for the constitution of

a parliament of 306 members which is expected to sit until the constituent assembly is elected. The Petrograd radicals now seem disappointed at the result of this congress and have called a session of the all-Russian soldiers' and workmen's deputies to meet in Petrograd, bringing up the threat of an opposition parliament, as they apparently considered the conservative influences too strong in the body authorized by the congress.

The cabinet in Petrograd is still complex but hope is expressed by the government that an adjustment for a coalition ministry will be reached. Admission of the constitutional democrats still seems to be the point at issue in the conferences between the government and representatives of the divergent interests.

JONES SCHOOL HOUSE NOTES.

The farmers of this section have been very busy picking cotton lately. Our Presbyterian Sunday school at Jones school house is progressing nicely.

Mrs. Ed. Hogan and little daughter, Frances, have been visiting at Elon College this week.

Mr. Willie Jones spent the weekend with his sister, Mrs. J. B. Gordon, at Wendell.

Little Margaret Jones has been on the sick list lately.

Last Friday evening from eight until eleven o'clock, Miss Lessie Jones delightfully entertained a number of her friends at a tucky party. After all the guests had arrived, they were seated in the parlor where several interesting games were played, each one laughing at themselves being dressed so tucky. Then the judges—Messrs A. L. Johnson, Joe Smith and B. L. Strickland came in and decided that Miss Dorna Maie Smith should be the winner, although it was almost a tie between her and Miss Elizabeth Chapin. Just before they all departed chocolate candy was served by Miss Jones. Those present were: Misses Sissie Jones, Dorna Maie Smith, Elizabeth Chapin, Gertrude Caudill, Rena Smith, Cora Chapin, Mary Johnson, Viola Smith, Mabel Johnson; Messrs. Hyman Chapin, Willie Jones, Herman Vinson, Brozlar Caudill, Johnnie Muns, Garland Caudill, Buck Jones, Seth Hamilton, Horace Smith and Eugene Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Broughton and family and Mr. Ed. Lawrence, of Fuquay Springs, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones. October 8, 1917.

United States Food Administration.

Washington, Oct. 6.—"War Mothers" are organizing in every State of the Union to assist during the week of October 20-28th in the house to house canvass to obtain signatures to the pledge of the United States Food Administration. The plan contemplates enlisting the services of every woman who has a son in the army, navy or marine corps, or a son enrolled under the selective service law and subject to future call.

The "War Mothers" were formally welcomed into the ranks of Food Administration workers in a statement issued today by Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator.

"It is peculiarly fitting" said Mr. Hoover, "that the mothers of the men who are to fight the nation's battles should enlist in this vitally essential service. They are sending their sons forth to endure the supreme test of citizenship. They want their sons to return to them as soon as the peace of victory may be achieved. They will hasten the coming of that peace by the work they have undertaken."

"In no war in which the Nation has engaged has the loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice of American women ever failed. In no other war have they had a greater opportunity for service than is offered in the movement for conservation of the Nation's food supplies."

"Not only does this Food Administration cordially welcome the "War Mothers" into the ranks of its volunteer workers, but an equal welcome will be extended to the wives and sisters of our soldiers and all other loyal women who will enlist for a service which President Wilson has said is more essential than any other which American women can render."

"The liberty loan must be subscribed and will be subscribed. But it would be useless to gather this money or prosecute the war if we failed to make sure of the food which will win the war, and the lack of which will surely lose the war."

A Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my appreciation to the good people of Smithfield for their kindness and many evidences of sympathy during the illness and death of my daughter, Mrs. J. R. Hales.
MRS. NANCY THOMPSON.

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