

COME FORWARD AND DO YOUR FULL DUTY

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. OF REGISTRANTS EXPECTED TO COME TO THE FRONT.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. Governor Bickett has received the following important communication from Provost Marshal General Crowder relative to the impending registration September 12 for war service by all men 18 to 21 and 21 to 45 years of age, to-wit:

"With the passage of the amendment to the selective draft act extending the ages 18 to 45 years, it becomes necessary to insure 100 per cent registration on the day appointed for all men newly brought within the act. This is a problem of publicity. The publicity consists first in bringing the duty of registration to the knowledge of every individual and impressing him with the resolution of coming forward and doing his duty. We cannot afford to lose even the smallest fraction of this total number so far as any human effort can avail to bring them forward. For this purpose extensive methods of publicity have been arranged for by this office and my present purpose is to ask to see that within your state all these agencies of publicity are duly utilized. The committee on public information has prepared several information documents such as posters, advertising sheets, painted signs, four-minute men bulletins, and the like, and these documents are being distributed thru farm papers, trade papers, foreign language papers, chamber of commerce, manufacturers, associations and individual manufacturers, labor unions, libraries, banks, general stores, rotary clubs, postmasters, railroad stations and councils of defense.

Serious Situation in Avery.

A situation akin to and in some respects worse than that which recently called the adjutant general and the governor of the state to Jefferson in Ashe county, where deserters from the army had gone into the mountain and had defied arrest, now exists in Avery county, according to reports received at the office of the adjutant general.

Twenty or more men, including deserters from Camp Jackson and slackers from the county, it is said, have banded themselves together in the Brushy Mountains and are now engaged in making blockade whiskey in open defiance of the federal and state authorities. Thus far, there have been no arrests, and apparently the county authorities are unable to cope with the situation.

Order Fertilizers Early.

It is of the utmost importance that all fertilizer to be used this fall for grain and other crops be secured at the earliest possible moment. If this is not done it may not be secured when needed. Director B. W. Kilgore of the Agricultural Extension Service again calls this important fact to the attention of North Carolina farmers, because of the fact that the freights are being used more and more for war purposes. It is the wish of the government, however, that farmers have the necessary supplies of fertilizer and other material for producing large crops, but it is their duty to secure these, or at least put in their orders for a while before the materials are absolutely needed. The railroad administration urges the heavier loading of the freight cars, and in order that the companies may load these to their capacity, plus 10 per cent as required by the administration they must have all orders as early as possible.

Family Goes the Limit.

C. E. Neisler of Kings Mountain has a \$10,000 war savings limit family. Each of his eight children, as well as himself and wife, owns \$1,000 of war savings certificates—all that the law allows to any one person.

Mr. Neisler's family heads the list of the North Carolina limit war savings society as the largest limit family. The next largest families that have qualified and become members are those of Mrs. R. J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, with six in family, and W. T. Alvoer of Charlotte with six.

Carolians Commissioned.

Three young men of the Carolians were recommended for second lieutenant's commissions after completing training at the fourth officers' training school at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. The names and addresses of the successful candidates include the following: John H. Hardison, Pvt., 1st class civilian, Wadesboro, N. C., infantry; Gary G. Oliver, Sgt., 122nd infantry, N. G., Swansboro, S. C., infantry; Raleigh B. White, 124th infantry, N. G., 419 South Dargun street, Florence, S. C., infantry.

Approved by Baker.

Secretary Baker formally approved the order locating the tank camp at Raleigh. While it has been practically certain that the Secretary of War would back the judgment of his subordinates, those who have worked hard for Raleigh will feel relieved now that the last step has been taken.

The work is already proceeding. It can be set on reliable authority that troops are already moving toward Raleigh and will be on the ground cannot be stated. All troop movements are enshrouded in secrecy, and it cannot be stated, without breaking the voluntary censorship imposed by the war conditions, where they are coming from.

Corn Club Worker Resigns.

Mr. A. K. Robertson, the friend of the North Carolina farm boy and the organizer of corn and other agricultural clubs over the State, has resigned his position as assistant in crop work for the Agricultural Extension Service and has accepted the offer made him by District Agent R. W. Freeman to go to Wayne county.

Mr. Robinson spent the last six years in agricultural club work, devoting most of his time to organizing corn clubs. Not only has he been very successful in this but he has also made many friends of farm boys out over the State encouraging them to go to school and later to college.

Overseer College War Work.

With the University of North Carolina trustees taking steps in co-operation with President Graham and the faculty for the utilization in the fullest way possible of the resources and the equipment of the university for war service there has developed a vigorous discussion between President Graham and Chief Justice Walter Clark as to this college military training in war times while the draft law is being made to include the young men from 18 to 21 that make up so great a part of the whole body of students in the colleges.

In accordance with the agreement of the executive committee of the university, the institution is to enter in the fullest way into the war work that the war department has planned for the colleges of the country and President Graham is to have the oversight of this work not only at the North Carolina University, but at the colleges in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Florida.

Recent N. C. Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops and marines overseas, as shown by late reports, are as follows:

Killed in action Privates H. D. Harris, Thomasville; T. L. Perry, Eure; A. D. Martin, East Bend; P. E. Shore, Winston-Salem; Eason Tiney, Macclesfield; John Williams, Denniston; Karl M. Hooker, Salisbury; Alpha Thigpen, Hallsville; Roland Harrell, Aulander; R. C. Williamson, Winston-Salem; T. L. Stillman, Canton; Paul Stallings, Belvidere.

Died of wounds: Privates Wm. C. Littleman, Salem; Melvin McDeese, Monroe.

Died of disease Privates W. E. Warren, Topnot; Jesse C. Durham, Rosco.

Died of accident and other causes: Private John Alley, Sparta.

Severely wounded: Lieut. A. B. Rhodes, Wilmington; Corp. Welborn, Wilkesboro; Mechanic J. D. Adams, Wilson; Privates B. C. Hicks, Francisco; M. N. Matthews, Kipling; E. F. Jones, Rocky Mount; Dayton Sears, Apex; W. A. Rice, Mars Hill; C. H. Hampton, Winston-Salem; H. W. Huffman, Gastonia; Ernest Snow, Reidsville; C. W. Starr, Greensboro; R. B. Kephart, Murphy; S. B. Cartright, Fairfield; K. W. Hunt, Bostic; Serg. L. C. Tucker, Monroe; Mechanic Jas. C. Dean, Goldville; Privates R. L. Clark, Swannanoa; H. N. McLaughlin, Ellease; V. F. Miller, Siloam; E. M. Yates, Merry Oaks; Clarence Digh, Bostic; E. W. Strayhorn, University; W. T. Hazlip, Spray; M. L. Melver, Jonesboro; Lieut. W. T. Williamson, Murphy; Corp. R. B. Crichter, Durham.

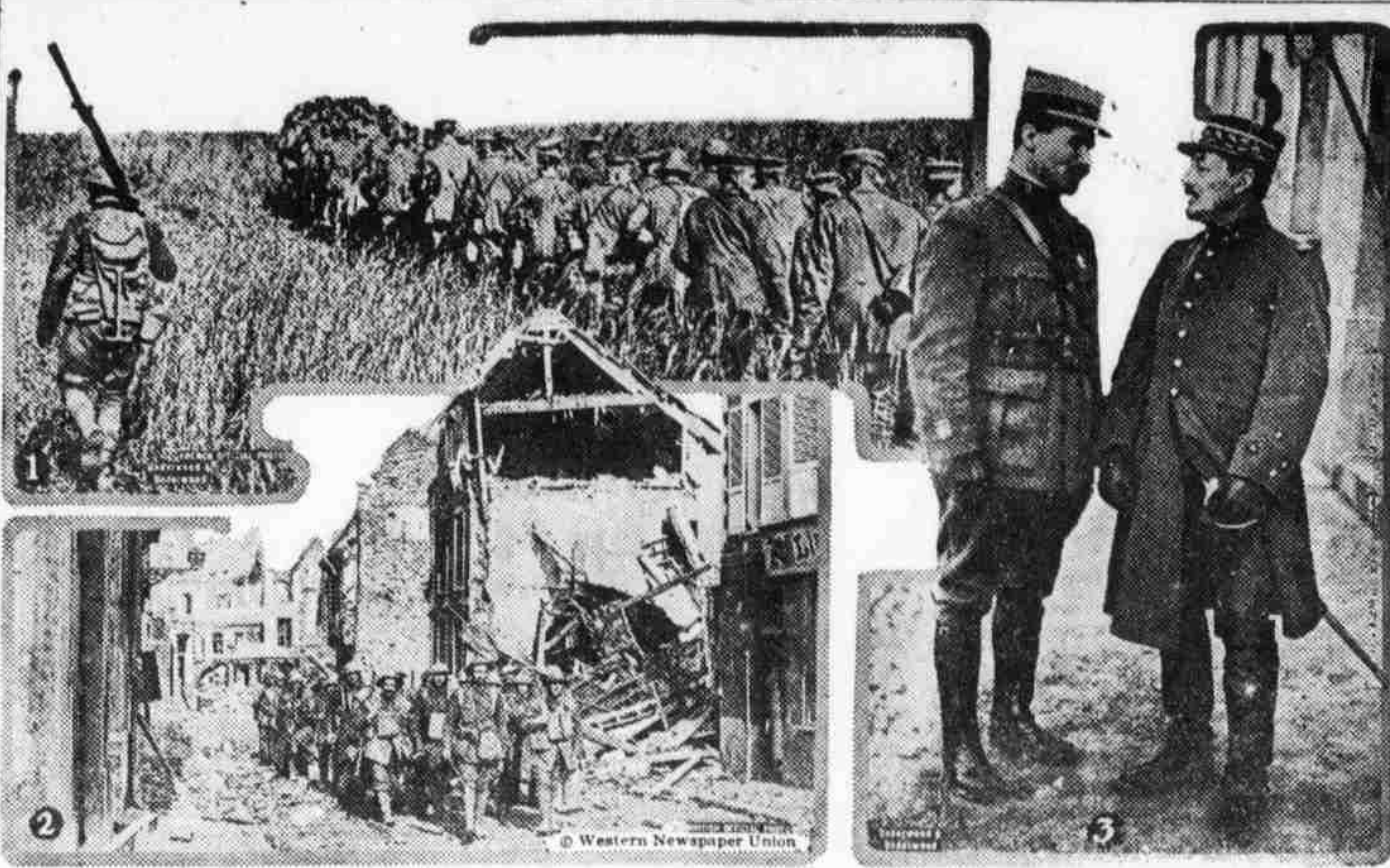
Prisoners and missing: Privates D. S. Pearson, Moravian Falls; Carlton Johnson, Milwaukee; Lieut. W. H. Oates, Charlotte; Private F. C. Cabe, Canton.

True Bill Against T. Davis.

A grand jury of the District of Columbia returned a true bill of indictment against Edward L. Travis, former chairman of the North Carolina corporation commission, and a prominent lawyer of Halifax, N. C. The indictment specifies an alleged overt act against Mr. Travis inasmuch as he signed a telegram in which he "falsely advised" Leon Myer Green that the president of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company could properly and lawfully make affidavit that Green was purchasing agent of his company.

Camp Bragg Contract.

It is understood here that Porter & Boyd, contractors, of Charlotte, have secured a contract for putting in sewers and roads at Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, and receive approximately \$4,000,000 for their work. When asked about this reported contract the war department said that James Stewart of New York has the major contract and any sub-contract would go through him. The department has no information as to the Porter & Boyd contract.



1—One lone American acting as guard of a long line of Hun prisoners. 2—Scene in the ruins of Peronne, which the British have recaptured. 3—General Humbert, commander of the French army northwest of Noyon, in conversation with a colonel.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British Smash the Wotan Line and French and Yankees Drive Huns North.

GERMANS QUIT VESLE RIVER

Continue Their Retreat From Lys Sector, Where Americans Fight on Belgian Soil—Bolsheviks Are Defeated in Siberia and Northern Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The whole western front, from Ypres to Reims, was ablaze all the week, and throughout all the long stretch the Germans continued their retreat. The armies of the allies followed closely on their heels, hammering at them day and night and giving them not a moment's pause for reorganization of their wearied forces. It was another week of uninterrupted allied success, and the withdrawal of the Huns was extended to include the Vesle river sector, between Soissons and Reims. Until Wednesday there had been little activity there, except continuous artillery work and some sharp fighting between the Americans and the Germans in the region of Fismes and Fismette. But in the first days of the week airplane observers reported evidences of a coming retreat by the enemy, and this developed on Wednesday. The American and French patrols pursued the Huns promptly and by Thursday had reached the crest dominating the Aisne, across which river the Germans seemed likely to take the main bodies of their troops.

This retrograde movement was made necessary by the successful advance of General Mangin's army north and northwest of Soissons between the Aisne and the Aisne, threatening the Chemin des Dames and flanking the enemy line toward Fismes. With the aid of Americans, Mangin was moving steadily down the Aisne plateau and in the direction of Laon, and it appeared doubtful that the Huns would be able to remain long south of the Hindenburg line through Anzy and Craonne. They were driven out of Clemency Bray, Missy-sur-Aisne and many other towns in this region, and the French as early as Wednesday night were in the outskirts of Coucy, one of the important German bases on the edge of the St. Gobain forest. Between there and Chauny the enemy was forced from a series of dominating heights that he has relied on to protect La Fere. To the northwest of Chauny equally important victories gave General Humbert possession of Guiscard and Maucourt after he had forced the retirement of the enemy from Mont St. Simeon and the Canal du Nord. This latter action was a desperate fight, for the German positions were protected by a wilderness of wire entanglements and by innumerable machine-gun nests. Captured officers said they had orders to retreat to the region of Bethancourt, northwest of Chauny. There were indications that the Huns planned to make a stand on a line through Ham, but the French advance was so swift that their ability to do this was doubtful. The French First army was moving irresistibly on Ham from Vesle and the Canal du Nord.

At Fresnes the French and American advance reached the old Hindenburg line, had Ham practically flanked and was rapidly approaching Laon. The last named city has been one of the most important of the German bases in Picardy and the heart of the present Hun operations. It is a great center of railways and highways and its capture by the allies, it was said, must mean the further retirement of the enemy.

The British in Picardy opened the week by occupying Peronne after an Australian force had captured Mont St. Quentin in a brilliant operation. A little to the north Haig's men then took Comblès, Morval, Courcellette and Le Transloy, and straightened out their

new line by advancing it to Moislans and to the east of Neuville. Then, on Monday, came a grand British smash which wrecked the much-vaunted Wotan switch line of the Hindenburg line, from Drocourt to Queant. Despite the resistance of great masses of infantry and artillery, the British rushed forward on a ten-mile front and speedily made a gain of some five miles, the German losses being frightful. In the succeeding days they kept up the drive remorselessly, putting much of the Canal du Nord behind their lines and approaching within a few miles of Douai and Cambrai. These two cities were so important to the German defensive system that large numbers of troops were rushed to their rescue and the British drive was slowed down perceptibly by the end of the week, though it was by no means stopped.

All through the week there were reports that many towns and villages back of the German lines in Picardy were in flames and it was certain that the foe were destroying great quantities of supplies which they were not given time to remove.

In the Lys sector, the salient west of Armentieres, the German retreat, under compulsion, continued steadily and the British advanced as far as Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, taking a number of villages. The northern part of this sector became of especial interest to Americans because the Yankees were there engaged in their first battle on Belgian soil. These troops, later identified by General March as the Thirtieth division of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina men, captured Voormezele and other towns in the vicinity, and next day pushed on further eastward. Thursday the British, presumably aided by these same Americans, took Ploegsteert village and Hill 63, dominating points on the Messines ridge. By that time the British, from Neuve Chapelle south to Givenchy, had reached the line they held before the German drive of April 9 last, and east of Givenchy they had occupied parts of the old German positions.

Altogether it was a highly satisfactory week on the west front. The German military critics have given up trying to conceal wholly the truth of the Hun reverses, but some of them predict that the retreat will not go much farther. The German crown prince broke into print with an interview in which he declared the German idea of victory now is "to hold our own and not allow ourselves to be vanquished." He said only the allies were waging a war of extermination; that the Germans wished to annihilate none of their enemies. The Hun peace offensive seems to have petered out entirely for the time being.

The British government, aroused by the sacking of its embassy in Petrograd and the murder of Captain Cromie, the British attaché, has sent an ultimatum to the soviet government at Moscow, demanding reparation and prompt punishment of the guilty and threatening to hold the members of the bolshevik government individually responsible and to have them treated as outlaws by all civilized nations. Meanwhile the British are holding Litvinoff, bolshevik representative in London, and his staff under arrest pending the release of British officials who were arrested in Russia.

Belated dispatches from Siberia tell of the destruction of the bolshevik army east of Lake Balkal by the Czech-Slovaks and say the Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs. It appears that uninterrupted connection has been established between the allied forces across Siberia all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok and that the vanguard of the Czechs has joined hands with General Semenov's troops on the Onon river.

In northern European Russia the allies and loyal Russians have gained further successes south of Archangel and inflicted severe losses on the bolsheviks.

On the Ussuri front in eastern Siberia the allied forces have been defeating the bolsheviks northward, driving them in every engagement and inflicting heavy casualties. The Americans under General Graves joined in these operations. The suppression of the Social Rev-

olutionists in Moscow is being carried out with a heavy hand. About five thousand of them have been arrested and sentenced to death, and it is said they will be executed if their party shows any further opposition to the soviet government. The streets of Moscow are under the strictest military guard.

Details of the supplementary Russo-German agreements have been made public. Germany promises to evacuate all occupied territory east of Livonia and Estonia as soon as boundaries are established, and to get out of all other territory east of Germany when Russia has fulfilled her financial obligations, which must be within four months. Russia is pledged to fight against the entente forces in northern Russia, and Germany promises that Finland shall not attack. Russia renounces its sovereignty over Estonia and Livonia, but is to have free transit to Reval, Riga and Windau.

An attempt to assassinate Nicolai Lenin, soviet premier, was made by a girl in Moscow, but at last reports he was still alive though in a serious condition. Very likely his death would be a godsend to Russia.

There is not much to say of the war on the Italian, Albanian and Greek fronts. Small engagements are numerous, but no decisive operations have been started lately. In Albania the retirement of the allied line for a short distance is explained by the necessity of preparing for winter by occupying certain dominating heights. Austria has not attempted anything important in Italy, possibly because she is too busy trying to settle her internal troubles, or because of the call on her for troops to help out the sorely-pressed Germans in France. Several Austrian divisions have been identified on the west front. Meanwhile the Italian airmen, aided by American flyers, have been doing a lot of bombing of Austrian towns, railways and naval stations.

According to dispatches from Munich by way of Geneva, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, resigned Thursday, giving poor health as the cause of his action.

From Cologne came the news that the commandant of the Brandenburg province had placed the province, including the city of Berlin, under martial law in order to stop the "invention and circulation of untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

General March said last week that more than 250,000 American troops were landed in France during August, and that up to the first of September more than 1,600,000 had embarked for the various fronts, including those sent to France, England, Italy and Siberia. There has been no official mention of late of the First American Field army, and observers in France and in England believe it is being prepared for a great drive, of which the present big offensive is but the preliminary.

All preparations have been completed for the registration of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five, under the new draft law. General Crowder has called on the people to aid in making the registration a complete success, and, so far as the older men are concerned, has given assurance that a very large proportion of them will not be required to go to the front. The young men, he and most others believe, will be only too glad to get into this greatest and most righteous of all wars.

Spain has not yet come to the breaking point with Germany, but another Spanish vessel having been torpedoed, has decided to seize German interned ships without further parley. The tone of the press there, and also in other neutral countries, is becoming distinctly pro-ally.

American shipyards set a record during August, turning out 60 ships aggregating 340,145 dead weight tons. Forty-four were of steel. The total tonnage built for the shipping board has now passed the two million mark. British merchant vessels completed during August amounted to 124,675 gross tons. The new construction in the allied countries is now well ahead of the destruction by submarines.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAYS

Remarkable Record in Favor of Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

Kinston.—Municipal ownership is worth while, according to officials here. They cite the annual report of John E. Weyher, superintendent of the water and light department, recently rendered to Commissioner Remus R. Rouse. The net profit from the operation of Kinston's public-owned utilities during the past fiscal year was \$34,128.42. The waterworks made a clear profit of \$8,162.20. The electric plant cleared \$25,966.22. Without deducting for depreciation the department made \$45,036.45. Few towns of the size in the United States have been able to operate utilities so profitably, it is said. Expenses during the year totaled \$22,694.02. The commissioner's salary was set down as the munificent sum of \$50. The department paid parts of city office rentals, salaries of the city clerk and his assistant, etc. Fuel cost \$9,463.39. Labor was a smaller item. Service rendered the city was worth \$10,436.69. Service rendered the public cost the public \$56,651.02 after deducting discounts and allowances. The gross revenue of the department was \$67,730.47. Rates are lower than the average, the unusual graduating scale being employed. The population is estimated at 14,000.

Greensboro.—E. F. Westmoreland, recorder of the city court of Thomasville, was arrested on a federal warrant drawn under the terms of the espionage act. He will be given a hearing before Dr. Fred Peacock, of High Point, United States commissioner, on September 6. Arrest followed an investigation by Frederick C. Handy, special agent of the department of justice. It is alleged that Westmoreland has made among other statements the following:

"No German submarine has been in American waters since the visit of the Deutschland."

"Ships sunk along the coast were destroyed by American vessels."

"There is no actual sugar shortage and no sugar-laden vessels have been sunk."

"The so-called food law is not a law in fact, and cannot be enforced."

Farm Demonstrator Resigns. Winston-Salem.—At the meeting of the county commissioners, Bruce Anderson, for five years county farm demonstrator, filed his resignation with the board, effective September 7. No action was taken.

Mr. Anderson stated that unless a farm demonstrator could secure the co-operation of both the farmers and the county officials, his work would be handicapped, and noting that there is some discord in the county he deemed it advisable to retire unless something can be done to relieve the situation.

Limited Service Men to Aid Boards

Raleigh.—Orders for the induction of 130 limited service white men with experience as stenographers and with some experience in law offices were issued to local boards of North Carolina by Adjutant General Young, copies of which were received by the local boards for Charlotte and Mecklenburg county and made public. Each board is instructed to send to the office of the adjutant general the names of not more than three men qualified for such work. The date for enrollment was not stated, but they will be sent to Camp Greene for induction into the army and to receive their equipment. Soon thereafter, the order stated, the men would be assigned to duty with local boards, and the adjutant general's office.

This was declared the government's way of utilizing limited service men, especially at a time when the work of the various boards will be tremendously increased as a result of the registration, September 12.

Men assigned to such duty will be paid \$30 per month base pay, \$5 for lights and fuel, \$15 for quarters and \$37.50 per month for subsistence. They will be clothed and equipped by the war department.

Political Lights Dimmed.

Salisbury.—Mr. McAdoo's order removing railroad men from the domain of politics will be noticeable in its results in this county where a number of railroad men have always been active in local politics. On election day, be it a township primary or presidential election, shop and railroad men are always in evidence about the polls. They make good workers and the candidate who fails to have at least a few of them on his list of workers is courting defeat.

Labor Day Celebration.

Spencer.—Under the auspices of the Red Cross, Labor day was fittingly celebrated in Spencer, the leading feature being a stirring patriotic address by Governor Bickett with several thousand people in attendance. Preceding the address by the governor a community service flag, representing 107 Spencer men who have entered some branch of the army, was presented to the Red Cross by Rev. C. M. Pickens and was received by Rev. John S. Wood, secretary of the local chapter.