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STEADY ADVANCE OF PERSHING'S FORCES

ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL MAY BE TO PROTECT HIS RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN PATROLS ADVANCING

Two New Divisions Broken Up by British—German Strength is Greatly Reduced.

London—General Pershing's Army is making fine progress. It has advanced from two to three miles on a 33-mile front and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

The enemy appears to be withdrawing to some further line which will protect the railway communications in the vicinity of Metz, which at present are under the long range fire of the Americans.

American patrols are advancing at various points a couple of miles beyond the general advances.

The American line at noon ran through Norroy, on the Moselle, Hautmont, Doncourt and to Abaucourt on the old line.

The advance by the French seems to have been in the nature of several local pushes and not a big general forward move. The situation is much the same as it was. The enemy has been reacting very violently on the French front. He made several counterattacks, although he has not recovered any of his lost ground, he is holding up the French somewhat.

The British are reported to have captured the village of Matigny, northwest of St. Quentin. It has been discovered that there were six German divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient. That would give a total strength of 60,000 men or a rifle strength of 36,000. The Germans had broken up for them, two more divisions in this action, thus reducing their strength in the west to 191 divisions, plus four Austrian divisions and some dismounted cavalry.

PEACE DISCUSSION TO BE NO INTERRUPTION OF WAR

Amsterdam.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to all the belligerent governments some neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether these prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The Austrian proposal, which is announced in an official communication telegraphed here from Vienna, suggests that there be no interruption of the war, and that the "discussions would go only so far as considered by the participants to offer prospects of success."

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates for a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

LIVES OF LITTLE CHILDREN SNUFFED OUT BY SUBMARINE

London.—The British steamer Galway Castle of 7,988 tons gross was torpedoed and sunk. She had 960 persons on board, of whom more than 850 were reported saved.

The missing from the Galway Castle numbers 189. They include 120 passengers, 36 naval and military officers and men, and 33 of the crew.

Ninety third-class passengers lost were without exception women and children.

The liner floated for two days in charge of the captain and volunteers.

The passenger list included 300 women and children. The bodies of three of the children who had died were brought ashore. The captain and several of the officers are reported to have been still on board the ship when she was last seen and sinking.

FORCE, FORCE TO THE UTMOST; FORCE WITHOUT STINT OR LIMIT

Washington.—Germany's latest peace feeler best fits its answer in President Wilson's Baltimore speech: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down the dust."

That was the President's answer then, and it was reiterated today in his answer now.

MAJ. GEN. L. W. T. WALLER



Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller has been promoted to the rank of major general in the United States Marine Corps for gallant duty in Haiti and in France.

PEACE PROPOSALS A SNARE

GERMAN MILITARY VICTORY IS RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE BY FAILURE OF CAMPAIGN.

Pending Military Decision All Diplomatic Proposals Are the Sheerest Nonsense.

New York.—The words of Burian and the rumors of cabinet changes in Berlin are not to be read without careful relation to the military situation. Unlike the allies, the Germans make no distinction between diplomatic and military weapons in the pursuit of victory—absolute or relative.

This campaign has failed. No absolute military victory is now or hereafter possible for the German. But a relative, an approximate, victory may yet be had if the situation on the western battle front can be stabilized for a time and during this time the diplomatic attack upon the allies, exactly analogous to the submarine campaign of 1917, can be pressed.

German strategy is patent enough. It is now the mission of the army to check or delay allied advance for the balance of the present campaign—for eight weeks at the outside. At the end of this time German diplomacy—using the formula of Kuehlmann, now repeated by Burian and by every German commentator that no military decision is possible—will point to still unbroken German lines and demand a conference—a negotiation or discussion around the table. Now, all this must be clearly foreseen and guarded against. The German peace offensive, like all previous German maneuvers, is a war offensive. The German has merely begun to change the method by which he will continue to seek a victory in this way—a profit from the contest, which will leave him in a stronger position than he occupied when the war began and from which he can later resume the war when he has again completed his preparations.

We are, then, approaching a far graver crisis than that which existed before the second battle of the Marne. Then, Foch was in reserve, ready. We have no Foch to direct the diplomatic defense.

Pending a military decision, all negotiation is nonsense, means nothing now less than to decide how great a victory we shall allow the German while the armies in France are unbroken. German success in the east will insure eventual German gains from the struggle. While the German armies are unbroken, all German proposals are merely an extension of the front—military maneuvers—as frankly as was the Hindenburg retreat of 1917.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE ARRIVED AT ARCHANGEL

Washington—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by Gen. ... chief of staff.

For military reasons, the number of ... standing was not revealed. It was assumed that the soldiers had ... from English camps, where ... are training.

ST. MIHIEL IS TAKEN BY AMERICAN ARMY

MORE THAN 13,000 PRISONERS COUNTED AND LARGE STORES OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

MOUTH OF SACK IS CLOSED

Allied Airmen Already Bombing the Moselle Region and Metz' Outlying Fortifications.

The American first army has carried out the initial task assigned to it—the leveling of the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine.

In a little more than 24 hours not only had the work been accomplished but General Pershing's men had all the important towns, villages and strategic positions in the sector within their hands and were standing on the banks of the Moselle river at Pagny, looking across the stream into German territory. And the southern outer fortifications of Metz, the great German stronghold in Lorraine, were only four miles distant.

Large numbers of Germans had been counted and others were still on their way back to the prison cages—and many guns and machine guns and great quantities of ammunition and other war stores were in American hands.

From Hattenville, to the north, across the salient eastward to Pagny, the Americans have closed the mouth of the big sack which extended southward to St. Mihiel, trapping within it by their fast advance all the enemy forces who failed to take refuge in fight when the great bombardment of Thursday morning heralded the approach of the offensive.

In addition, along the eastern side of the heights north of Hattenville the Americans have debouched from the hill region and are astride the railroad running from Commercy to Verdun. Likewise the Thiaucourt-Metz and Nancy-Metz railroads are in American hands.

Beginning in the northwest and crossing the salient eastward, Fresnes, Les Eparges, Hattenville, Preny and Pagny and all the ground lying between them are in American hands. The towns of Vigneulles, Thiaucourt, Pont-A-Mousson and St. Mihiel are far in the rear of the present line. Montsec, the dominating height in the center of the salient and from which much trouble had been expected, fell without fighting.

Already allied airmen are heavily bombing the Moselle region around Metz and its outlying fortifications, having dropped many tons of bombs on the strategic railways leading from the great fortress, and it seemingly is not without reason to expect that with apparent supremacy in the air, Metz and the surrounding country henceforth is to be sadly harassed by the allied flying squadrons.

Washington.—First returns to Provost Marshal General Crowder from the second great mobilization of the nation's manpower for the war on Germany indicated that at least 14,000,000 men had been added to the army reservoir. The estimated number of men between 18 and 21 and 32 and 45 years was 13,000,000.

Ten states, widely scattered, and the District of Columbia gave substantial totals by telegraph during the day and on these figures General Crowder announced that these states were exceeding their estimated registration by 8.5 per cent. The returns will not be made public until they have been checked for possible errors. The states reporting were Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Complete returns from the registration of August 24, when youths who had reached their twenty-first year between that date and June 5, 1918, also were made public. They showed that 157,968 men had gone into the draft reserves against an estimate of 158,011.

GERMANS VIRTUALLY ON WOTAN-HINDENBURG LINE

With the American Army in Lorraine.—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out and the enemy forces are now virtually with their backs on the famous Wotan-Hindenburg line with the Americans and French paralleling them closely from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Norroy, Jaulny, Xammons, St. Benoît, Hattenville, Hannonville and Herbeville.

LIEUT. COL. G. WOODWARD



Lieut. Col. G. Woodward has been appointed by Great Britain as special representative of the ministry of information in America.

HAIG IS HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC

EYES OF THE WORLD HELD ON MOMENTOUS POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

Allies Capture in Four Weeks 75,000 Prisoners and More Than 750 Guns.

The critical military position of the Germans from the region west of Cambrai southward to the St. Gobain massif and around this strong position eastward to the territory north and northeast of Soissons, continues to hold the eyes of the world.

For the moment the tactical maneuvers of the belligerents in Artois and Flanders as well as eastward of Soissons into Champagne, although they still are of the greatest import, necessarily continue to take second place in interest to those sectors which are filled with momentous possibilities, where a successful move by the allies may bring a quick change in the entire German battle front, or, on the contrary, a determined stand by the enemy with the large reinforcements in man and gunpower he is known to have assembled, may result, for a time at least, in a stalemate in the game which is being played by the allies to crack the already demoralized German line.

The heavy rains of the past few days have turned lowlands throughout the fighting zone into quagmires, but on those sectors of the high ground between Cambrai and Soissons the storms have not kept the British and French armies from moving forward. Nor have they served to lessen the strength of the enemy's resistance.

Field Marshal Haig is highly optimistic of ultimate victory for the entente. In an order of the day he declares that the dark days have passed, never to return. He says that in four weeks the British troops have made 75,000 Germans prisoner and taken 750 of their guns.

Meantime peace-feelers again have been sent broadcast by officials and men prominent in the high political councils of the central powers.

REGISTRANTS OF AGES 19-36 ARE FIRST TO BE CALLED

Washington.—Youth of 19 and 20 years and men between the ages of 32 and 36, inclusive, who register Thursday will first be called to the colors, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced, and until the supply of available fighting material in their ranks has been exhausted, older men will not be inducted into service. Questionnaires will go out first to registrants of those ages and local boards have been ordered to proceed with their speedy classification so that some of them may be called in October.

BULGARIAN ARMY AND PEOPLE RIPE FOR REVOLUTION

Washington.—Information has reached here from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The possibility of open conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria is watched here with great interest and is known to be causing serious misgivings at Berlin.

AMERICANS ATTACK IN MIHIEL SECTOR

ALONG FRONT ATTACK OF TWENTY AND DEPTH OF FIVE MILES HUNS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

THE CAPTURE OF ST. MIHIEL

Haig Penetrates Old Defense Line, Taking Important Positions and More Than 1,000 Prisoners.

The American first army under command of General Pershing is in action against the Germans on a 20-mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which has stood a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

In the preliminary thrust ground was gained on both sides of the triangle and also at its apex at St. Mihiel, and at last accounts the Americans, with whom some French troops are brigaded, were fast sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans can extricate themselves as a result of the suddenness of the blow and the element of surprise.

Although the advance of the Americans was swift and sure and gains in excess of four miles on the southern side of the battle area were made, the cavalry far outstripped the tanks and footmen and was last reported operating along the railroad near Vigneulles, almost in the center of the salient and some 10 miles northeast of St. Mihiel and also northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, through the forests and along the railway line running northward to Metz, the great German fortress, the southern outer fortifications of which are less than 10 miles distant.

To the south everywhere the Americans penetrated into the heights of the Meuse and the French fought their way into the outskirts of St. Mihiel. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the town has been recaptured by the French.

The strategy of Marshal Foch in the present maneuver cannot be foreseen, except that it has as the first objective the leveling of the St. Mihiel sector and the straightening of the allied line from the region of Verdun eastward. The obliteration of the salient would be necessary before a direct thrust toward German territory from this region would be possible.

In the north, Field Marshal Haig is still hard at the Germans in the region of Cambrai. Here, he again has advanced his front toward the much desired German base; and sent a thousand prisoners into the British prisoners' cages in the rear. The Germans fought hard at Havrincourt to stay the British, but all their counter attacks were beaten off.

INSTANT DEATH FATE OF ALL TRAITORS, SPIES OR COWARDS

With the American Army in France—American troops of all units have been instructed to kill on the spot anyone who in time of battle urges surrender or attempts to persuade them that further resistance is useless.

These instructions, which originated with a certain division and have now been universally adopted because they proved so popular, were made necessary because someone in American uniform during a German attack on Fismette, on August 27, ran among the troops calling upon them to cease resistance and declaring that the officers advised surrender.

The instructions point out that these statements were absolutely false and added:

"The person who spreads such an alarm is either an enemy in our uniform or one of our own troops who is disloyal and a traitor, or one of our troops who has become a panic-stricken coward. Whoever he is, he should be shot on the spot. In battle, there is no time to inquire into the identity or motives of persons who create panic or disorganization or who advise surrender."

SUCCESS MEETING EFFORTS OF GENERAL PERSHING'S ARMY

Repts show that success is meeting the American commander's efforts to fling the enemy out of this sharp salient thrust in behind the fortress of Verdun. But of even greater significance to government officials was the fact that the all-American attack meant that the months of ceaseless toil and effort have now brought forth a third great organized army, which has taken its place beside the French and British armies.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR UNIVERSITY

ALL DORMITORIES FILLED AND OTHER AVAILABLE QUARTERS BEING PUT IN SHAPE.

TO BE FILLED TO CAPACITY

Will Probably Be "a Moving In and Moving Out" Population Because of Calls to War.

Chapel Hill.—With applications for admission pouring in on every mail, due in part to the regulations governing the student army training corps, prospects for a successful opening of the University of North Carolina, September 26, when classes meet for the first time, are exceptionally bright. Practically all the dormitory space has been filled, and other available quarters to take care of the large number of students expected are being rapidly put into shape.

Contagious enthusiasm and intense interest are being manifested in the new regulations growing out of the establishment of the student army training corps in the numerous collegiate institutions. President Edward K. Graham, who is regional director of the student army training corps for the south Atlantic states, is being literally swamped with inquiries from this and neighboring states pertaining to the new system of military training.

The university, as well as other collegiate institutions, will be filled to capacity this fall in the opinion of well informed university officials. The student body for the most part, however, will be a "moving in and out" population probably, inasmuch as it is quite possible that the 20 year olds will be called after Christmas; those 19 about April; and the 18youths about June next. The university campus will be a preliminary training camp from which students will be gradually sorted out and sent into the various branches of the service.

Coal Dealers Curtail

Charlotte.—Acting on a request from Fuel Administrator J. H. Little, coal dealers of Charlotte are delivering only one ton of coal at a time to a customer. This request was made by Mr. Little in order that each family may receive at least a part of the coal needed for this winter.

Heretofore the coal dealers of the city have been delivering coal on the "first come, first served" principle, and a person ordering five or 10 tons of coal would have that amount delivered before any other orders were sent out. This plan, it is explained, worked admirably for the persons getting the coal, but caused uneasiness among those whose stock was getting low, and who began to have visions of the cold, bleak, wintry winds due in Charlotte a little later in the year, and which bade fair to catch them coolless.

As a result of this feeling, which was beginning to find expression among the citizens of Charlotte, the fuel administrator wrote the coal dealers and asked that they rotate their orders, giving each family one ton of coal before starting over their regular circuit again.

Apple Exposition

Raleigh.—As there will be no state fair at Raleigh this year, the horticultural division of the North Carolina experiment station and extension service is planning to hold a western North Carolina apple show at Asheville, November 12-14, so as to exhibit North Carolina's fruit, and use the premium list prepared for the classes of fruit which were to have been exhibited at the State Fair.

According to C. D. Matthews, experimental horticulturist, the horticultural department plans to offer around \$775 worth of premiums at this show. In addition to this, however, plans are being made to put on an interesting and instructive horticultural program which will be given in connection with the show.

A Heavy Allotment

Charlotte.—The Charlotte at the Selwyn hotel, where members were the guests of the railway, the president informed in a letter, chairman of the campaigns for Mr. ... this county's Liberty loan ... the total of ... A. Brooks, was appointed for the four ... Mr. Victor.