

GOVERNOR BICKETT TO SPEAK IN WEST

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE WANTS GOVERNOR TO MAKE THREE ADDRESSES.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh. Governor Bickett has been invited by the League to Enforce Peace to make three addresses to State conventions in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona during the latter part of this month. The invitation came to his office from Henry A. Atkinson of New York, but an answer was delayed until the Governor, who is campaigning in western North Carolina, could be reached.

Mr. Atkinson wired that he was exceedingly anxious for Governor Bickett to accept the invitation to make the addresses in the West. The telegram stated that the convention at Denver on September 20 would be attended by more than 15,000 people. The other points where he has been asked to speak are at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on September 23, and at Tucson, Arizona, on September 25.

Rigid Control of Retail Prices.

The Food Administration is headed toward a more rigid and far-reaching control of retail prices of food commodities according to an announcement made by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page.

Neither Administrator Page nor Executive Secretary Lucas have had the time to give to the direction of this new feature of the work in the State that its importance has demanded, and, effective this week, a price interpreting division has been created with Miss M. Emeth Tuttle as chief.

To Purchase Pure Bred Cattle.

Mr. J. W. Sloss, beef cattle field agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, left for a visit to Shorthorn herds in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Oklahoma, where he will endeavor to purchase pure bred Scotch and milking type of Shorthorns for sale to be held in the near future in the western part of the State. At the present time these sales have been scheduled at Spruce Pine, in Mitchell county, at Spruce Pine, in Mitchell county, on Ashe county, on October 15th, Clyde, in Haywood county, during the first week in November. Another sale will probably be scheduled later for Sylva.

Sent Back as Instructors.

Dispatches from Washington say: "Lieut. Donald McRae, of Thomasville, who has been with the expeditionary forces in France for three months, was in Washington en route home for a brief furlough, after which he will become an army instructor at a camp in this country." Lieutenant McRae, who was formerly city recorder at Thomasville, is the son of Postmaster R. S. McRae, of Chapel Hill, and a brother of Lawrence McRae, of the United States shipping board. He had the honor of selecting the name "Old Hickory" for the Thirtieth division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops, this appellation receiving the official sanction of the war department. Lieut. McRae was accompanied on his return to the United States by Lieut. Powell, of Durham; Capt. C. H. Newby, of Thomasville; Lieut. Ben Gray, of Winston-Salem; Lieutenant Stagg of Oxford; Lieutenant Dunn, of Wilson. All of these North Carolina officers will become instructors at the various army camps, reporting first to Camp Dix, N. J., for assignment.

Advice by the President.

J. M. Matthews, Mecklenburg county superintendent of education, received a communication from President Wilson requesting the maintenance of schools throughout the country at full efficiency during the present term. The President stated that the efficiency of the schools during last year was better than would naturally be expected under existing circumstances but as the war continues there will be increasing danger that the people in general will lose interest in the school systems.

Greatest in N. C. History.

In the official notice to prospective exhibitors and the public that there will be no 1918 State Fair on account of turning over the State Fair grounds to the government for tank training camp purposes in connection with the big 15,000 acre camp being established here by the war department, Secretary Joseph E. Pogue stresses the purpose of the fair management to hold the greatest fair in the history of the association in 1919, encampment, or so encampment.

Mrs. Vaughn Heads Bureau.

The state board of health announces the appointment of Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn as director of the bureau of child hygiene, to be established within the next few weeks. The new bureau will deal primarily with the problem presented in the enormous infant mortality in North Carolina.

The North Carolina soldier who faces hordes of Huns in France has a better chance of going through the ordeal of continued battle and escaping with his life than has the baby born in the State of reaching its fifth birthday. There are 72,000 babies born in North Carolina each year, approximately, and there are 10,000 babies who each year die in infancy. Generally the little white coffins are filled because of some preventable disease, incurred through the ignorance or prejudice of parents.

To attempt in some measure to remedy this condition, to make North Carolina a safe place in which a baby may be born, to advise and co-operate with mothers, and more especially with young mothers, will be the work of the new bureau.

Insurance Certificates Not Essential.

Persons named as beneficiaries under war-risk insurance are protected by the insurance whether their certificates have reached their hands or not. The certificate is merely evidence that the policy exists; the policy contract is effective without the certificate. The treasury department authorizes the statement that up to the close of business on August 30th, more than \$30,000,000,000 of Government insurance has been written to protect America's fighting forces and their families. The applications for August will total about \$5,000,000,000.

Great Gasoline Saving.

In response to queries as to what amount in saving of gasoline might be expected as a result of the United States fuel administration's request that the use of automobiles be restricted on Sunday, M. L. Requa, federal director of the oil division, says: "The request for this conservation applies only to the territory east of the Mississippi river. In this territory there are 4,000,000 motor-driven vehicles, of which approximately 200,000 are trucks. It is fair to assume that the remaining 3,800,000 motor vehicles if run on Sundays would each use two gallons of gasoline; so that the saving to be effected, if every motor used patriotically complies with the fuel administration's request, would be about 7,600,000 gallons.

North Carolina Casualties.

Recent casualties among North Carolina troops overseas, as shown by late reports from the front.

Killed in action: Private Jonathan Taylor, Windsor.

Died of wounds: Private L. A. Owensby, Fletcher; D. F. Sutton, Lumberton.

Died of disease: Privates Doby Ferguson, Moravian Falls; Earl Martin, Lawndale.

Severely wounded: Lieut. H. C. Perry, Wilmington; R. B. Kephart, Charlotte; Sergts. J. C. Brown, Cressmont; J. M. Montague, Elm City; Clarence Burleson, Bakersville; Corps. J. M. Carlton, Woodruff; John Wilson, Charlotte; S. B. Williams, Benaja; Privates J. L. Cushing, Rosemary; W. L. Jones, Franklinville; Geo. Ruark, Baldwin; C. L. Waters, Winston-Salem; C. F. Ritchie, New London; H. Robertson, Knightsdale; C. M. Williams, North Charlotte; F. M. Webb, Marble; T. M. Holt, Mebane; James P. Hicks, Canton; H. Champion, Mooresboro; Geo. Holder, Winston-Salem; J. M. Palmer, Stem; J. F. Shoemaker, New Hope; Carlos Garland, Ewart; C. A. Roberts, Creedmore; J. K. Benton, Evergreen; W. W. Shankle, Rockingham; I. F. Kiser and R. A. Harrison, Wilmington; Thomas Leele, Wise; V. L. Andrews, Piney Creek; Corps. James B. Anderson, Wilson; W. F. Jones, Dunn; Privates W. C. Thompson, Norwood; Jas. I. Jenret, Ash; F. P. Vinson, Gnessel; R. J. Batson; John Midgett, Lowland; Lieut. H. B. Gaston, Lowell.

Prisoners or missing: Privates Fred Roberts, Gaffney; W. I. Kern, Ether; M. O. Huffman, Reddies River; J. E. Swangune, Asheville; A. C. Galoway, Cressmont; Robert Collins, Hendersonville; J. D. Rash, Asheville; F. E. Sorrells, White; Corp. C. W. Smith, Etowale.

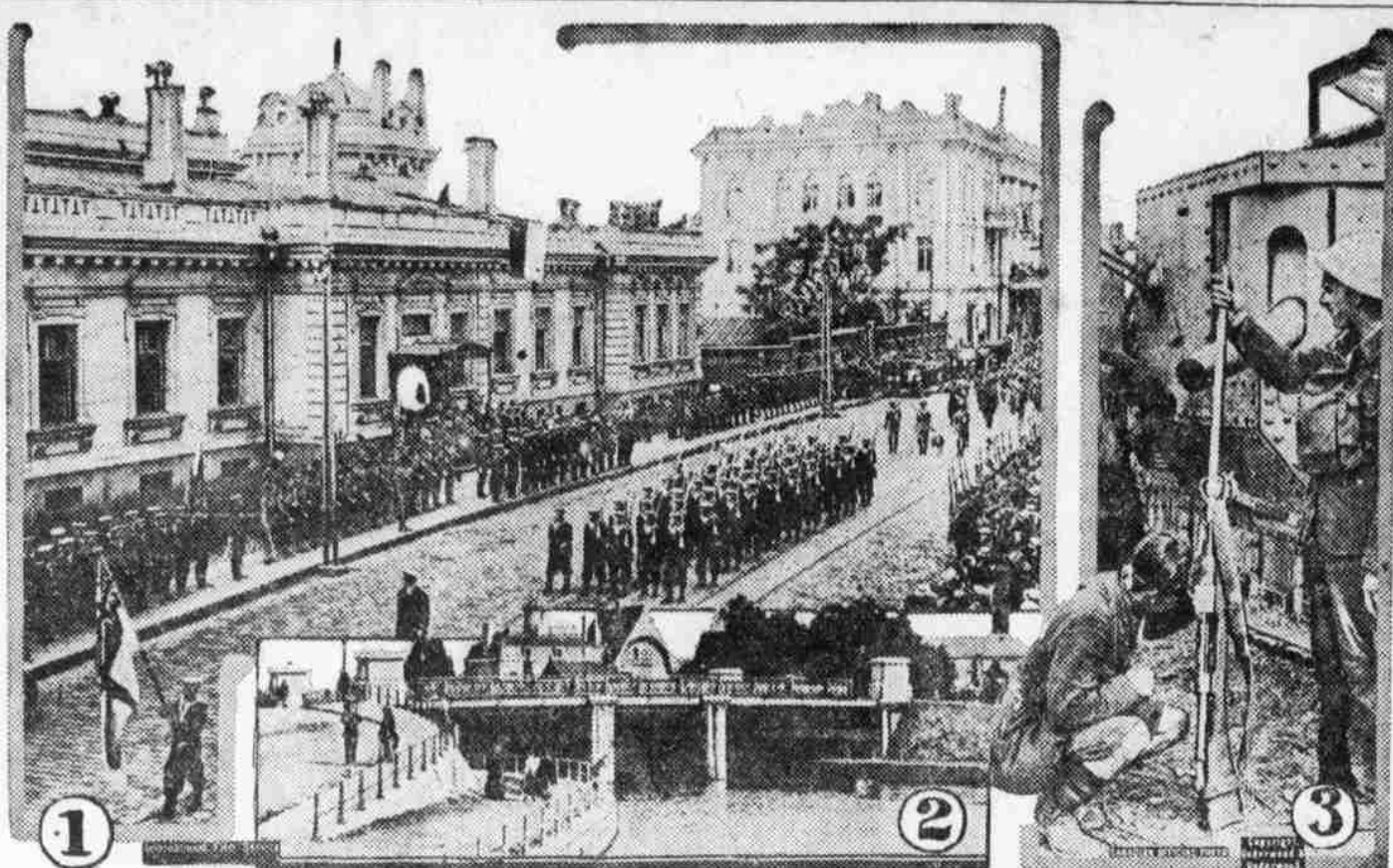
Make Thrift Habit Permanent.

F. A. Vanderlip believes that the War Savings campaign should be made a permanent branch of the country's financial system whether the war closes this year, the next or several years hence. He says that already so much good has come out of the great Thrift movement that it would be a grave mistake not to continue several years longer even if the war stops. The War Savings doctrine, he says, is not only essential to the winning of the war, but is to be a great extent the salvation of the nation.

Delegates to Prison Congress.

Nine delegates were appointed by Governor Bickett to represent the State of North Carolina at the annual congress of the American Prison Association, to be held in New York City, October 14-18, 1918.

The delegates are: Rev. N. C. Hughes, Halifax; Dr. H. B. Varner, Lexington; Hon. J. R. Collie, Raleigh; S. J. Busbee, Raleigh; A. S. Macfarlane, Winston-Salem; Hon. R. F. Beasley, Raleigh; W. H. Love, Gastonia; T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro; Miss Agnes McNaughton, Jackson Springs.



1—First photograph received showing American troops in Vladivostok; they are following a band of British marines. 2—The bridge near St. Quentin, a hotly contested point. 3—Members of a tank crew examining a captured anti-tank rifle, one of the latest devices of the Hun.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

American First Army Makes Attack on Both Sides of St. Mihiel Salient.

HUN ARMY MAY BE TRAPPED

Many Towns and Prisoners Taken—Foch May Be Aiming at Metz—Germans in Picardy Trying to Halt Retreat Approximately on Hindenburg Line.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The American First Army, General Pershing commanding, started the first great wholly American offensive Thursday, attacking on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient southeast of Verdun. The French assisted by attacking on the point of the salient, but the operation was planned by the American staff and executed by American officers and troops.

After a terrific artillery preparation which for four hours smothered the entire region within the German lines with shells, the Yanks went over the top exactly at five o'clock, following a rolling barrage timed for an advance of 100 meters every 40 minutes. Great numbers of tanks supported them and cleared the way by crushing numerous concrete machine gun shelters and breaking down the elaborate wire defenses. American aviators in flocks quickly drove away the few Hun airmen in sight and thereafter deluged the enemy supply centers, munition dumps and hangars with bombs, while the observation planes directed the work of the artillery. Everything moved like clockwork and the troops speedily gained their objectives and went on to the next ones. Village after village was taken, and by Friday the cavalry had advanced far into the center of the salient and occupied strong positions. At the time of writing the drive was progressing steadily and the Germans were in danger of finding their retreat from the big wedge entirely cut off. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. The St. Mihiel salient had been held by the Huns ever since 1914 and was very strongly fortified. Its base is toward the German stronghold of Metz and it may be that the drive is directed against that city. However, Marshal Foch's strategy had not been revealed when this was written.

Having given up all the ground they won in their great spring drive, and finding themselves back on the old Hindenburg line, and in some places well behind it, the Germans decided to stop their retreat for a while. Marshal Foch did not fully assent to this decision, but powerful concentrations of Hun artillery and reserves in strong positions, coupled with torrential rains throughout Picardy, brought the allied offensive almost to a temporary standstill. Not that the fighting by any means ceased, for the French and British kept pressing forward, though more slowly, and the Germans deluged desperate counter-attacks, which in almost every instance resulted only in severe losses for them.

It is the opinion of expert observers that the halt of the Huns approximately on the Hindenburg line will be only temporary. Indeed, it is believed they cannot stay there long if they would. For many weeks they have been hastily building new lines of defense farther east, and Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris says they are now constructing a supreme line from Antwerp to Metz and are putting the Antwerp forts in defensive condition. Their present line depends on Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon, and farther to the southeast, on the Chemin des Dames. Douai already was being evacuated last week and the air-drome notes east of it were being dismantled. The British, fighting fiercely and repulsing heavy counter-attacks, were advancing steadily through Havincourt, Pezieres and Gouzenoncourt and forced a crossing of the Canal du Nord, thus taking the main defense of Cambrai on the southwest. St. Quentin

was the goal of a race between the British and the French, the former winning Verdun, Attily and Vendelle and closing in on the important city from the northwest, while the French southwest of the objective crossed the Crozat canal and took a number of villages. A little farther south the French forces captured Travecy on the Oise, just north of La Fere, and from its heights were able to dominate the latter town, which was reported to have been burned by the Germans. This operation, together with the French advance eastward from Coucy-le-Chateau, threatened to flank on both sides the forest and massif of St. Gobain, the chief defense of Laon. Withdrawal of the enemy from that forest, which is full of guns in strong defensive positions, might thus be compelled without direct attack, which would be expensive and difficult.

At the western end of the Chemin des Dames the Germans were fighting furiously in the region of Laffaux, where they were trying to regain possession of the dominating ridge which the French and Americans had taken from them. Many fresh troops were used in these attacks, but their efforts were all in vain.

Although the stupendous German retreat of the past eight weeks has been conducted skillfully and the enemy line has not been broken through, his armies maintaining contact with one another, it has been in every way a most expensive operation for the Huns. In addition to the loss of great numbers of guns and immense quantities of material, captured or destroyed, they have lost more than 300,000 men, the majority of whom, fortunately, were killed. The morale of the army is being gradually broken by relentless, continuous and successful blows delivered by the allies, the supply of fighting effectiveness is getting low, and the people at home are becoming daily more dissatisfied and restless. Captured orders reveal that the wounded men are put back in the ranks before they are cured, and prisoners released by Russia are not given time to recover their strength and health. Austria has reluctantly responded to the call for aid and in the quieter sectors Austrian divisions are placed between German divisions, or Austrian soldiers are used to fill out depleted German regiments. This is taken to mean that there will be no renewal of the Teutonic offensive in Italy this year, if ever.

A considerable advance made last week by the Belgians in the sector north of Ypres was significant, inasmuch as some military critics expect that Marshal Foch will strike there in force before long.

The war department announced that Americans have been landed at Archangel to take part with the other allied forces there in fighting the bolshevik and re-establishing order in northern Russia. These troops are from some of our northern states and many of them speak Russian. Hitherto the only Americans there were marines and sailors.

In Petrograd, Moscow and other cities of Russia proper the bolshevik government is struggling desperately against the ever-increasing counter-revolutionaries, slaughtering the latter mercilessly whenever they fall into their hands. Petrograd is reported to be given over to massacres and flames and to have been captured by revolting peasants; Yaroslavl and Vologda have been burned by the soviet troops, and Moscow is threatened with the same fate by Trotsky. Two attempts were made on the life of Doctor Helfferich, the new German ambassador to Moscow, but he fled back to Berlin.

The soviet rulers, persistent shouters for peace without annexations and indemnities, have just paid to Germany 250,000,000 rubles, the first installment of the indemnity exacted from the unhappy country by the Huns.

In Siberia the allies, with the Czechoslovaks, Cosacks and loyal Russians, have been making satisfactory progress, but the Austro-German ex-prisoners and the bolsheviks are putting up so obstinate a resistance that Japan is contemplating sending a much stronger force in order to insure the safe return of the expedition and its allies before the winter sets in. The Japanese government is convinced that the American government will

abandon its opposition to such a course.

The London Express says it has unquestionable information that the former empress of Russia and all her children have been murdered by bolsheviks. If this is true, the entire immediate family of Nicholas has now been exterminated. The dowager empress and her daughter and son-in-law were attacked by bolsheviks at Yalta, but were saved by men from the Black sea fleet after two weeks of fighting.

The progress of the Czechoslovaks of Austria-Hungary toward the independence recognized by Great Britain and America is encouraging. The existence of the Czechoslovak state was declared by all the Czech deputies in the Austrian parliament and has now been endorsed by all of the clergy of the Bohemian dioceses.

Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, who still is at odds with Berlin because he insists on an Austrian solution of the Polish problem, nevertheless was employed once more last week to start a Teutonic peace offensive. This, aimed directly at President Wilson, was a suggestion that the central powers and the entente get together for an exchange of views and to consider all the things which are keeping the belligerents apart. He intimated this might make further fighting unnecessary. Though President Wilson is not quoted in reply, Washington dispatches make it clear that he holds unwaveringly the position that the only tolerable peace will be, not negotiated, but dictated to the central powers by the allies, and that that is the kind of peace which the allies will achieve. In this, it is needless to say, he is backed up by the entire nation. No one in a position to predict presumes to believe that such a peace can be attained this year, but no one intends that any other kind of peace shall be accepted by America. We have gone into the war to the finish, and we propose that the finish shall be in accordance with our high aims for the future safety of civilization and freedom, no matter what the cost.

At a most opportune time came the registration day for all Americans between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five years. Gladly, with patriotic exaltation, some 13,000,000 youths and older men enrolled themselves for military duty, and from their number 3,000,000 more trained soldiers will soon be ready to move forward to the battle lines. Millions of others, not so fit to one way or another for actual fighting, will be listed for other work directly connected with the carrying on of the war. In a few weeks the relative standing of the 13,000,000 will have been determined. According to Provost Marshal General Crowder, the first to be selected for the cantonments and camps will be those between nineteen and twenty-one and between thirty-one and thirty-six.

The matter of granting deferment to registrants because of the work in which they are engaged is of utmost importance, and the aid of all employers in this has been enlisted. The government is especially desirous that no essential industries shall be disturbed by the draft, but enough men must be selected to maintain a steady flow of registrants to the training camps.

As had been foreseen, here and abroad, the Germans have begun an intensified U-boat campaign directed especially against the transports carrying American troops and supplies. Up to date this has resulted in the torpedoing of the Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecile, which was bringing home wounded and sick soldiers, and of the Persic, carrying 2,800 American troops to Europe. In the former case the casualties were confined to men in the engine rooms and the vessel put back to a French port under her own steam. All the men on the Persic were safely transferred to the convoying vessels, after which the steamship was beached on the English coast. The submarine which attacked it was destroyed by depth charges. In both instances the utmost bravery and coolness were exhibited by the crews and the soldiers aboard.

The British steamship Missanable also was torpedoed while on her way to America for troops and supplies.

GRSTONIA IS MAKING PLANS

Gaston County is Determined to Have an Up-to-the-Minute Fair in Early October.

Gastonia.—Plans for the big Gaston county fair are progressing rapidly and Executive Secretary Fred M. Allen states that when October 8 comes, it will find an up-to-the-minute fair. One of the largest carnival companies on the road has been engaged to have charge of the big midway. Rural community fairs will be the same big feature as last year and it is planned to also have industrial community fairs, a new proposition which has received the hearty endorsement of government officials.

Field Artillery Graduates.

Washington Special.—Thirty-eight North Carolinians have graduated at the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. They are now eligible for appointment as second lieutenants as follows: Ray Armstrong, R. F. D. No. 1, Belmont; Furnham Reid Aumon, R. F. D. No. 1, Seagrave; William Bailey, Jr., 213 E. Lane Street, Raleigh; William Stanley Balthreg, Main Street, Mt. Airy; John Q. Baldwin, Rockingham; Ira Crawford Divens, Marshville; Francis Foster Bradshaw, Hillsboro; Winthrop Ingersoll Collins, 170 Cumberland Avenue, Asheville; Henry Quinn Covington Laurinburg; Dallas Thornton Dailey 11 Dyer Street, Elizabeth City; Vester Morris Dorrity, Route 5 Durham; Theodore Lewis Dunna, Wallace; Sam Gatling, Milwaukee; Vernon Judson Harward, Durham; Walter Smith Hay, 419 South Washington Street, Shelby; Fred Bryant Helms, Route 3, Monroe; Brantson Beeson Holder, R. F. D. No. 1, Jackson Springs; John Manning Huske, Fayetteville; Jas. Washington Johnson, Cedar Creek; Lawrence Vernon Kimbrell, R. F. D. No. 3, Fletcher; Frank Lee Lassiter, Wagram; Joe Burton Linker, 516 East Bank Street, Salisbury; Wm. Avery Loftin Mount Olive; Lawrence Luther Lohr, R. F. D. No. 2, Lincolnton; Geo. Halbert McLean, Maxton; Mah-tal Pratt McNeely, Monroe; Charles Rolle Matthews, Buies Creek; Samuel Davidson Mauney, Route 3, Newton; Robert Lee Morrison, 52 West Depot Street, Concord; Thomas William Rankin 453 Russell Street, Fayetteville; Duncan Shaw, Haymont Street, Fayetteville; Henry Balk Simpson, Route 18, Matthews; Paul Stuard-Lan-ton Street, Fayetteville; Ralph Bothwell Stowe, Route 2 Gastonia; Ernest Robert Warren, 319 South York St., Gastonia; John Robert Wilson, 81 Pillington Street, Asheville; Hard Jackson Woody, Spring Creek; Fred Wilson Morrison, Chapel Hill.

Liquor Dealer Arrested.

Kinston.—Albert Baker a Lenoir county man, was arrested on the charge of retailing. The arrest followed the indictment of his son-in-law at Baker's instance on the charge of having falsely testified to secure license to marry Baker's daughter. Baker, the authorities assert, has been in the business several years. According to officials, Baker recently gave a check in payment for whiskey and after getting the liquor stopped payment on the check, which was for more than \$100. The authorities are trying to locate the "wholesaler."

Milk Buyers Strike.

Southern Pines.—Southern Pines is excited over the milk question. The women of Southern Pines who have been buying milk from the dealers refused to pay 20 cents a quart when the milk men said they had to raise price on account of high prices and scarcity of feed, as they figured they could not sell for less. The women of the community got together and found out that they could have milk sent up from the Gates farm at Hoffman for 14 cents a quart. The first day they sent in an order for 20 quarts, the second 36 quarts, and it seems as if they may increase their orders. Two women oversee it when it arrives at one of the grocery stores and see that every customer gets his share, as it is not delivered to the houses. The women say they will not submit to the high prices and they are inviting all the women in town to join with the movement to keep milk down.

War Work Campaign.

Raleigh.—A state convention of agencies involved in the United War Work Campaign to be launched shortly will be held in Raleigh September 20-21, at which time speakers of national prominence will be here, together with six or seven hundred delegates from the entire state. Plans were mapped out with representatives of the various agencies in a conference with Mr. Z. D. Dunlap, State Campaign Director, whose headquarters are in Durham. The detailed program has not been announced yet.

Three Killed by Train.

Lexington.—Three persons were killed and three others injured at the Cotton Grove crossing of the Southern railway when a troop train struck the automobile in which the six people were riding. Miss Turner, daughter of W. H. Turner of Landis, and two brothers named Shuffer of China Grove, were killed. A son of Mr. Turner was badly injured and may die, while another daughter of Mr. Turner received only slight injuries. Mr. Turner sustained bruises.