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### WE WILL DO OUR PART, YOU DO YOURS, SAYS ARMY.

Washington, April 20.—"We will do our part; you do yours," is the message from the American army in France to the American people that Secretary Baker delivered here tonight at a liberty loan rally in his first public address since his return from Europe.

"We are fighting an adversary," Mr. Baker declared, "who had elected to make force the center of his political philosophy and belief; pure, naked force. It is not the doctrine upon which a permanent and beautiful civilization can be built; but we accept that challenge as it has been made. There is no answer except cold, relentless, adequate force.

"When force is divorced from morality there is something in morality that engenders the force to overcome it.

"There is no doubt as to the outcome."

Turning to the German drive, Mr. Baker said:

"The line has been bent; will the line hold, or will it break?"

"The end of this war will not come when a line is broken. This war cannot end until a people's heart is broken, and those who have looked into the faces of the people of England, of France or of Italy, who have looked in the faces of those refugees leaving territory to be occupied, know that mere force can never break that heart."

Going from the ports where American troops land to the front line trenches, Mr. Baker said, he had seen American soldiers by the tens of thousands and under every condition.

"And I found them big, and strong and brave and filled with fine determination. In all that time I saw not one of whom I was not proud that he was an American."

### DISLOYALTY READY TO EAT FLAG AFTER BEING FLOGGED.

Birmingham, Ala., April 20.—Placed across a barrel, an Ensley peddler named Holzclaw was severely whipped with straps at Besse Mines in this county this afternoon in the presence of nearly 1,000 people, forced to kiss the American flag and ordered to leave the town immediately and never return. He has not been seen since.

"I cannot stand this; take me out and shoot me," he cried as the lashes fell upon him.

When told to kiss the flag he said "yes, I will eat it if necessary."

He was taken from an officer who had arrested him this morning. He was charged with telling negroes that Germany was sure to win the war; that the Germans would finally take America just as they took Belgium and that men were foolish to join the army.

### Holds High Position in Railway Administration



Carl R. Gray, director of transportation of the United States railroad administration, began his railroad career at the telegraph key. Since that time he has been president of the Great Northern and Western Maryland railroads. His home is in Baltimore.

### U. S. STEAMER SUNK BY U-BOAT. 44 MEN MISSING

Washington, April 20.—The American steamship Lake Moor, sailing on her maiden voyage with a naval crew aboard, was sunk by an enemy submarine in European waters about midnight April 11 and five officers and 39 men are missing, the navy department announced tonight. 5 officers, including Lieutenant Commander Kitchen J. Powers, U. S. N. R. F., and 12 enlisted men have been landed at an English port.

The list of missing as announced by the department includes: Lieutenant Lewis W. Offutt, U. S. N. R. F., San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant Thomas Kirk, U. S. N. R. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ensign Sotirios Lizikos, U. S. N. R. F., Island of Thassos, Greece.

Assistant Paymaster Claud B. Kriebel, U. S. N. R. F., Lansdale, Pa.

Machinist James A. McGourty, U. S. N. R. F., Worcester, Mass.

Enlisted men:

Joseph Battle, Rocky Mount, N. C.

William F. Bush, Danville, Tenn.

Jacob Edel Cohen, Richmond, Va.

William Lee Darnell, Berkeley, Va.

William Bertie Ferguson, Roanoke, Va.

John Benjamin Howerton, Petersburg, Va.

Woodford Wallace Lee, Meyers, S. C.

Eugene Allen Johnston, Portsmouth, Va.

James Edward Kirkpatrick, Greenville, S. C.

Cleland Kinlock Ratcliffe, Richmond, Va.

Thomas Wilson, Portsmouth, Va.

The officers and men rescued were: Officers:

Lieutenant Commander Kitchen J. Powers, U. S. N. R. F., Wilmington, N. C.

Lieutenant William D. Goodman, U. S. N. R. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant Frank Pulaski, U. S. N. R. F., Chicago, Ill.

Ensign George Bennett, U. S. N. R. F., Bushnell, Ill.

Ensign Allan Brown, U. S. N. R. F., Montclair, N. J.

Enlisted:

Prince A. Johnson, Franklin, Va.

The Lake Moor was a cargo carrier of 4,500 tons, commanded by the shipping board while building in the United States for a foreign country. She was assigned to the account of the navy last January and sailed from an Atlantic port the latter part of March on her first voyage across the Atlantic.

### GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN WOMEN TO BE UNDER RESTRICTIONS

Washington, April 20.—German and Austrian women in the United States were placed under the same restrictions as have prevailed for male enemy aliens by a proclamation issued today by President Wilson under the recently enacted law including women in the definition of enemy aliens. These restrictions, applicable only to women above 14 who have not been naturalized by their own or their male relatives' declarations of citizens are as follows:

German and Austrian women are subject to arrest and internment if they violate the laws, or are regarded as dangerous persons to allow at large.

German women must register as German males have done.

German women are forbidden to enter barred zones about water fronts and warehouses without special permission, after a date not yet determined by the Attorney General.

German women must leave the District of Columbia by Monday night, if they are transients, or by May fifth if they have lived in the district since the war was declared. None may enter the district.

### HOW THE FRENCH TROOPERS APPEAR WHEN THEY ARRIVE NEAR THE FRONT TO HELP STOP THE HUNS



This photograph, which has just arrived in this country, illustrates the scene which is enacted when the French re-enforcements approach the battlefield to help the British stop the great German drive. The men keep moving, division after division, and every one of them is grim and even eager to get into it.

### LULL IN THE FIGHTING TO ALLIES' ADVANTAGE.

With the British Army in France, April 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—This was the third day of comparative quiet on the British front, but while no further German attacks had materialized up to shortly after noon it would be unsafe to predict that Sunday would end as it began. New enemy moves were expected at any moment, both along the northern front and in the Somme region. They may not develop today, but they are written large on the program of impending events.

There is no disposition to quarrel with the enemy on account of Friday's and Saturday's lull. Time has worked to the advantage of the allies, and their position has continuously grown better.

In the northern field, as well as in the south, French troops have taken their places beside the British, and the allied forces are not unwilling for a renewal of the crucial conflict of the war. As a matter of fact, French reinforcements have been in the Baillieu and Kemmel regions for some days and their coming brought new life to the valiant, but dog tired, men who had been struggling against such great odds since April 9.

The situation last night along the front was generally quiet and unchanged. There was the usual artillery firing, but most of the infantry actions were small operations. During the night the British pushed forward and improved their line east of Riez Duvinage, and they also carried a satisfactory movement at Hinges bridge, south of Pacaut forest.

An attempted enemy advance against the British position on Frenzenburg spur, northeast of Ypres, was stopped by artillery fire. East of Arras the Germans tried to rush some gunpits that were captured by the British yesterday but the attack was repulsed.

The airmen continue to do great damage over the enemy areas. Friday night direct hits were obtained with bombs on three trains.

An unusual air battle was staged last evening near Vaire between a British and German plane. The aviators engaged in a heated exchange of machine gun bullets as they circled and swerved about each other. Finally, the German, in a mad sweep to get where he could operate his gun to better advantage, crashed into the British pilot. The collision was terrific and both machines swirled earthward in flames.

### LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT IS RESUMED

Paris, April 21.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

### AMERICANS BEAT BACK STRONG ATTACK MADE BY HUN STORM TROOPS.

With the American Army in France, April 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Twelve hundred German storm troops, the largest number ever concentrated against the American troops for an offensive, were hurled against the American positions on a one-mile front west of Renneres forest, northwest of Toul, today after a terrific bombardment of gas and high explosive shells.

The enemy succeeded in penetrating the front line trenches and taking the village of Seicheprey, but after furious hand-to-hand fighting, which was still going on at nightfall, the American troops recaptured the village and most of the ground lost in the early fighting. No Americans were taken prisoner, but three Germans were captured.

German airplanes, flying at a low altitude, attempted to disorganize the American fighting men, but two enemy aviators were brought down and the others driven off.

The Germans suffered heavy casualties and the American lines remained virtually intact.

The German airmen poured machine gun fire into the American troops, but the anti-aircraft batteries came into play and American airmen took the air, bringing down two of the enemy planes and dispersing the others. All the American airmen returned safely.

The attacking troops carried rations and entrenching tools, indicating that they intended to occupy the American positions for a long time. A heavy haze hung over the sector when the attack began, but later there was brilliant sunshine. The American artillerymen did valiant work, the men on many of the batteries wearing gas masks.

The enemy's casualties are believed to have been the heaviest sustained by them thus far in any operation against American troops. Numbers of German dead are lying in No. Man's land in front of the American trenches.

The correspondent views the battle from a hill a short distance behind the lines. Trains moved to the front with great regularity and scores of huge shells were seen bursting, throwing up clouds of white smoke in the neighboring hills. The heavy rumbling was heard all day.

The ambulances tore over the shell torn roads and approached to within a short distance of the front line. Numbers of men in the rear positions begged their commanders to be sent up to assist the infantrymen bearing the brunt of the attack. The men of all services were eager for an opportunity to fight the enemy in the open.

The resistance offered by the American troops was a surprise

to the enemy, who expected to break through with little difficulty.

Contrasted with the activity of the Americans behind the lines, scores of old men, women and children were seen peacefully employed in the fields, apparently unmindful of the furious fighting which is going on less than five miles away. The troops in nearby towns eagerly sought news, expressing confidence in the Americans and hoping for the chance to take part.

All the Americans moving to the front were in the highest spirits and waved their caps to the cheering villagers.

### ALLIED NAVIES WANT A CHANCE TO FIGHT GERMAN

Manchester, N. H., April 20.—The ardent desire of the Entente allied navies for one good chance at the German high seas fleet was described by Secretary Daniels, who came here tonight from Boston to address a Liberty Loan celebration. "There is not a sail or on board a United States war ship," he said, "there is not one on board a British or a French war ship, who does not offer up a daily prayer that the German navy will come out and fight a fair fight. Let them come out, so the war may end in one big victory for the fleets of the Allies is their constant cry."

The American navy, he said, would not cease its program until it had the strongest fleet in the world. Already, he said, there were more destroyers built or under way than any three nations possessed before the war began. And after the war, he continued, the great fleet of transports, the carriers of troops, munitions and war supplies, would be diverted to the channels of trade, and the American flag would once more fly over a mighty merchant marine.

As Secretary Daniels was introduced to a great audience by former Congressman Eugene Reed, a young woman of the Greek colony, Miss Constantina Crouchoncas, came forward nearly enveloped by a huge bouquet, which she presented to the speaker, with many blushes. The Greeks of the city brought more than flowers to him, she said, for in one hour that afternoon the Greek colony had raised \$15,000 for the Liberty Loan. The secretary was delighted, both with the bouquet and the good news, and he personally escorted Miss Crouchoncas down the aisle to present her to Mrs. Daniels, who was in the audience.

Manchester greeted the secretary with a civic and military parade of 10,000 persons after a banquet at the Textile Club. Mr. Daniels was escorted to the Liberty Loan rally meeting where Governor Henry Keyes was one of the speakers.

### AMERICANS HURL ENEMY BACK IN COUNTER ATTACK

With the American Army in France, April 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—After the heavy German attack of yesterday the American main positions remained intact, and this morning after a brief bombardment the American troops attacked and drove the enemy out of the old outposts which they had gained, thus breaking down an offensive which it is believed was intended as the beginning of a German plan to separate the Americans and French.

There was a comparative lull today along the sector northwest of Toul. The Americans engaged in the terrific hand to hand fighting yesterday showed the most daring bravery, stories of which are already being recounted.

As indicating the violence of the offensive, French ambulance men, who went through the famous battle of Verdun, declared today that, comparatively speaking, the German artillery fire against the Americans was heavier than in any single engagement on the Verdun front at any time.

The German high command, having been unsuccessful in piercing the British front in Flanders and separating the British and French armies, has essayed a stroke against the Americans and the French northwest of Toul—and here also Teuton strategy seemingly has failed utterly to bring its plans to fruition.

Although the Germans attacked in waves with greatly superior numbers of men, the French and Americans have held their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. What gains were made in the initial onslaught have been entirely retrieved and Sunday night saw the American and French lines restored.

The latest Berlin official communication asserts that in the drive 183 American prisoners and 25 machine guns were captured by the Germans, who cut their way for about a mile and a quarter into the American lines at Seicheprey. There has been no confirmation of this statement or of the added claim that the Americans sustained heavy casualties.

It seems evident, however, that the fight was a bitter one and that it was the ambition of the specially trained Germans to crush the Americans. Everything the enemy had in stock was brought into play in the fighting which lasted from Saturday well into Sunday. Shells of all calibers, including gas missiles, were used prodigiously, but the Americans, notwithstanding this cannonading and the greatly superior infantry forces arrayed against them, fought tenaciously and gave ground by inches, and

### Working to Provide Vessels for America



A new photograph of Bainbridge Colby, member of the United States shipping board and member of the United States delegation to the allied conference abroad.

### THREE BROTHERS PERISH IN CREEK.

Winston Salem, April 21.—Three brothers, Charles Clinard, aged 38; Burton Clinard, aged 20, and Sherman Clinard, aged 10, were drowned in Salem creek at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and at a late hour tonight their bodies had not been located, tho the creek was dragged by a number of men all afternoon.

The brothers, in a small boat, went in the creek, which was nine feet deep and running swiftly. The boat began leaking and when the occupants attempted to row it to shore it turned over. Chas. Clinard could swim, but in his efforts to save the other two they all went down, clinging to one another.

A small boy sitting on the creek bank was the only person that witnessed the drowning.

The oldest brother leaves a wife and several children.

then only when they had exacted payment for it in German killed or wounded.

Although the enemy was able to reach the shell torn village of Seicheprey, the Americans rallied and in bloody hand to hand fighting reversed the situation and regained the town. Likewise, all the terrain which the French in this region were temporarily forced to give up now has been retaken. The German official communication, in what seemingly is a half hearted admission that the attack was repulsed and that the Germans lost what they had gained, say the Germans "after the destruction of enemy works, returned to their lines of departure."

Just what the Germans are planning for the future on the long line northward from La Bassée to Ypres, where everywhere they have met during the last week with a stone wall of resistance, has not yet become apparent.

Nowhere have they thrown down the gauntlet and offered battle against the staunch line that is facing them. They have, however, on numerous sectors, carried out violent bombardments, but in these they have been answered shot for shot. The only fighting in which the men of either side left their trenches was near Robecq, northwest of La Bassée, where Field Marshal Haig's men throw out the enemy from several advanced positions.

Evidences of the losses the Germans have sustained in the new offensive daily are becoming more apparent. In addition to the reports of the numerous dead which strew the battlefields, advices coming through Holland are to the effect that hospitals, monasteries, convents and schools in Belgium are filled to overflowing with wounded and that even private homes are being requisitioned for use as hospitals. Cattle cars, in which hay is the only bedding, are being used to transport maimed men from the battle front.

That a great sea battle is in prospect at an early day seems probable. Following up their recent foray into the Cattegat, where they destroyed German warships, British naval forces have penetrated into Helgoland light and offered battle to the German warships, which retired behind the mine fields. The British opened fire at the Germans at long range and one of the enemy destroyers was hit.

### AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY ON WESTERN FRONT NOW

Amsterdam, April 21.—Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, has sent a telegram to Baron Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, welcoming the participation of Austrian artillery on the western front. The message reads: "With pleasure, I welcome participation of Austro-Hungarian artillery. It is a fresh and visible sign of the firmness of the alliance between the two allied and battle-tried empires."