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### THREE MILLION MEN IN ARMY BY AUGUST FIRST.

Washington, June 15.—Three million Americans will be under arms by next August 1, the senate military committee was told today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Extension of the age limits in the army draft will be necessary, General Crowder said, if the present rate of draft calls is continued. He estimated that all the men in class one would be exhausted soon after next January 1.

General Crowder said that 1,347,000 of the 2,429,000 men placed in class one already have been called to the colors. He estimated that some 400,000 additional men for the first class will be secured from the men who registered last June 5, and that another 200,000 will be added by the reclassification of men in the re-examination of the question areas now being made.

Requisitions from the draft to complete the 3,000,000 total by August 1, General Crowder said, have been made. Of these 2,000,000 will be draft registrants and the others volunteers and national guardsmen.

"Everybody thinks there will be heavy calls during the first six months of 1919," was a significant statement made by General Crowder.

General Crowder approved the general principle of the bill introduced by Senator France, extending the registration ages from 18 to 45 years, thereby providing additional men for military and industrial service. He did not approve the age limits fixed in the bill.

After outlining the plans of the war department for additional calls, General Crowder said that at the present rate class one will be exhausted by the end of the present year and that unless the age limits are extended and another registration held, it will be necessary early next year to call men in class two and probably soon thereafter in class three.

Final figures of classification of the first registration totaling 8,689,447 were given. The registrants were shown to have been divided as follows:

Class one, 3,428,729; class two, 509,096; class three, 427,870; class four, 3,483,329; class five, 1,839,956.

General Crowder submitted figures showing the progress of the draft this year. A total of 1,347,512 men, all from class one, will have been called by the end of July divided by months as follows:

January, 25,288; February, 83,779; March, 132,484; April, 174,377; May, 300,230; June, 282,354; July, 300,000.

### Major Mack Slipped King George on the Shoulder



Major William J. Mack of Cincinnati brought home to King George of England the kind of democratic spirit that is customary among Americans. Major Mack is agent of the United States insurance board in England. When presented to the king and queen, Major Mack asked their majesties for their signatures to encourage American soldiers in England to sign also. He accompanied the request to the king with a well-meant, informal slip on the shoulder. The enterprising Ohioan has sold \$1,500,000 war insurance for the government.

### U. S. MACHINE GUNNERS AND RIFLEMEN REPULSE HUN ATTACK

With the American Army in France, June 16.—American machine gunners and riflemen repulsed a German attack on the American sector in Alsace this morning.

The attack began at 3 o'clock in the morning after an extremely violent bombardment of the front line, American batteries and villages far in the rear. The Germans advanced swiftly to the attack, but were met by a heavy fire. Those who penetrated Xivray were forced speedily to withdraw, and elsewhere the enemy was completely repulsed in hard fighting lasting more than two hours.

According to prisoners, the object of the enemy was to take American prisoners. This object failed, as no American is reported missing.

The Germans, evidently angered by the failure of the attack, continued an intermittent shelling of the villages in the rear throughout Sunday. Some of the points were not less than eight miles beyond the line.

The American troops engaged at close quarters the small German force that entered Xivray. There were severe fighting with bayonets and clubbed rifles. The Germans left nine dead in the streets, and six prisoners were taken, two of them officers, one of whom was wounded.

The prisoners came from the Thirty-sixth Landwehr. They said that some troops of the Twenty-second regiment, Eighth Bavarian reserve, also participated in the attack.

### LARGE MANPOWER FOR NAVY WILL BE NEEDED.

Washington, June 15.—Upwards of 40,000 men will be needed to man the great fleet of warships which the United States will turn out during the next fiscal year, the house naval committee was advised today by Secretary Daniels.

In asking the house to concur in the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, increasing the navy's enlisted personnel from 87,000 to 131,485 men, Mr. Daniels transmitted letters from Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and Rear Admiral Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation, showing in detail why this increase is necessary.

The correspondence revealed that new warships are being turned out faster than they can be manned with the present limited personnel and that should there be a change of naval tactics and the nation be forced to a defensive instead of an offensive fight, the navy would be seriously handicapped in handling the fleet against an enemy.

Admiral Palmer said in his letter that a shortage of officers of higher grade should be made up, pointing out that American destroyers now are operating in the war zone without a designated commander other than the British officer, Admiral Bailey. The submarine chaser force in foreign waters is commanded by a captain the admiral said, whereas there should be at least one rear admiral and preferably two for this force.

The two American divisions of armored cruisers also are without a flag officer and there is no flag officer for the division of super-dreadnaughts which will be added to the navy within a year. Admiral Palmer also pointed out that the admirals and vice admirals in command of American fleets should have rear admirals as chief of staff.

"Merely to man our fleet properly and to make our war organization efficient," Admiral Palmer's letter said, "we must have immediately 27 additional rear admirals by July 1, 1919, six more, in addition to those we have now."

### VANGUARD OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE GIRLS REACHES FRANCE



These are the first of the American telephone girls who are going to operate the switchboards for our soldiers in the fighting lines, photographed on their arrival for duty in France.

### GERMAN CROWN PRINCE GIVES UP HIS SECOND OFFENSIVE IN MONTH

(By the Associated Press.)—Allied strategy and tenacity in combat have again checkmated blows by massed bodies of German troops and the German crown prince has given up his second offensive within a month without either of them having affected seriously the general situation on the western front.

Except for artillery duels a lull has come to the fighting sectors but a new enemy assault is expected soon. In the offensive which began last Sunday the Germans used large masses of troops on a short front. For three days they gained ground and were rapidly forcing their way southward along the Aisne. French resistance stiffened and then the French took the offensive. German efforts to strike south of the Aisne and reach the Oise south of Compeigne also failed after a slight gain.

Friday there was no infantry fighting of moment anywhere along the front from Ypres to Rheims which is now the vital section of the western line. The Germans made no further attempts and are probably reforming the divisions shattered by the French resistance of the past week.

South of the Somme and between the Aisne and the Marne the artillery fire has been above normal but there are no indications that the Germans are prepared to renew their offensive on either sector. Military observers believing that the Noyon-Montdidier effort was a feint to occupy the allies expect that the heaviest blow yet will come soon on the Picardy field with the enemy again attempting to separate the French and British and reach the coast.

Berlin reports the number of guns captured since May 27 by the crown prince as 1,050. In the latest offensive the Germans gained 180 square miles of territory and captured 15,000 prisoners and 150 guns, the poorest showing in any of the four major movements since March 21.

While the American infantry has been inactive on all sectors, American aviators on the Toul front have been bombing towns behind the German lines. The first American bombing raid was a first Domary Barocourt northeast of Verdun on Wednesday. This was followed Friday by another incursion in which 79 bombs were dropped on Conflans, a railway junction midway between Metz and Verdun. On both occasions the Americans returned safely despite efforts of the enemy airplanes and anti-aircraft guns.

Italian troops have checked successfully strong enemy attempts to force a passage through the important Tonale Pass, northeast of Trent. Two attacks by Austrian infantry were broken up by the Italian defense and 130 prisoners captured. Tonale Pass is just north of La Busazza where the Italians recently gained a commanding height and the Vermiglio Valley which passes thru it.

### AMERICAN AIRMEN DECORATED BY FRENCH

Washington, June 15.—How Lieutenants Alan F. Winslow and Douglas Campbell, taking the air together, shot down the first two German airplanes to fall victims to American aviators with General Pershing's expeditionary forces, is vividly told in the personal diary of Lieutenant Winslow, made public tonight by the war department. For their feat the officers were decorated by the French government and later proposed for the Americans distinguished service cross.

The account discloses that the two machines were sent down within a minute of each other and almost on top of an American airman.

Lieutenant Winslow, who was the patrol leader, wrote that he and Lieutenant Campbell, who since has been designated as the first American "ace," were on emergency call duty on Sunday morning, April 14, when, at 8:45 o'clock, information came that two German planes were 2,000 meters above a city about a mile from the airman.

"I had made a complete half-turn," Lieutenant Winslow wrote "and was at about 250 meters when straight above and ahead of me in the mist of the early morning, and not more than 100 yards away, I saw a plane coming toward me with huge black crosses on its wings and tail. I was so furious to see a Hun directly over our aviation field that I swore out loud and violently opened fire. At the same time, to avoid my bullets, he slipped into a left-hand reversement and came down, firing on me. I climbed, however, in a right-hand spiral, and slipped off, coming down directly behind him and 'on his tail' I violently opened fire. I had him at a rare advantage which was due to the greater speed and maneuver ability of our wonderful machines. I fired 20 to 30 rounds at him and could see my tracers entering his machine. Then in another moment his plane went straight down in an uncontrolled nose dive—I had put his engine out of commission."

"I followed in a straight drive, firing all the way. At about sixty feet above the ground he tried to regain control of his machine but could not, and he crashed to earth. I darted down near him, made a sharp turn by the wreck, to make sure he was out of commission, then made a victorious swoop down over him and then climbed up again to see if 'Doug' needed any help with the other Hun, for I had caught a glimpse of their combat out of the corner of my eye."

"I rose to about 300 again, to see 'Doug' 'on the tail' of his Boche. His tracer bullets were passing throughout the enemy plane. I climbed a little higher and was diving down on this second Hun, and about to fire, when I saw the German plane go up in flames and crash to earth. 'Doug' had sent his Hun plane down one minute after I had shot down mine."

### DESCRIBES BATTLE AS ONE OF GREAT VIOLENCE

Rome, June 16.—A battle of great violence, in which large masses of infantry are being used by the Austrians in an attempt to break through the Italian lines, particularly in the eastern sector of Asiago plateau, in the Brenta valley and on Monte Grappa, is described in the official report from Italian headquarters today. The enemy's attacks were met in the advanced defensive area.

The Italian forces are firmly holding the Asiago front, according to the war office announcement. They have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolone and Monte Solarola and are closely pressing the enemy who crossed the Piave.

The text of the Italian official statement reads: "A great battle has been in progress on our front since yesterday."

"After artillery preparation, which was exceptionally intense on account of the violence of the fire and the number of guns employed the enemy has begun his expected offensive by launching large masses of infantry to attack our positions in the eastern sector of Asiago plateau, at the end of the Brenta valley and on Monte Grappa by attempting at several points to force the Piave, and by carrying out heavy local demonstrative actions on the remainder of the front."

"Our infantry and that of the allied contingents fearlessly bore the tempest of destructive fire, and, supported by a barrage of enemy's preparation with a timely and deadly counter-preparation bombardment, bravely sustained the enemy's onslaught in the advance defensive area."

"On the 150-kilometer front more intensely attacked, the powerful storming columns of the enemy occupied in their initial rush forward only a few front line positions in the Monte di Val Bella region, in the Asolone area and at the head of the Monte Solarola salient."

"Some troops succeeded in passing to the right bank of the Piave river in the Nervosa area and in the Pagare Musile region. "During the day our troops initiated along all the front attacked, energetic counter attacks which succeeded in holding back the powerful pressure of the enemy and in regaining a good portion of the positions temporarily yielded, on some of which, however, isolated detachments had with great valor continued to remain at all costs."

"The struggle did not diminish in violence during the night and is continuing fiercely. But our troops are firmly holding the front along the Asiago plateau; have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolone and at the Monte Solarola salient, and are very closely pressing the enemy infantry which has passed to the right bank of the Piave."

"The number of prisoners so far counted is more than 3,000, including 89 officers."

"Our own and the allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle by bombarding the crossing points on the Piave and by attacking the enemy's massed troops with machine gunfire. Thirty-one enemy airplanes have been brought down."

### PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR

To the Adult Citizens of Elkin: In accordance with the Proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina, I, J. W. Ring, Mayor, do hereby designate the period beginning Saturday, June 22, and ending Friday, June 28, as War Savings Week for the town of Elkin, North Carolina.

I respectfully request every minister of the Gospel, Superintendent of Sunday school, and teacher of an adult Bible class, on Sunday, June 23, to speak definitely about the War Savings campaign and urge the necessity of responding liberally in pledges to purchase War Savings Stamps.

I earnestly appeal to all employers of labor to inform their employees about the special campaign and encourage them to help win the war by saving, economizing, and investing regularly in War Savings Stamps.

I call attention to the fact that every citizen so notified is expected to go to the schoolhouse of his district on Friday, June 28, at 6 p. m., and also to the fact that a record of the attendance and proceedings of the meeting at his schoolhouse is to be made and preserved.

I urge all citizens of Elkin, with one accord, to work together to the end that, during the period designated above, the entire quota of War Savings Stamps apportioned to Elkin, which is \$20.00 per capita, may be secured in purchases and pledges by Friday, June 28.

Done in the town of Elkin on the 13th day of June, 1918.

J. W. Ring, Mayor.  
By C. G. Armfield, Secretary.

### YANKEES' SECTOR IS PICTURESQUE

With the American Army in France, June 16.—To no other American forces engaged in the war has there been assigned such a picturesque country to defend as to those who crossed the old German frontier of 1914 and went slipping down at night to relieve the French in the Alsace sector near the Swiss frontier on May 21. At daybreak the next morning the Americans found themselves gazing out over the wide valleys to the blue mountain ridges opposite where a thin dark line revealed the enemy trenches nearly a mile away.

At some points in this sector the trench lines run in a zig-zag course down the mountainside into a valley where the barbed

### Countess Markiewicz Nabbed for German Plot



Countess Markiewicz, one of the best-known of the Sinn Fein leaders, is among those under arrest for complicity in a pro-German plot in Ireland.

### 800,000 MARK IS EXCEEDED.

Washington, June 15.—American troops sent to France now number more than 800,000, General March, chief of staff, announced today.

The number of troops now being transported, General March said, is limited only by the capacity of the ships available to carry them.

"And we will continue to ship them along this line," he added. The 800,000 figure includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and non-combatant units, General March said. All war department figures regarding troops sent across will be given on this basis.

General March said that the four German drives so far made were "all part of a common scheme of offensive." Up to this time, he added, the extension of the allied front from Rheims to the sea had reached to sixty-six miles. To hold that added line, he said, additional troops were necessary and the importance of getting American troops over quickly became paramount.

General March said "the obvious objective of the German advance is first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England in shipping troops to go further up the sea, slowing up and making transportation more dangerous; second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France."

The chief of staff viewed the present offensive more as an endeavor to straighten out the German line rather than advances with a definite object, "like Paris." The salient between the Oise and the Aisne offensives he described as a reentrant angle.

"The most desirable thing the Germans could have now," General March added, would "be a straightening out of that line. Our last information is that they are still attacking that line west of Soissons."

wire entanglements are so close together that the Americans could shout to the Germans if they felt so inclined. Along the larger part of the front the American infantry perched upon one ridge gazes across at the German infantry on a ridge opposite. The artillery is doing virtually all the fighting, shells booming across the valleys at night rousing a thousand echoes.

The nature of the warfare in these foothills of the Alps is best shown by the fact that the Germans on Friday morning attempted a raid which was easily repulsed and in which only one of our men is missing. High peaks afforded an excellent view far behind the enemy lines, some days the line itself being visible by the aid of a big telescope swinging in a wide slot cut in the mountainside.

Thousands of mountaineers gave the Americans a royal welcome as they moved in toward the line the third week in May. They were the first Americans to appear in this mountainous country and consequently the villagers came pouring out to the line long dusty roads winding in and out of the mountains. The villagers cheered the Americans and showered flowers upon them as they passed.

### WAR-TIME CONSERVATION

Washington, June 16.—Necessity for war-time conservation of wool and leather will be further reflected in civilian footwear and men's clothing for next spring trade. The height of women's shoes is to be reduced to a maximum of eight inches from heel to top, with the same maximum for over-gaiters or "spats."

All shoes, both leather and fabric will be restricted to black, white and two colors of tan. Patent leather will be black only.

Marked changes are prescribed for men's clothing. Sack coats will be shorter, with a minimum of 30 inches for 36-sizes, and one and one-half inches added for "longs." Double-breasted coats will be eliminated and the length of the coats will be a minimum of 43 inches for 36-sizes and two inches to be added for "longs."