

THRILLING INCIDENTS AS TEUTON LINES ARE CRUSHED BY BRITISH

Terrific Struggle From Ancre to the Somme—Hand to Hand Combats in Dugouts. Over 2,000 Germans Caught in Trap by Less Than Their Own Numbers.

With the British armies in France, Via London, Aug. 20.—What two battalions did and how they did it was the most thrilling incident of the last twenty-four hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme. The struggle went on in freakish August weather, with alternate cloud-bursts and flashes of lightning, rain-bows and sunshine.

All along the line the British left their trenches while the French were hard at it on their right. The attack chosen was 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the big attacks of July 1 and 14 were in the early morning. One hundred cannon were engaged in making a curtain of fire on their front while others were busy with details of the staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success. The Germans still held on to their old first line trenches, where their machine guns brought up from destroyed dugouts held up the British on July 1, while the British right swung on this section as a pivot through Contalmaison and Prochères to the summit of the ridge, burrowing forward as the guns blasted away.

Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the new British line to the old German first line. The Germans sunk to their defenses against all kinds of fire. Through galleries running from dugout to dugout the Germans tried to get to the relief trenches, but those not on guard went to bed in their cellar bunks as comfortably as in Pullmans and during the day they played cards if not sent out into shell craters to see the British. They had their machine guns ready should the British attempt to rush their homes.

Yesterday afternoon the British guns were pounding away as usual at this sector, which is called the Leipzig redoubt, when the British, thanks to a new system for taking care of machine guns and with quick and ready artillery preparation, covering the trench charge appeared on the jump through the doors of their dugouts.

Through glasses they were visible to observers running about the maze of traverses like terraces searching for rat holes, their bayonets gleaming and puffs of smoke rising as they threw their bombs. In one captivity covered out equipped with beds, tables and cupboards, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body. Some managed to escape from their dugouts by underground galleries. Others tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonets and bombs. It is estimated the 2,000 Germans caught in this trap by less than their own numbers were accounted for.

When the Associated Press correspondent left corps headquarters 12 officers and 500 Germans had been brought in as prisoners while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small parties which held out in brief but ferocious sieges were surrendering. They had hoped for a counter-attack to rescue them but the British had foreseen this and met it with blasts and machine and machine guns they had immediately put in action for that purpose. The prisoners the correspondent saw looked well and some of them laughed over the manner in which they were captured.

Elsewhere the story was of many trenches gained with some loss and relentless act on throughout the night the infantry laboring in the most earth-fighting for the possession of water-lodged shell craters, while the artillery kept at their work, hot gun barrels sizzling from the rain. Once when the British troops were caught by machine gun fire and sent to a position and found a counter-attack developing 20 seconds after they S. O. S. signal to the artillery commander guns were trained on that counter-attack with a certain fire that sent it to cover. In the center the British have pushed closer to Marlinpudich and taken an orchard west of Delville wood but the hottest work probably was on the right. Here the Germans kept on reinforcing and their guns never forgot Longueval. If they have any extra ammunition they seem to turn it on the mangled wreckage of that unfortunate village. The British are equally interested in making sure that no remaining bricks of Guillemont escape the attention of their artillery.

The Germans were insistent on keeping a stone quarry on the edge of the town but after a hand-to-hand argument which lasted many hours the British took and kept it.

South of Guillemont the British were well forward of the village when aeroplane observers saw big forces of German moving forward in a counter-attack. There was another hurry call to the guns, and they were ready to fire when the rest of the advancing waves. The rest of the Germans took cover in a ravine. Following they debouched and under the protection of their artillery struck the French left which remained in an angle of woods, forcing the British to yield some of the ground taken. Looking at the trench map at headquarters, it seems that the British have Guillemont pretty well in the pincers and are closing in on Ginchy, the position beyond, thence necessarily to action in the direction of what might be called the "beverage" sector where the British soldiers say "all drinks are served hot." There, as

RUSSIANS ARE IN SIGHT OF HUNGARY NOW

Fighting on Crest of Carpathians Overlooking the Plains. Have Pushed on Across Stokhod—Offensive at Saloniki Grows in Intensity.

In the east the Russians are apparently centering their efforts on their new drive toward Kovel. Berlin admits that General Brusiloff's troops have crossed the Stokhod at one point and Petrograd says that the Russians have pushed on beyond the river and captured a series of heights on the road to Kovel. Fierce fighting continues on the crest of the Carpathians, where the Russians are battling with the Hungarians in sight of the Hungarian plains. No indication has been given, however, of the strength of the forces engaged in this region and it is uncertain as yet whether General Brusiloff is making a serious effort to invade Hungary.

The offensive on the Saloniki front is slowly developing and the fighting is growing in intensity on the 150-mile battle line from Lake Preba to Lake Doiran. Both sides claim minor successes but apparently no action of first importance has occurred. An interesting feature on this front is the advance of Bulgarian detachments toward the Greek support of Kavala. This port is well to the east of the allied front and the purpose of the Bulgarian move is not made clear in the dispatches.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SALONIKI FRONT

London, Aug. 20.—The British troops on the Saloniki front have advanced their line and have repulsed Bulgarian counter-attacks, according to a War Office statement. The statement says: "Our troops are established on a line west and north of Bekeri and (Clemid) and south of Dolozell, where they repulsed counter-attacks with loss to the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues. On the Struma front our cavalry is in touch with the enemy in the Kljuri-Barakli Yzu area on Sunday. Enemy aircraft bombed Jenkoi, Gavandji and Gugugni with small success."

Berlin's Statement

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Via London.—Bulgarian and Teutonic forces on the Balkan front have made further advance, capturing several positions, it was announced today. The statement says: "Bikista, south of Preba Lake and Balkan have been captured. The Serbian Drina division has been thrown from the dominating heights of Dnieumat Jeri and Metrio Tepeal. The counter-attacks were repulsed."

FRENCH CAPTURE WAR MATERIAL

Paris, Aug. 20.—Via London.—The French have carried a strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, taking a large quantity of war material, according to a War Office statement issued this afternoon.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT ON SALONIKI

Paris, Aug. 20.—The official report of operations on the Saloniki front from the French army of the east follows: "East of Kavala, Bulgarians have crossed the Nestos (Mesta) in small force and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala. In the region of the Struma, the enemy occupied the Greek forts of Liae and Starclista on the right bank and advanced some troops to the approaches to the river. West of the Struma, Bulgarian attacks on Puroj Manion were stopped our fire. Near Lake Doiran British troops repulsed Bulgarian attacks on Dodogal. On the western bank of the Vardar there was rather brisk shelling, especially toward Majada. In the region south of Monastir fighting continues at the approaches to Banca between Serbian advance guards and Bulgarian forces debouching from Florina."

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON VERDUN FRONT

Paris, Aug. 20.—Via London.—Violent fighting occurred last night on the Verdun front where the Germans made a determined effort to recapture the village of Fleury from the French. The War Office announced today that the Germans were repulsed with severe losses.

"The night was calm along the Somme front. On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun) the enemy displayed great activity during the night. After an intense bombardment of several hours the Germans made various attempts to capture the village of Fleury from us. All their attacks, one of which was extremely violent, were repulsed. The enemy suffered severe losses and left some prisoners in our hands. At about the same time the Germans attacked us northwest of Thiamont work. Here also our certain

HERE'S MAN WHO SAYS MUSIC CAN BE TASTED



ROBERT W. STEVENS. Stevens is the man who says music can be tasted. He is director of music at the University of Chicago.

Notes from the flute are like sugar; from clarinet like grapefruit; the piano like clear water; the violin like claret, and the saxophone like buttermilk, he says. Chopin is luscious fruit, while Gilbert and Sullivan are prunes; Bach, Stevens finds, is oatmeal, while Irving Berlin is a "penny all-day sucker."

Teuton Fleet Is Sighted in the North Sea

London, Aug. 20.—A German squadron of some 15 warships including large cruisers is reported in the North Sea by travelers arriving at Ymuiden, Holland, in the region of White Bank and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was on a north-westerly course.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS SOUTH CAROLINIAN

For His Work in Agricultural Bill and Refers to Completion of Program to Better Rural Life.

Washington, Aug. 20.—What Congress and the Administration have done for the farmer is outlined at length in a letter from President Wilson to Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, made public tonight by the White House. The President formally announces the signing of the agricultural appropriation bill marking "the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the Administration" and conveys to Mr. Lever and his associates in both houses his appreciation of their services to the Nation.

BIG DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Belief That Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis is Now on the Wane in Metropolis.

New York, Aug. 20.—Another substantial decrease in the number of deaths from infantile paralysis and in the number of new cases today strengthened the belief of the health authorities that the epidemic is on the wane. There were only 20 deaths here today and 108 new cases, the lowest figures for several weeks. Total fatalities to date are 1,167 and the total of cases 7,110. Cases now in hospitals number 3,740.

HAZING WAS NOT THE CAUSE OF YOUTH'S DEATH

Special to The Observer. Salisbury, Aug. 20.—C. E. Helms, who has been at Fort Caswell since the death of Fred White by drowning last Sunday, returned Saturday night with the soldier boys and sets at rest the reports and rumors that young White met his death as a result of a hazing stunt. Mr. Helms, who is an uncle of the dead man, made diligent inquiry as did also H. Z. White, father of the drowned man, and they state positively that there was nothing true in the report that hazing caused the young man's death.

HUNDRED SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED ON BORDER

Naco, Ariz., Aug. 20.—Over a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here last night between patriots belonging to the negro National Guard from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side. The soldiers said they nailed some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line. In answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired. In the fusillade that followed the only casualty was the wounding of one of the Mexicans, who had tried to cross. He is now a prisoner in the camp of the negro troops.

TWO BRITISH CRUISERS IN NORTH SEA ARE SUNK BY TEUTON SUBS.

One German Submersible Destroyed and Another Ramméd—39 Fatalities. Kaiser's High Seas Fleet Came Out Then Put Back Quickly.

London, Aug. 21, 12:24 a. m.—Two British high seas, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to a Foreign Office announcement by the Admiralty shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was ramméd and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement, which follows: "Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea on Saturday. The German high seas fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port. In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and crew of the Falmouth were saved, but one stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries. An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was ramméd and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged."

The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her complement was 380 men. She was 340 feet long and carried one six-inch gun, being engaged and two torpedo tubes. She was designed to make about 25 knots an hour.

The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons, she was built in 1916 and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. She was 450 feet long and carried eight six-inch guns, three three-pound and two torpedo tubes. In her trial trip she made slightly over 27 knots an hour.

This is the first appearance in the North Sea of a large German naval force since the battle of Jutland on May 31. The first news that the Germans had left the shelter of their coast forts and for their bases was brought to Holland by trawlers which reported sighting a German squadron of 15 war ships, including large cruisers. This fleet was accompanied by two Zeppelins and was steering northwest in the region of White Bank.

Berlin, Aug. 20, Via Wireless.—The Admiralty announced today that a German submarine sank a British cruiser and a destroyer near the British west coast and damaged another small cruiser and a battleship.

STANLEY'S REUNION OF OLD SOLDIERS, SEPT. 2

Stanley, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the representative citizens it was decided to hold the old soldiers reunion and picnic Saturday, September 2. Stanley has always entertained huge crowds on this occasion and this year will be no exception. Already a number of renovations have been made and plenty of amusement will be provided. D. F. Hovis is in charge of the amusement features.

JO-JO SAYS



It's going to be fair for a couple of days. That reminds me of an English friend who came over to this country after the war started, to look after some business interests pertaining to shipments of auto parts. He had been living in the country and found himself unable to sleep in the city so a friend of his in Richmond advised him to get a phonograph and play himself to sleep. He tried it. A week later his friend met him and asked how the plan worked. "It didn't work," said Jo-Jo. "They told me the blessed thing with only one record, 'God Save the King,' and every time I played it I had to stand up."

SON OF MORGAN A CITIZEN JACK TAR



SUPERWOOD-UNDERWOOD JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN. One of the hundreds of "Jack-tars" on the U. S. S. Maine, taking part in the Citizen Naval Cruise, is the son of J. Pierpont Morgan, financier.

Hughes Spends Active Sabbath in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 20.—Charles E. Hughes spent a strenuous day in Los Angeles today. He reached the city shortly before 10 o'clock from San Francisco, went to church, held a public reception at his hotel, took a hundred mile motor drive, visiting Pasadena and Long Beach, stopped at the Los Angeles museum on the way back and did not reach his hotel tonight until more than an hour after he had expected to do so.

At Long Beach Mr. Hughes spent half an hour in the hotel at which Governor Johnson was visiting but did not meet him.

Governor Johnson remained in his room while Mr. Hughes was at the hotel. The nominee held an informal reception for half an hour there, shaking hands with a crowd that choked the hotel lobby and overflowed into the street.

STEW OUTFIT MISTAKEN FOR A BOOZE PLANT

Three Graham Deputies Make Hurried Trip With Fire Arms Ready for Action.

Special to The Observer. Graham, Aug. 20.—Some one sighted a blockaded plant in full blast and made a hurry call to the sheriff's office by phone. The party calling said if the officers would come quickly they could catch the lawbreakers in the act. Deputies A. W. Moser, H. J. Stockard and Eugene McCracken locked up the office and hit out in an automobile. They picked up Deputy C. D. Story in Burlington and from there they hurried to Graham. The objective point was near the confluence of Reedy Fork and Haw river, near where a still was up some time ago when near the spot they walked lightly with fire arms ready for action. The merry-makers did not sight the officers until they were upon them. Henry E. Ireland was having a wheat thrashing and what was supposed to be an illicit distillery was the smoke from the fires where Brunswick stew was being cooked and the merry-makers were being engaged by his helpers having a good time eating the delightful repast Mr. Ireland had the officers put up their guns and joined in the feast.

FOOTWEAR OF SOCIETY WOMEN WAS STOLEN

Brevard, Aug. 20.—Brevard and nearby communities are entertaining many visitors, who are enjoying themselves despite the fact that many roads are in bad condition. Many parties are being formed for pleasure trips to the many points of matchless scenery in Transylvania. The form of amusement varies widely from dancing by the most fashionable at the Franklin Hotel to wading in the creeks and near Brevard by the ladies, some of whom have experienced embarrassment by having their footwears stolen while they waded too far up stream. Mountain climbing is a popular pastime.

VETERAN OF ATTACK ON CHARLESTON IS DEAD

Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 20.—While instructing a Sunday school class at Zion Reformed Church here today Dr. Edward Kershner, U. S. N., retired, was stricken with paralysis of the brain and died in 10 minutes. When the Cumberland sank the Doctor as assistant surgeon. He was serving on the sloop of war Cumberland when that vessel was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads in 1862. When the Cumberland sank the Doctor went down with her but was rescued. He carried to the War Department the first news of the naval action. He was on the old ironclad in the first attack on Charleston.

CHARLOTTEAN STARTS GREAT FUND OF \$103,000 AMID HEARTY CHEERS

EIGHT KILLED SCORE INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Montreal, Aug. 20.—Eight persons were killed and more than a score injured in an explosion early today in a munitions plant at Drummondville. The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

TROPICAL STORM DID MILLIONS IN DAMAGE

Loss of Life Estimated at Thirteen. Two Millions Damage at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 20.—The loss of life from the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and 10 adjacent Texas counties on Friday night was placed at 13 tonight, including nine members of the crew of the small freighter Pilot Boy, which foundered off Aransas Pass. The total damage in this section of which Corpus Christi bore the heaviest part, was estimated at \$2,000,000. This includes devastation of a large portion of the lower coast's cotton crop, which was ready to be picked. Damage at Corpus Christi was estimated conservatively at \$500,000. Other losses were: Aransas Pass \$150,000; Rockport \$75,000; Alice \$100,000; San Diego \$50,000; Hobstown \$30,000; Bishop \$150,000; Kingsville \$100,000. Towns in the Rio Grande Valley \$300,000 and other widely separated and isolated points \$500,000.

The storm stricken area extends about 150 miles along the lower Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, reaching inland from 30 to 50 miles.

Counter Proposal by Railroad Executives Under Consideration

Said to Include Arbitration of at Least Some Points at Issue With Granting of Others. 3,700 Manufacturers Request Arbitration—Pres. Wilson Replies.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Replying to a telegram from President Pope of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking that he "assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes," President Wilson in a message made public tonight declared his plan for a settlement of your efforts to prevent the threatened stoppage of National railroad service and to respectfully urge that you will with all the power of your great office and personality assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes. No just demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employee.

Other than the announcement of Mr. Pope's message and the President's answer there was little of interest in today's developments. Railroad officials held several informal conferences but most of the brotherhood representatives were out of the city. With the arrival of other railroad officials tomorrow the counter-proposal of the White House will be renewed and decisive developments are expected within a few days.

Mr. Pope's telegram to President Wilson was dated Hartford, Conn., and follows: "On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons, and utterly dependent upon uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg once to express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of National railroad service and to respectfully urge that you will with all the power of your great office and personality assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting National intercourse. No just demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employee."

"GEORGE POPE, President, 'National Association of Manufacturers.' The President replied: "Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of August 18 and to say in reply that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one, but unfortunately there is no means now in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed. This situation must never be allowed to arise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence, but no means can be found on hand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency. What I am proposing does not weaken or discredit

E. A. Cole of Queen City, in Behalf of Himself and His Brother Gives \$6,000 to Lake Junaluska Assembly Grounds After Which Money Pours in Like So Much Water.

Asheville, Aug. 20.—The fourth triennial conference of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, closed tonight after recording a spontaneous subscription of \$103,000 to the Lake Junaluska enterprise, the Southern Methodist assembly grounds, where the conference was held. The outpouring of cash came at the conclusion of the conference sermon this morning while Dr. George R. Stewart of Knoxville was asking the co-operation of the delegates in getting the enterprise before the Church.

E. A. Cole of Charlotte interrupted Doctor Stewart by saying that he was unwilling to go away without doing something for the Lake Junaluska assembly grounds, and on behalf of himself and his brother, E. M. Cole, he subscribed the sum of \$6,000. When the check which followed this announcement died down subscriptions were offered from all parts of the great auditorium.

John R. Pepper of Memphis, president of the Laymen's Movement, gave \$25,000; Dr. George R. Stewart followed with \$10,000 and James Cannon, Jr., of Nashville, gave \$5,000. Other subscriptions, in amounts from \$5,000 to \$1,000, were offered as fast as they could be recorded until a total of \$103,000 was reached.

This collection is second only to the record subscription of \$150,000 for mission at the Lake Junaluska conference three years ago. The conference closed tonight with addresses by Dr. S. D. Gordon of New York, Dr. C. D. Bulla, Nashville; Bishop E. J. Conroy of Dallas, Texas; Dr. W. W. Pinson, Nashville, and Dr. Clay Lilly of Nashville, field secretary of the Laymen's Movement, who preached the closing sermon.

After the adoption of the customary resolutions the conference adjourned to meet at Lake Junaluska in 1919.

the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it rather. It proposes that nothing be decided except the eight-hour day, to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitration elements in this case in the light—not of predictions or forecasts but of established and ascertained facts. This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the most permanent basis for arbitration when other means than those now available are supplied.

There were no outward developments today pending the arrival of the additional railroad executives to whom the President sent invitations yesterday. President Hill of the Great Northern, and several other Western railroad presidents will arrive tomorrow. Representatives of both sides are prepared to remain here until the final word is spoken and a strike declared or averted.

President Wilson made no engagements for tomorrow in order to be ready to continue negotiations with the railroad presidents, but it was thought probable that there would be no further general White House conference until Tuesday. Although the railroad executives continue to maintain their position in opposition to the President's plan and in favor of arbitration, administration officials express hope that ultimately they would decide to negotiate on the basis proposed by Mr. Wilson. It was understood tonight that a counter-proposal was under consideration by the railroad executives but that it had not yet reached a definite stage. It was said to include arbitration of at least some of the points at issue, with the granting of others.

In the meantime telegrams urging the President to insist on arbitration arrived in large numbers at the White House. Most of them were sent by business men and firms and organizations. Copies of many were sent to the railroad executives. Administration officials said the telegrams would have no effect on the President since he had tried to bring about arbitration, but had failed and had no way of forcing it.

The brotherhood members will meet at their hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock but it is expected that adjournment will follow within a few minutes as they probably will have nothing before them.

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, issued a statement tonight declaring the real question was whether "orderly processes of settling wage controversies shall be abandoned" and American people's rights "to transact their business and get their 'good supplies' left to the mercy of the four men heading the railroad brotherhood."

R. G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, also arrived tonight and conferred with Mr. Wheeler. We are here to keep in touch with this situation, said Mr. Rhett. "We are here to take no steps to see the President."