

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

VOL. 97—NO. 67

BRITISH PUSH FORWARD MORE THAN FOUR MILES

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY VILLAGES IN WEDNESDAY'S ADVANCE.

The tide of defeat still surges heavily against the German armies in France and Flanders. On four important sectors French and British arms again have been served, and the entire German front from Ypres in Belgium to Soissons, on the Aisne, now is more seriously menaced than before.

French troops of Gen. Mangin, operating from the region two miles northwest of Soissons to the Oise river and those of Gen. Humbert, fighting between the Oise and the Matz, have materially pushed forward their fronts, bringing them to positions which threaten to compel the immediate evacuation of the entire Somme-Oise salient from Bray to Noyon.

Between Albert and Arras.

Farther to the north, between Albert and Arras, Field Marshal Haig has followed up his successes of previous days by a new offensive over a front of about ten miles and driven forward his troops for splendid gains over the entire line, capturing a number of villages, taking prisoners and guns and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Advance of Over Four Miles.

Still farther north, in the famous Lys sector, a general eastward advance on a front of more than four miles has been made by the British, who have brought their positions appreciably nearer the old 1916 battle line, running east of Armentieres.

Numerous additional villages have been liberated by the French northeast of Soissons and positions have been captured on both sides of the Oise river, which seemingly make untenable for occupation by the enemy the important town of Noyon, which is now outflanked on the southeast and dominated by the French guns from the south and west. On the south the French are standing in Sempiigny, a mile and a half distant, while on the west they have captured the important pivotal town of Lassigny, the key position to Noyon and the plains to the north.

Control of Broad Gauge Railway.

With the latest advance by the French east of the Oise there has come under the range of Gen. Mangin's guns the Broad Gauge railway line leading from Noyon eastward to Le Lere—the sole remaining line, except for two narrow gauge roads, over which the enemy may transport his men and supplies beyond the range of the French artillery.

At last accounts Haig was still pressing forward on the heels of the Germans between Albert and Arras, with tanks innumerable clearing the way for the infantry and machine guns and the field artillery which was keeping close up to the advance. The Arras-Albert railway already has been crossed by the British east of Boisliex-St. Marie and Mercatel and south of these towns the new line has been pressed eastward in conformity.

On Lys Salient.

On the Lys salient the Germans have delivered a violent counter-attack in an endeavor to recoup in part the losses they have sustained. Their efforts, however, were fruitless for the British everywhere withstood their assaults and pushed back the enemy beyond the points of his departure.

Drive Along 120-Mile Battle Front.

What is to be the effect of the allied drives along the 120-mile battle line from Ypres to Soissons cannot be foretold at present but it seems highly probable that this entire front soon may be regained. This particular measure to the Germans, aside from that in the territory between the Somme and the Oise, appears to be on the war maps looks to be untenable. Even the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames do not appear to be any too safe for a defense line if Gen. Mangin presses much farther northwest of Soissons.

Mr. Paul C. Trogon has returned to Fort Caswell after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Trogon.

GERMANY'S CRUELTY TO HER WAR PRISONERS.

London, Aug. 20.—(Via Montreal.)—Details have been officially published for the first time of gross outrages on British prisoners and wounded men committed by the Germans last March. Affidavits of Scotch soldiers testify to the authenticity of the charges.

A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, ten of whom were wounded, were compelled to surrender near Monchy, March 28. They were lined up in the original front line trench, and after some time German officers and two men appeared. One of the men under orders of the officer turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which the Britishers were standing and, notwithstanding the fact that they were unarmed, continued to spray them for six or seven minutes. The private testified that he and a few of his companions who were able to move, scrambled down to a communication trench and got over the top and back into the British lines. Another private testified that he and other prisoners were marched down a trench to an emplacement about six feet deep, nine feet wide and from nine to twelve feet long, and while tightly packed in the enclosure, two Germans, one of whom carried a revolver, and seemed to be an officer, arrived. The other man had a cylinder on his back and attached to it was a flexible pipe.

"Just as he reached the entrance to the enclosure," said the soldier, referring to the man with the cylinder on his back, "a flame spurted out in a stream from the pipe and caught the men who were nearest to the entrance. The other men lay in heaps around and partly on me. I heard a hissing sound for a short while, then it stopped, but started again. During this time the men were shrieking and writhing. The flame reached right back to where I was. My overcoat and tunic caught fire. By this time all the men were on the ground."

The soldier added that he managed to crawl up the slope and get away.

Another soldier related how an officer, wounded in the head and foot, and four other wounded and three unwounded men, including himself, were in an old trench when two Germans appeared and used liquid fire. One of the Germans, revolver in hand, ordered the Britishers to get back to the German line. The narrator said his hands and right ear were burned. Three of the party managed to escape and reach the British lines, but the German either must have suffocated or burned all the five wounded men, as nothing further had been heard from them.

The British government has protested to the German government against these outrages.

HOUSE IS TOO SMALL; SPIRIT IS ALL RIGHT.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The offer of S. B. Bartlett, of Carthage, N. C., to turn over to the government his splendid private residence for use as a hospital building or any other purpose for which it might be utilized cannot be accepted. The surgeon general office has advised Mr. Bartlett that the buildings which will be required for the care of returning sick and wounded must be large enough to accommodate one thousand beds or more, in order to conserve medical and nursing personnel and hold down the cost of administration. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Hornsby, of the surgeon general's office, who has replied to the generous offer, expressed the appreciation of the surgeon general for the spirit of patriotism which prompted it.

Farmer Converts Smoke House Into Knitting Mill.

Shelby, Aug. 20.—Mr. C. A. Morrison has converted his brick smoke house into a knitting mill, enlarged it, put in windows and is installing ten knitting machines, two ribbers and two cones for the Emma hosiery mill, which will begin operation within a few days. Mr. Morrison is a farmer living below Shelby and is sole owner of the new enterprise. This plant will have a capacity of 50 dozen men's hose a day and will be run by electricity.

MONDAY'S WAR STORY; ALLIES CONTINUE ADVANCE

AMERICAN AND FRENCH INCREASE THEIR GRIP AT SEVERAL POINTS.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Aug. 19.—The Americans and French increased their grip on their holdings north of the Vesle river at several points early Monday morning by slight infantry advances. The maneuvers were carried out without encountering any Germans.

West of Bazoches the Germans sent out patrols but these were pushed back by the Americans.

Germans on three important sectors of the western battle front have been compelled to give up positions of great strategic value under the onslaughts of the British and French troops.

In the Lys sector east of Armentieres the enemy has retreated over a front of nearly six miles, leaving the town of Merville in British hands. Between the Matz and Oise rivers the French have fought their way to the western outskirts of the dominating position of Lassigny and farther south in this hill and wooded region have debouched from the Thiescourt wood and also captured the town of Pimprez, situated in the Oise valley on the Noyon-Compiègne road.

Enemy Driven Back.

Around the curve in the battle line, northwest of Soissons, the French from near Carlepoint to Fontenoy on the Aisne, a distance of approximately nine miles, have driven back the enemy to an average depth of more than a mile and captured several villages and 2,200 prisoners.

Unofficial reports record the capture by the British of the railway station on the western outskirts of the important town of Roye, one of the pivotal points on the battle front between the Somme and the Oise, but there is no official confirmation of this.

Viewed on the war map the gains in new operations are most important ones for the allies, for, aside from wide areas over which the enemy has been compelled to acknowledge defeat the weakening in the German defence is becoming daily more noticeable and apparently within a short time they probably will be forced to commence a retrograde movement on a scale that will mean the entire blotting out of old lines and the taking up of new ones to the east and southeast possibly from the region of Rheims to Ypres.

CHINESE SEND A BIG FORCE TO HER BORDER.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Chinese government has sent a large force of troops to the Siberian border to prevent a threatened invasion of Chinese territory by German and Hungarian prisoners of war who joined with the Red Guard and other elements of the Bolsheviks against the Czecho-Slovaks in the trans-Bikal region.

The sending of the Chinese force was taken to mean that every means of extending relief to the Czecho-Slovaks was being taken by the allied powers. The active participation of the Chinese army on the Siberian border may have an important bearing on developments there within a few days, according to officials here. That the large number of prisoners who were set free by the Bolsheviks, armed and equipped and enlisted to fight against the Czecho-Slovaks, are menacing the Chinese border has been known here for several days and if permitted to cross the border, they would be able to maneuver to far better advantage. This, however, China has declared she will not permit and if Chinese territory is violated a battle is promised with all the advantages resting with the Chinese.

Jap Food Riots Subsiding.

Tokio, Aug. 19.—The disturbances over the high price of rice are reported to be subsiding except in North Japan where they apparently are spreading. Mobs have burgled several houses at Sendai. The rice exchange announces that thirty houses were burned in the Tsuamiyo prefecture on Thursday.

ENEMY FALLS BACK UNDER ALLIED ATTACK

FROM SOISSONS TO THE BELGIAN BORDER THE GERMANS ARE PUT TO A TEST.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 20.—The operation begun this morning by Gen. Mangin's troops between the Aisne and the Oise, south-east of Noyon and northwest of Soissons, looks this evening to be a splendid success. Gen. Mangin has taken from the Germans at Cuts and Montreuil Choisy the last heights remaining south of the Oise in that region.

French Make Good Advance.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The French force east of the Oise on a front of about 15 1-2 miles have advanced to an average depth of about 2 1-2 miles and captured numerous villages, according to the French official communication issued this evening. More than 8,000 prisoners have been taken.

South of Roye the town of Beuvraignes has been occupied by the French after bitter fighting.

2,800 Germans Captured.

London, Aug. 20.—The French army, commanded by Gen. Mangin, today captured 2,800 Germans between 7 o'clock this morning and 3 P. M., according to the latest reports reaching London from the battle front.

Gen. Mangin's forces advanced today three miles at the greatest depth of the front. The French troops captured the town of Cuts, two and a half miles northwest of Blancourt.

Enemy Prisoners Multiplying.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 20.—The attack of Gen. Mangin's army from Fontenoy on the Aisne to the Oise was progressing favorably when this dispatch was filed. Prisoners were continuing to arrive at the rear to add to the several thousand captured before noon and the gain in territory at 1 o'clock had been from one to two and a half miles. The enemy was resisting with the greatest vigor at vital spots. Where the fighting is thickest the ground is covered with German dead.

The artillery preparation, which was most violent, began yesterday morning and the enemy, anticipating an attack, hastened to reinforce his lines, sending up two of his best divisions which were held in reserve. These divisions arrived during the night in motor lorries.

An hour and a half after the order was given to attack, infantrymen were passing Audignicourt and Vassens and were followed immediately by batteries of three-inch guns. The first line of defence was then breaking.

The Germans on retiring filled the ravine with mustard gas. This, however, proved only a temporary trouble, the entire ravine being turned in a short time and the French troops progressing toward Bierancourdello, eight miles southeast of Noyon.

Farther to the right Tartiers, two and a half miles southeast of Morsain, was entered at 9 o'clock and columns of prisoners began to appear upon the plateau to the rear.

The artillery reaction was very weak over this part of the front.

French aviators, flying way down under the low-lying clouds, kept the staff regularly informed as to the progress of the attack and harassed the enemy with machine gun fire. No German fliers tried to interfere with their work. Few were seen in the air during the morning.

The Germans made a desperate defence in the hilly and wooded region south of the Oise around Carlepoint, Caisne and Lombray, where they held strong positions which were profusely dotted with quick firers. The Four-A-Verre and Croiset farm were taken by the French after a violent struggle, which proved very costly to the enemy.

London, Aug. 20.—According to latest information received here Gen. Mangin's line now runs from La-Quentelerie north of Bailly to Champ de Merlier, to Petit Maupas, to Cuts, to Hill 160, to Vezaponin and to Valpriez farm, five miles northwest of Soissons.

The French have captured Vezaponin and are on the plateau east

of Tartiers. From that point the line is uncertain, but the French are progressing towards Camelin.

The Germans are making stiff resistance at Hill 160, which is east of Le Mesnil. The advance is over most difficult ground, but the attack is still proceeding.

Along the Scarpe.

London, Aug. 20.—East of Arras along the Scarpe river the British in sharp fighting have advanced their line slightly to the east of the village of Fampoux, while farther north astride the Lys river, the British have reached L'Epipette and north of Merville have captured the villages of Vierhoek and La Couronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication from headquarters tonight.

MARRIED MEN AND THE NEW DRAFT LAW.

Washington, Aug. 19.—In answer to a letter from Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate military committee, asking whether it was true that the war department proposed to exempt married men as a class under the new man-power bill, Secretary Baker today informed the senator that the existing regulations as to married men would continue in force. Senator Chamberlain had written to the secretary saying if it was true that deferred classification for married men generally was contemplated, many senators would oppose lowering the present draft age to 18 years.

"The present situation," Mr. Baker replied, "with regard to married men in class one is that four classes of married men are included within the limits of that class: First, married men who do not support their wives or families; second, married men whose wives support them; third, married men whose wives have adequate means; fourth, married men engaged in useful occupations, and who are not the main or principal support of their families."

"There is no intention to change this situation."

"In construing the regulations with regard to dependency of wives and children financial dependency has been looked upon as the reason for deferred classification. This will continue to be the case."

"I am told that in some parts of the country there is an abnormal increase in the rate of marriages which suggests the possibility of a desire to use marriage as a basis for a claim of exemption. Marriages contracted will not have the effect desired. The status of registrants married at a time and under conditions suggesting any such purpose will be that of unmarried persons so far as their classification is concerned."

SUBMARINES OPERATING OFF ATLANTIC COAST.

Washington, Aug. 19.—American naval officials now concede the possibility that German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast have been communicating with persons on shore, and even may have landed members of their crews.

It was learned today that the navy department has a report that an officer of the American steamer, O. B. Jenkins, saw and recognized in a New York saloon a submarine officer who boarded his ship off the coast. The American turned to call a companion's attention to the German and the latter disappeared.

It also was disclosed today that the enemy faders recently cut the French trans-Atlantic cable out of an American port and that the cable now has been restored to operation. This is the second time a cable has been cut.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS GET ALL WHEAT BREAD.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The American army in France is amply supplied with bread made of all wheat flour, the war department announced today, and the daily ration of 18 ounces for soft bread was so abundant that a reduction to 16 ounces a day is under consideration.

Soldiers while in the United States consume victory bread with the prescribed amount of substitutes for wheat flour. Not until they are sent to France are they allowed all wheat bread.

Field bakers must work swiftly and cannot afford to experiment with new flour mixtures.

MR. THOMAS C. FOUST DIED YESTERDAY

VENERABLE FATHER OF DR. J. I. AND SUPT. T. R. FOUST— WAS 86 YEARS OLD.

On Wednesday morning at his home near Graham, Mr. Thomas C. Foust, the venerable father of Dr. J. I. Foust and Supt. Thomas R. Foust, of Greensboro, died at the age of 86.

His sickness was of short duration, death closing a long life of usefulness and service. He had been an active, vigorous man both in mind and body during his long life. Always interested in whatever was calculated to uplift humanity—in short, interested in every good work.

It was the pleasure of this writer to know him personally, and to enjoy the splendid hospitality of his home, years ago when the writer was a school boy. He had a word of encouragement for those who were struggling to secure an education.

He firmly believed that the best investment a young man or young woman could make was in an education. He acted upon this principle in dealing with his own children.

He was born November 9, 1833, and spent his entire life in the county of Alamance. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary E. Robbins. Mrs. Foust survives her husband and the following children: Dr. Julius T. Foust, of the Normal College; Thomas R. Foust, who resides here in Springdale court; Mrs. W. L. Smith, of Elon College; Mrs. A. L. Hepler, of Greensboro; Frank L. Foust, of Pleasant Garden, principal of the farm life high school there; Miss Mamie Foust, of Graham; J. A. Foust, of Graham, and Mrs. L. Lea White, of Winston-Salem. There is one sister of the deceased living, she being Mrs. John W. Whitsett, of Greensboro.

The grandchildren are Lieut. Henry P. Foust, of Camp Sevier, and Miss Mary Robbins Foust, children of Dr. J. I. Foust; Elizabeth Foust, Roswell Foust, Eugene Foust and Sarah Foust, children of T. R. Foust; Florence Smith, daughter of Mrs. W. L. Smith; Miss Claire Henley, daughter of Mrs. A. L. Hepler; Howell Foust and Flora Martin Foust, children of James Foust; Lucy May White, Martha Gray White and Lyndon Lea White, children of Mrs. L. Lea White.

Mr. Foust had long been a member of the Presbyterian church.

The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church at Graham today. The funeral was largely attended, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held by those who knew him best.

Dr. J. I. Foust and Superintendent Thomas R. Foust have the sympathy of their numerous friends in Greensboro in the loss of their father.

U-BOAT SUNK BY A BRITISH TANK SHIP.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19.—A German submarine was sunk in a running battle with a British tank steamer last Friday about 300 miles northeast of Nantucket, according to members of the tanker's crew. The oil ship arrived here tonight from Mexico.

When first sighted the U-boat was two miles away, according to the captain of the tanker, who said he immediately opened fire. Two shots from the submersible struck the British ship, one of them passing through to boiler room and the other through a tank. Neither of the shells exploded and did no material damage, the captain reported.

Twenty-seven shots were fired by the tank ship, one or more of which her master declared scored clean hits as flames were seen bursting from the port side of the submarine, which he said sank a few minutes later.

Greensboro Youth Is Sentenced to Roads.

Asheville, Aug. 21.—Albert F. Klein, an 18-year-old youth of Greensboro, son of Joseph Klein, was sentenced in police court to 30 days on the roads for alleged insulting remarks made to two women guests at the Langren hotel. Klein took an appeal and bond was fixed at \$2,000. The young man is in jail awaiting the arrival of his father from Greensboro.