

The Carolina Watchman

A Home Newspaper Published in the Interest of the People and for Governmental Affairs.

VOL. XIV, NO. 15, FOURTH SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1918.

ESTABLISHED 1882

John T. Wyatt
D. J. ...
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION
Salisbury

GERMANS DOING THEIR BEST

BRITISH FALLING BACK DELIBERATELY

Fighting of Most Desperate Nature Has Been Continuous Since Initial Attack.

With the British army in France, March 24th—The British and French who co-operate at the junction of two armies were viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes this morning. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy while on the other hand the defenders pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the emperor and the crown prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for life and having followed into the abandoned positions getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

More than 50 German divisions already have been identified by aerial contact and many of these men were simply given two days' iron rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied artillery, machine guns and rifles. The slaughter of the enemy in fantry as it advanced in close formation over the open has been appalling.

The British losses have been within the bounds expected, due to the tactics of the commanders. The allies have lost a considerable number of men in prisoners and a certain number of guns. But very few pieces of artillery have been taken by the Germans since the first day. In fact, the whole withdrawal has been executed in a masterly manner, showing how thoroughly the British had planned for the very events which have occurred.

It is permitted to say now that the British never intended to try to hold the forward positions if the Germans attacked in the force expected.

There is every reason to believe that harder fighting than has yet taken place will develop shortly. The Germans, in the British view, cannot now hesitate in carrying on their attack and it is a case of break through or admit defeat. In this circumstance it is interesting to note a statement made yesterday by a German officer, a prisoner, who declared that the German offensive was an act of desperation brought on by the fact that the fatherland must have peace.

The hardest fighting yesterday occurred east of Peronne and in the Bois de Genlis. The most important phase of the battle occurred in the latter neighborhood. During the morning the Germans had pushed

DESPERATE FIGHTING MARKED RETREAT.

British Are Holding Line of the Somme River to Peronne, Gen Haig Reports.

Berlin, March 24, Via London.—British Admiralty per Wireless Press.—The Germans have captured Peronne and Ham and defeated British and American regiments brought up from the southwest for a counter-attack on Chauncy, according to the war office statement today.

The statement adds that more than 30,000 prisoners have been captured and 600 guns have been taken by the Germans.

Victory in the battle which has been raging near Monchy, Cambrai, St Quentin and Laferre is claimed by the Germans. The British third and fourth armies and parts of Franco-American reserves are declared to have been beaten with the heaviest losses on the line from Bapaume to Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauncy.

The text of the communication follows.

"The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St Quentin and Laferre has been won.

The British third and fourth armies and portions of the Franco-American reserves who had been brought up, were beaten, and on the line of Bapaume, Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauncy, were repulsed with the heaviest of losses.

"The army of General Von Below, who took by storm Monchy, height and South, thereof carried forward the attack in a westerly direction beyond Van court and Menin. It now is engaged in a fight northwest of Bapaume for the third enemy positions. Strong British counter attacks were repulsed.

"The army of General von Dermaur Witz, following upon the heels of the vanquished enemy, pressed forward in close pursuit Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Nurlu, Templeux, La Fosse, Bernes line.

"Early yesterday they renewed their attack against the enemy and defeated him in spite of his desperate defense and continual counter attacks. A junction with the left wing of the attack of General von Below was effected.

"Between Manacourt and Peronne the troops of General von Kather and von Gotard have forced a crossing over the Tortille sector and on the Somme battlefield are fighting around

southward toward Ham and had succeeded in getting a foothold at some points in the defenses to which the British had fallen back.

The British organized a counter attack and hurled themselves against the Germans with such ferocity that the enemy was forced to give way and the situation was restored. This was one of the very few counter attacks as yet attempted by the British. Last night was fairly quiet along the battle front, but this morning the British again surged forward against the Germans to the southeast of Ham, while the enemy continued his assaults in the neighborhood of Mory, southeast of Croiselles.

Despondency Due to Constipation.

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These Tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

Notice to Subscribers:

Owing to the increase in the cost of print paper, postage, labor, etc., the Watchman and Record finds it necessary, in common with other papers, to increase the subscription price. Beginning April 1st, if conditions are such as to make it necessary, which now seems probable, the price of the papers will be \$1.50 per year. The date of increasing the subscription price has been put forward more than a month from the intended time so that all subscribers who are in arrears might have an opportunity of paying their subscriptions and continue to receive the papers at the present rate. For their benefit it has been decided to make this offer:

Subscribers in arrears who will call or send the amount of their indebtedness on or before the first of April and pay \$1.00 in advance the papers will be sent them for another year at the present price. After April 1st, all new subscriptions or renewals will be at the new price of \$1.50 a year. If you are behind in your subscription it will pay you to take advantage of this liberal offer. We will be pleased to hear from you prior to this date, April 1st.

It is out of the question to hire a man to go over the county to make collections, for, after a number of trials, we have found this method costs about \$2.00 to collect \$1.00. Don't wait for a statement, for, with the increased postage, it will cost something like \$50 to send out 1000. If you are behind, send \$1.00 for arrears and \$1.00 for the coming year. The time of year for settling accounts is at hand and we expect to make every legitimate effort to collect what is due us, so take this as a friendly notice and request to come forward and do your bit. Co-operation is the spirit of the times, we are hoping our readers will understand the situation, and, without further urging or expense, make an effort to see us between now and the date named, April 1st.

Bouchavesnes Peronne has fallen. Other divisions have pressed forward to the south thereof as far as the Somme.

As early as Friday evening the army of General von Hutier, pressing closely forward, took storm the third enemy position, broke through it and compelled the enemy to retire.

"In ceaseless pursuit," the corps of General von Luetwitz and von Oettinge have reached the Somme.

"Ham fell after a desperate fight, into the hands of our victorious troops. English reserves, thrown against them in a desperate attack sustained sanguinary losses.

"The corps of General von Hebern and von Conte and the troops of General von Geyl, after a fierce battle, crossed the Crozat canal.

"French, English and American regiments which has been brought up from the southwest for a counter attack, were thrown back on Chauncy in a southwesterly direction.

"Aviators and balloons brought valuable information to the command. Our chasing and battle echelons, accustomed to victory, maintained in hard fighting mastery in the air and attacked the retreating enemy columns, Motor trucks, columns and trains worked incessantly.

"Points of communication in the rear of the enemy were the objectives of our bombing squadrons, who have been active every night.

"Our captures have increased to over 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns. On many of the remaining points of the western front artillery battles and reconnoitering engagements have continued."

London March 24.—There was no material change in the situation on the battlefront in northern France throughout the night although further fighting occurred at a number of points, the war office announced today. British troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small enemy parties which attempted to cross the river in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back

Northward from the Somme and Peronne the British troops holding their positions after beating off a number of attacks during last night.

The statement reads:

"There has been no material change in the situation on the battlefront during the night, although further fighting has taken place at a number of points.

"Our troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny were driven back.

"On our right we are in touch with the French and to the north of the river Somme at Peronne our troops hold their positions after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of this front during the early part of the night.

"Heavy fighting still to be expected."

A Billious Attack.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

Two Hundred American Prisoners in Germany

Washington March 23.—An official list of 200 Americans now in German camps, made public tonight by the state department, records the death of Charles Hemphill, shot while attempting to escape in September, 1917, and the death of Andrew Campbell Murtry, an aviator, brought down near Pargny, September 30th, 1917.

The only American officer in the list is Lieut. Harold Willis of Newton, Mass., an aviator, captured at Verdun, August 19, 1916. He is interned at Camp Gutersloh. Evidently Willis was an officer in a French esquadron.

WHY THIS MEDDLING?

Protestantism in South America Outrageous but Catholicism Here is O. K.

The Pilot, of Boston, (organ of Cardinal O'Connell) is grieved because the Protestants of the United States have united in what is called "A comprehensive plan to help for Christian cause, throughout all the Latin America," which is resented, as the hierarchy considers South America a part of the papal preserves and that Protestants have no business there. It's all right of course for the Catholics to try to Romanize America; to scatter their literature everywhere in the U. S.; for the Paulist Fathers to persuade non-Catholics by their sophistries; to endeavor by every possible means to make the United States not only predominantly but actually Catholic, with all that that means. This, in their eyes is a legitimate enterprise. But for Protestants to engage in educational and religious work in South America is too horrible to contemplate, and should not be allowed if it is possible to prevent it.

Among the bad things these wicked Protestants are doing in South America the Pilot names the establishment of local seminaries in the larger towns; the establishment of a seminary at Montevideo, Uruguay, for training of ministers; a union Christian college at Panama with another one at Buenos Ayres. Organizations of districts for the distribution of Christian literature and the starting of news paper enterprises. The Pilot considers the "church" insulted and unjustly treated by this uncalled for activity of the heretics for, haven't the Catholic priests labored in South America, for these hundreds of years, and haven't they given the people as much education as suited them? And haven't the priests given them all the religion they deem needful? Isn't everything peaceful and holy? Why all this meddling and expenditure of money by the Protestants of the United States? The Pilot sees in it nothing but a programme of proselyting, which, when practiced by Catholics, is commendable, but if indulged in by Protestants is pernicious in the extreme and not to be permitted.

After using nearly a column in relieving the editorial mind, the Pilot concludes that the work of the Protestants is wasteful and ridiculous, and that the church is in no danger whatever. All this leads us to wonder: If the church is so immaculate in its teachings and in the lives of its adherents, if it presents the par excellence of human progress and cannot be improved upon, why do Catholic editors and priests waste so much time and energy in denouncing the educational and religious work of other sects? Is it possible that they are fearful of the future of their institution, or are they simply quarrelsome and unable to control themselves?—The Menace.

Drafted Men Will Not Leave Sunday.

In last week's paper it was announced that the next squad of Rowan men to leave for camp would leave on Sunday. This is an error. The 55 Negroes will come to Salisbury on the 28th of March and leave on the 29th, and the 20 white men will report here on the morning of April 11th and leave at 2:40 in the afternoon of the same day.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FIRM

SIX DAYS OF TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

There are indications that Allies Are Ready to Strike Back at Some Point.

The latest information from the front is to the effect that British and French are holding their lines firmly, that reinforcements have arrived, the allies are confident of their ultimate success and it is expected counter attacks will be made on a large scale.

After six days of terrific fighting, the German offensive in France is beginning to show signs of losing its momentum. The progress of the enemy has materially slackened and the form of the dent made in the allied line west of Cambrai has begun to resemble the familiar wedge-like salient, instead of the broad straight forward movement offensive which carries all before it.

At its apex this wedge has gone beyond Albert, to the south of that place, and it is to the westward of the old allied lines it stood a year ago when von Hindenburg began his "strategic retreat." From this point the line runs off to the northeast at a gentle angle, with the line running back to the Oise river.

In spite of tremendous exertions and terrible losses, the German efforts to widen the tip of this salient were defeated on Tuesday. The British lines have stood firm to the north and have forced the Germans to turn southward toward the point of least resistance.

Official statements issued at London confirm the report from Berlin that American forces are engaged in the struggle. They are reported as "fighting shoulder" with the French and British in the region of Roye, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied front. There has been no official report sent to Washington as to the identity of these troops who are taking part in this greatest battle of history.

With the slackening of the German pace there comes indications that the allies are ready to strike back somewhere along the front. Just where this blow will be launched will not be known until it is struck, but it may be expected that its impact will be terrific. It is known that the allied war council at Versailles created a great strategic reserve of men to be used in just the contingency which confronts the armies which have borne the brunt of the fighting since last Thursday morning.

This force will be launched when and where it is believed it will break the force of the German onslaught and send the enemy reeling back over the desert from which the British have slowly withdrawn.

Each succeeding day reveals the plans of the Germans absolutely to crush the allied lines west of Cambrai a terrain which could not be defended by von Hindenburg a year ago. Each official report shows that this sector is valueless from a military stand point and that the Germans have paid a terrible price for their advance to the lines established by the allies during the first two years of warfare.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Your druggist will refund money if PAIN-O-TMENT fails to cure your piles, itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 14 days. The first application gives ease and relief.