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pledge allegiance to MY FLAG and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible wit'. Liberty and Justice for all.

MORNING TONIC

(De Troqueville.)

Man in this world is like a traveler who is al ws walking towards a colder region, and who is therefore, obliged to be more active as he goes farther north. The great maindy of the soul is old, and in order to counteract this formidable met illhess, he must keep up the activity of his mind be not only by work, but by contact with his fellow day men and with the world.

UNCLE WALT MASON

HINDENBURG.

They told me Hindenburg was dead, that he Har bad kicked the bucket, "This life is such a bore, he said, "I have resolved to chuck it." They told me Hindenburg was down, that he was dead and crated; and I astonished all the town, they way I calchrated. I painted all of Main street red RE my soul was so enchanted; they told me Hindenburg was dead and in the boneyard planted. But Hindenburg still draws his breath, unsafely and insanely; it was a substitute for death that he indulged in, plainly. And now I celebrate the fact V that Hindenburg is livin'; he lives to see his at armies cracked, and back to Berlin driven. He the lived to see his armies win full many a redhot like locoed cattle. Big things will happen yet Huns will have no inning; the Allies on their trail vie will wend, advancing still, and winning. And it would sadden me to know that Hindenburg was sleeping, while, hiking from triumphant foe, his met survives, that Kaiser Bill's still lined up; may and they not lose their precious lives until they've seen the wind-up!

The famous Prussian military machine evidently T has seen its best days.

Det Most people doubtless find it difficult to get

tree The Allies will not be in Berlin by Christmas, but they will have made substantial gains in that Birection.

Want to lend a hand to the bays who are fighting and dying in Francef Then buy War Savings Stamps.

The crown prince says Americans don't know Cla what they are fighting for. But he didn't say stat they don't know how to fight.

The crown prince of Prussia says all that Ger nany wants is to hold her own and not let herself be vanquished. But it really makes no difference what the crown prince says.

A million and six hundred American troops have embarked from this country for all fronts All put over by a war machine that was said six r eight months ago to have broken down,

Prussian crown prince denies that he is a firester. He isn't now. He has had some mighty holesome lessons since July 15. There is little

wer that he will ever ze a fire-enter again. The person who doesn't buy War Savings amps if he has the money to buy them with, is hereby saying that he won't stand behind the sen who are fighting the battles of freedom on

Time already to join the Society for the Preention of Useless Giving at Christman. No memership fees. No initiation. All you have to do s to make up your mind and stick to the resoluon. It is one way of helping to win the war,

the fields of Picardy and Flanders.

In a letter in today's paper Mr. Charles V. Webb presents evidence to show the falsity of Abernethy claim that Mr. Webb "voted been 40 and 50 Republicans for Dortch" in the une primary. The whole charge appears to be used on what somebody understood somebody s to say. Mr. Webb has traced the report to e gentlemen said to have been responsible for and under oath they both say they saw Mr. bb do nothing improper. Doubtless, when the oth is ascertained, all of Mr. Abernethy's eviwill be found to be the outcome of someera wivid imagination.

It looks as if this would be one of the most ffeetive weeks in the history of the war. The British have broken through the Hindenburg line for several miles at the north, and back of that they have also broken through the Drocourtafford a place to retire if the first line should be penetrated. That leaves the Germans without a known defense in the upper end of their front. It opens a hole from which the British and the Americans will be able to flank the Hindenburg line unless the Germans are strong enough to hold them back standing in the open. If the Germans are not able to hold the for back while cutrenched in the Hindenburg line of defenses, it is not too much to hope that they cannot do it while fighting on the defensive in the open. The indication would say that Germany has opened to the British and the Americans a way around her defenses and that she must make a retreat now until she can gather her army, make a stand and fortify herself in some manner against this victorious advancing foe. Some good military authorities predict that this is the beginning of the retirement of the Germany army from French

Farther down the line around Soissons the French are about to strike the German flank on the Chemin des Dames. Should that be successfully done, it means the Germans are chased beyond the Hindenburg line all the way from Ypres to Rheims, and that no defensive position is in sight until the Germans retire from France. To make matters more pleasing, Foch has kept so close on the German heels that the Hun has had no time to prepare a defense line, nor to reform his lines nor reorganize his troops for assault or resistance. The positive success of Foch's tactics is shown in the daily catch of prisoners. Ludendroff is unable to run fast enough to be safe and carry his plunder and his men with him. So they are captured every day by thousands and killed like rabbits in a drive. If this week's work goes on until Sunday as it has begun, the fate of the Hindenburg line will be known by thatime, and if the Germans cannot make a successful stop there they will go wandering back over the remaining French soil like an old-time negro exodus heading for Kansas.

It is reasonably certain that Germany must catch a hold on something very shortly where she can stand and fight a successful defensive or she must finish the war on German territory. Unless the Hindenburg line can be made a line at which she can stop her foe, her situation is worse than the bulk of the people have suspected, which it is hoped may be the fact. Germany must develop a marked strength in the next few days or she has a cold, uncomfortable winter in

THE BANKHEAD HIGHWAY.

The lively interest that the Chamber of Com nerce is taking in the Bankhead Highway and its extensions promises much for the city. It is perfectly plain that the more and the better roads there are entering into a city the better for it. The Bankhead Highway will not only bring much tourist travel by Raleigh but with its exensions it will greatly facilitate the travel of North Carolina people to this city. Besides there is every probability that the highway will become a great military road and that will give it a new value.

Being the enpital of the State gives a city buttle; and he'll be here when they begin to run prestige that, primary commercial considerations suggest, ought to be used to the utmost. Here is glot this fall, the tide of battle's turning, the Hunn the sent of government. Here are the visible and will hike for timber tall, for safety madly yearn- signs of the greatness and the genius of the State and its people. The capital city should be the objective of all the sightseers and all those wealth which gave them birth.

> The city of Raleigh is but making the most of its advantages to encourage the building of roads leading to it and the improvement of those which already have been built. The automobile, though the war at present is putting a crimp in its sway, is destined when conditions become normal sgain to be more and more a factor in the life of the people. The city that is in the center of a neta large and thriving business. And if it has other advantages, as Raleigh bas, it will not be meas uring up to its opportunity unless it adds to those advantages every possible facility in the

> The News and Observer feels, in this connec tion, that it is always in place to say a good word for the men who lead in these road movements Col. Benehan Cameron, of this city, has done work of immense value in the bringing of the Bankhead Highway by Raleigh. But for his per sistent efforts and assuming that had he not in terested himself in the undertaking nobody else the Bankhead route, although Mr. W. L. Beasley as head of the good roads committee of the Chamher of Commerce was very helpful in organizing local sentiment. Col. Cameron has traveled al over the eastern part of the State arousing local communities and has likewise given much time and effort in arousing Norfolk and other Virginia cities to the importance of the enterprise. It has been a work of great importance.

> Another man who has done a big work especially for his section and through that for the whole undertaking, is Senator Harry Stubbs, of Williamston. Williamston is thoroughly aroused over the advantages which will come to it as the result of an extension of the highway coming Williamston way and the proposed fine new bridge over the Roanoke, which is an accompanying feature. In arousing this interest Col. Stubbs has

WHO MUST REGISTER?

This inquiry comes to the News and Observe regarding the question of who are liable for registration under the recently enacted man-power

A mgn born on November 1, 1872, is now termed to be 45 years old although he has had 46 birthdays. I understand he will not have to register. Am I correct? A man born November 1, 1900, is now said to be 17 years old, but he has had 18 birthdays. Must he

A man who was born November 1, 1872, has not had 46 birthdays. Neither has the youth born November 1, 1900, had 18 birthdays. In common usage the day of birth is not a birthday, When a child is a year old his first birthday is citizenship. We are just beginning to learn the Va-

celebrated, not his second. The word means the anniversary of birth.

Those who must register on September 12 are those who have reached their eighteenth birthday and have not reached their forty-sixth and haven't registered under previous acts. If a man is eighteen on September 12 he registers. Queant switch, a supporting line that was to If he is forty-six on September 12 he doesn't reg

SPAIN TIRES OF GERMAN WAYS.

It is one of the curlosities of human character that Germany can learn nothing from her bitter experiences. In the insanity of her egotism and bate, she uses no more horse sense than a caged wildcat. After the lesson she has been learning by bringing the United States into the war, she profits nothing, but goes ahead in the same blind way and antagonizes Spain, the one neutral country that has actually shown some friendly regard

Instead of passing Spanish ships and leaving them safe, Germany could not meet anything affout with her submarine and not sink it. Spain has grown tired of the useless German arrogance and has been protesting against it. But still Germany cannot tame her insolent hate, and the warnings of Spain count for nothing. The German practice finally drew blood and Spain has taken German ships interned in Spanish ports in payment of Spanish ships wantonly sunk by German submarines. The step alienates Spain. Germany continues her arrogant tone, forgetting that she is drawing nearer every day to a place where she will want friends, and that even Spain would be worth more as a friend when no other friend is available than as an enemy when all the rest of the world is arraigned as enemies.

It is possible Spain will go to a further extreme and that war may come with Germany. Certainly the seizure of German ships and the certainty that they will go into the ore and coal trade which exists between Spain and Great Britain will not mothe the German pride any, nor quiet that hate that Germany seems to feel for everything with which she comes in contact.

But it is Germany's affair. If she feels that she wants another contestant in the war nobody will raise any objections, although as far as can he seen at the present time it would seem that enough are on the list now to satisfy all of the German needs for a good full measure of what is coming to her within the next few months. This German style of flirting with the hearse is no half-way one.

COTTON UNSATISFACTORY.

With cotton picking becoming general all over the belt, the anticipations of a decreased crop prove a reality. The effects of the dry weather are clearly seen and they are serious. The erop has been cut short, and the quality of the lint is affected. The bolls are small, dwarfed by the lack of moisture, and many of them immature and prematurely ripening.

The conditions are reflected in the futures and spot market both. Spot cotton is noted on some markets as high as 36 cents, the highest figure price is that it is commanded in September, a period of the crop year when ordinarily the prices are shading downward under the influences

At several points in this State the first bale i reported, showing that picking is starting on a fair range of territory, and that the crop is in such a stage of development that an estimate of production can be made. All dream of a big crop has gone. There is little expectation now in With the increasing demands for war uses, and the necessity of cotton coming to the relief of a short wool erop, the present cotton harvest is go-

ing to be unsatisfactory. With the seriousness of it is an amusing side. The Northern papers that appear to regard any thing done south of the Potomac river as a premeditated offense against their section are offering suggestions about dealing with cotton prices. some of them advocating tax on cotton. To be sure the rising price does indicate economy in the use of cotton goods, but to tax cotton and make it higher by the tax will not bring much relief. Neither will any steps that tend to lessen the cotton grower's profit, for if present prices

The truth is that the cotton situation is a problem. The planter does not know what to do, and the cotton buying world is no more able to compel a sufficient crop than the planter is to make t of his own volition. There are no signs of cotton going down to the old prices for many years, and no certainties about anything connected with any cotton crop now. The whole world can help most by the utmost economy in the use of textiles, for with wool short and cotton short the real problem is not the price of the staple but securing a sufficient supply of either

The progress of tremendous events on the battle front is being followed by almost breathless suspense by the whole British nation, says a disoatch from Loudon. And the people of this country cannot be said to be indifferent to what is to lose and much to gain by adopting such an happening in the mighty conflict now going on.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

The Specific Cause.

Reports come through Holland of Germans along the frontier who are so eager for peace that they do not care whether the Central Empires are deyears of unsuccessful war, but the specific cause of it is 45 consecutive days of defeat and retreat by the German army. The Augsburg Post Zei-Tung Wentures to say that a "peace of renunciawould be preferable to another year of war. When that sort of thing can be said in print, one can imagine what sort of things are said in conasked Dr. Rohrbach to give them his honest opinion whether "we must stop it."

Despise Not the Small Things

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. The recent appeal of the War Department that the people of the United States save fruit pits OUT OF THE DARKNESS

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extent of past squandering. That those things SAYS WITNESS WASN'T which, for generations, we have cast aside as worthless are now found to have real value emphasizes our shortcomings along this line. Economic practices and customs are potent factors in determining the extent of resources available With thrift become a patriotic virtue, any move ment that tends to counteract our habits of prodigality urges a propaganda of Americanism which

Thus the war needs of the nation drag us back from the shoals of dissipation of resources toward which we were drifting. Real economy had become, in the popular mind, a vice known by the ugly names of miserliness and parsimony. All this must be changed. We are asked to save, not reached in many years, and the significance of the for ourselves alone, but for the common cause to which all stand pledged. It is a duty that only a slacker will shirk. Such lessons as this, taught by the war, should be remembered in peace. When haleyon days return we should face life with a new sense of values which measures by the standards htat have been set in the times of stress and strain through which we are now passing Thrift, indeed, is better as a preventive than as n restorative. Every man owes to himself and his country to contribute as much as possible to the wealth of the nation as a resource for reconstruction to draw upon and to make his own needs as small as necessity will permit. In teaching any circles of more than the average crop of the the public how to utilize waste, the government last two or three years, or somewhere in the opens the door to resources that were unknown and invites all to help themselves of the treasure distributed to pay for Abernethy ad-

Reaching Germany's Heart.

Baltimore American If the war is coming home to us, there is consolation in the thought that it is being driven into the heart of Germany.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Southern Publicity Committee.)

The Southern University Commission for the scientific study of race questions, created six years ago by the action of claren Southern State universities, has just published its first report. Meeting twice a year to plan and discuss its investigations, the commission has spoken little and studied much. Its only public atterances have will not bring enough cotton, cutting the planter's been three open letters to the college men of profit will not stimulate him to any greater ef- the South, all of which have been widely approved by the Southern press. These letters are embodied in the present report.

The first is not only a strong protest against mob violence, but is an argent appeal to college men to lead a crusade "for law and civilization.

The second urges college men to work for better schools for white and black as a present neces sity for the welfare of the entire South; but it pleads especially for "a larger share tof school funds) for the negro on the ground of the common welfare and common justice. He is th weakest link in our civilization, and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his.

The latest letter, considering the causes of the negro migration, admits the South's inability "t compete on a financial basis with other sections but contends that "the South can easily keep be negroes against all allurements if she will give them a larger measure of those things which human beings hold dearer than material goods fair dealing, sympathy, patience, telerance . . . It pays to be just and kind both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing

attitude." The present report makes public the scope of the commission's study, and the minutes of regufor meetings, with their record of discussions of race problems with leading men of both races who have been invited to the various sessions There are also visible committee reports of investigations made. Gov. Brough of Arkansas, who was the commission's chairman while a professor at the State priversity, outlines the plan of worl feated or not. This is partly the result of four in an able paper presented at one of the earlier meetings. Dr. Seroggs, of Louisiana, has a care ful historical study of the negro's civic status with present-day applications. Dr. DeLoach, who was, while a member of the faculty of the university of Georgia, chairman of the commission's committee on economics, has a convincing report of the economic results of the university's fine versation, for example, by the country people who agricultural extension work among negro farmers; a report of interest to all who have the welfare of the South at heart.

Dr. Doster, of the University of Alabama, is the present chairman of the commission. The other universities represented are those of Louisiaus, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Virginia North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Misand seeds and nut shells fow the purpose of in- sissippi. Dr. Dillard, of the Jeanes and Slater creasing the source of supply of that form of Boards, Dr. Alderman and Dr. Barrow, presidents charcoal necessary for the manufacture of gas of the universities of Virginia and Georgia; and masks, carries home to the nation another and an Dr. Mitchell, former president of the University impressive lesson of the need for thrift. Utili- of South Carolina, act as an advisory board to zation of waste is always clear gain. National the commission. Copies of the report may be had wealth is increased by the amount sared by the on application to Dr. W. H. Hunley, Lexington

REPORTED CORRECTLY

Mr. Crumpler Thinks News Story Was Unjust To Him; What the Record Shows

The News and Observer is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. H. I rumpler, city editor of the New Bern "Realizing the frailties of newspaper

men, in general and in particular, and knowing full well that mistakes sometimes occur and that occasionally facts are distorted in order to lend the 'necessary color,' I am not surprised to find in your most excellent publication bearing the date of August 31st, 1918, the following paragraph, to wit: "'H. I. Crumpler, the Abernethy pres

agent, was ordered by the commissioner to produce his bank book foday and it showed that he deposited about \$2.70 between February and August of this year. The bulk of this money, Crumpler testified, was his personal earnings as a newspaper man on the New Bern Sun-Journal and as correspondent for daily papers. Little of it, if any, was were steel and the remaining 22 wood ertising. The cashier of the bank testified that his account had been preciously inactive.

"The young man whom you sent down to New Bern to 'cover' the Abernethy expense investigation is a most estimable young chap and I greatly enjoyed the time which I was in his company. However, the latter part of the above paragraph is incorrect in every detail and I am requesting that you give this correction as much prominence as the misstatement of the facts was given.

"As a matter of fact Cashier Hender son did not testify that my account has been inactive previous to February 15th

"The bank book which was introduced as evidence showed that the account in that particular book began on February 15th, having been transferred from an other book and during the year 1917 there was deposited in this same bank, by myself, funds to the amount of bout \$2,000 as the bank records wil

for this explanation but the inference in your news story is that before taking up the press agency work for Mr. Abbank and then, all of a sudden I had secured \$2,700 and deposited this sum when, as a matter of fact, taking coninto consideration, a larger mount was deposited in the previous ear than was deposited in the present

"You can readily see why I desire this explanation and why I desire that you make correction of the statement which you have made, a statement which i groundless for Cashier Henderson made no such statement, as the stenographr's record wi., show,

In being dragged into the limelight of this inquiry it is a sort of case of taking in a disinterested party further than that I, as a newspaper man, was fitted to carry on this publicity work for Mr. Abernethy and I did so, as would any other newspaper man who had had the opportunity of securing the work. Therefore, you can see that I am interested in it only in that way.

"Knowing that the News and Observer is fair in its policy and believing hat you are at all times ready to correct any error on your part. I am asking that you make due retraction of the part of your news story above referred

There is no retraction for the News and Observer to make. The steno-grapher's record on the question brought up by Mr. Crumpler is as fol-Q. Mr. Henderson, have you

the H. I. Crumpler secount from the first of January up to the date the subpoena was served

A. Yes, sir, or rather from the time it was reopened. Q. Well, then, it was reopen-

ed the 15th of February? A. Yes, sir, though I consider Mr. Crumpler always had an account with us.

the witness did not say the Crumpler account was inactive, yet his saying that the account was reopened and that he considered Mr. Crumpler always had an account with the bank is the equivalent of saying that previously to the reopening of the account it was inactive. The News and Observer faithfully re-flected the spirit of the evidence.

U. S. SHIPYARDS TURN OUT 66 SHIPS DURING AUGUST

Last Month's Deliveries Put Total Tonnage For Shipping Board Beyond 2,000,000

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 4 .- Delivery of

merchant ships by American shippards in August exceeded all previous records for this country, Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, was advised today by Chas, M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Sixty-six ships, aggregating 340,145 deadweight tons were turned out.

Forty four of the ships of an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 260,643 or composite.

was a world record, Shipping Board officials said. The previous monthly record of 295,911 deadweight tons having been made by British yards last

Completion of the sixty-six ships, it was said, will permit the return to the constwise and South American trades of some fast vessels that recently were transferred to transAtlantic service to

August deliveries put the total tonnage built for the Shipping Board beand the 2,000,000 mark. The first million tons was delivered in May and the tstal production to September 1 was 2,019,4 f deadweight tons. Increased deliveries by American yards added to these of the allied countries places new construction well ahead of destruction by submarines. For the first six months of this year the sinkings, allied and neutral totaled 2,089,393 gross tons while production was 2,113,591 gross

Because of its effect on the general shipping situation the British drive in Flanders is being followed with particular interest by Shipping Board officials. Valuable French coal fields are being wrested from the Germans and it was said today that if these can be worked much of the tonnage now engaged in carrying coal from Wates to France can be directed to other purposes.

BYNUM TUDOR IS **BOUND OVER TO COURT** ON MURDER CHARGE

The Case Grew Out of Auto Accident In Which Young Woman Lost Life

(Special to The News and Observer.) Winston Salem, Sept. 4. Bynum Tudor, son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Tudor, was arraigned in the municipa court this morning on the charge of murder and was bound over to court on a bond of \$3,000 for grand jury investigation. The case grew out of an automobile accident on the Country Club road on June 19, in which the car which he was driving was wrecked, injuring all the occupants. Miss Buth Tyree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Tyree, was fatally injured, death resulting before she reached the hospital. A brother, George Tudor, also narrowly escaped death, remaining in the hospital in an unconscious state for

several days. The defendant waixed examination this morning and the court fixed the bond, which was promptly given. No evidence was offered either by the prosecution or defense.

Kansas City Journal. "What's the argument at the grocery?" "Some say baseball salaries are

"And the contrary-minded?" "Maintain that not all the money It is, accordingly, literally true that should go to movie stars."