RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1918.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH MAKING MORE CERTAIN CAPTURE OF ST. QUENTIN

CAPTURED BY ALLIES

London, Sept. 18 .- The British have

penetrated the enemy's defenses north west of St. Quentin to a depth of three

miles and captured more than 6,000

prisoners, Field Marshal Haig reports

The British have captured Fresnoy

Le-Petit, Berthaucourt and Pontru, and

the Australians have occupied Le Ver-

The high ground south of Gouzeau-

court has been carried by the British,

who reached the outskirts of Villers-

Templeux, Le Guerard, Ronssoy,

Epohy and Peiziere have also been

taken, the troops penetrating to a great

"At 5:30 o'clock this morning the

armies attacked with complete success

on a front of about 16 miles from the

court. On the whole of this front our

rain, carried the enemy's positions by

trench systems of March, 1918, they

reached and captured the outer defen-

ses of the Hindenburg line in wide

"On our right, divisions composed of English and Scottish troops captured

Fresnoy-Le-Petit, Berthaucourt and

"In the right center two Australian

"In the left center the 74th Yeomanry

"North of Peixiere the 21st division

gallantry on the 21st, and 22nd of

"Over six thousand prisoners and

number of guns have been captured by

our troops in the course of these suc-

RRITISH BOMB BRUGES.

docks at Bruges and a German air-

drome in Belgium, says an official state-

ment from the Admiralty today. In

air fighting 11 German airplanes were

chines, one machine being destroyed

force contingents working with the

navy have dropped 13 tons of bombs on

the docks at Bruges and on the Maria

Alter Airdrome. Eleven enemy ma-

chines and a kite balloon were destroy-

ed and seven machines driven down out

of control. Four of our machines are

"A formation of five enemy sea

planes approaching the coast was met

and engaged by two scaplanes and two

airplanes. One German machine was

destroyed, the other retiring eastward."

GERMAN ON COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Berlin, vin London, Sept. 18.—The Germans are counter-attacking against

the British, who, they admit, have en-

according to the statement from head

"Anglo-French attacks were carried

out on a wide front from Havrincourt

wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks

are now progressing against our ene-

where west of our old Siegfried posi-

"Enemy thrusts near Ypres and par

tial attacks on both sides of the Labas-

The French made progress between Vauxaillon and Allemont. Yesterday

afternoon French troops penetrated the

German lines in the direction of Pinon

and south of Chavignon but were driv-

The text of the German statement re-

quarters this evening.

the Omignon rivulet.

The statement says:

Five enemy seaplanes which

cessful operations."

The statement reads:

depth of three miles,

a great depth.

Guislain and occupied Gauche wood.

guier, Villeret and Hargicourt.

depth along the line.

The statement reads:

Successful Smash at Hinden- TOWNS AND VILLAGES burg Line On 22-Mile Front To Depth of 1 1-3 To Three Miles

MORE THAN 6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

German Launch Determined Counter Attacks; Taking of St. Quentin Remains Difficult Task As Germans Are in Strong Defensive Positions; Defeat of Bulgars in Mace.

(By The Associated Press.) British and French veterans

have made another vicious and successful smash at the Hindenburg line. Sweeping forward on a front of 22 miles, they went ahead from 11-3 to 3 neighborhood of Holnon to Gouzean miles, taking many prisoners. The most important aspect of the advance is that it makes more certain the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. This important city is sectors. virtually surrounded on three sides and its fall seems only a matter of days.

Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies charged on the extreme right of our attack, over the trench system occupied by the British before they were pushed back by the Teu- Pushing forward with great determinatonic flood last March. They tion they established themselves in the captured, in wide sectors, the and southwest of Bellicourt, having outer defenses of the Hindenburg line.

The British assault was over division and other divisions composed a front of sixteen miles, from of east county and London troops cap-Holnon, west of St. Quentin, to tured Templeux-Le-Guerrard, Ronsey, Gouzeaucourt, north of Epehy. Epehy and Peiziere also penterating to In their advance, which reached a depth of more than three attacked over the northern portion of miles at some points, they took the sector defended by it with so much more than 6,000 prisoners.

Not only did the blow bring trenches, together with the strong point mearer the capture of St. Quen-known as Vaucelette farm and beaten tin, which the Germans are off a hostile counter-attack, it pushed struggling desperately to hold, forward for more than a mile beyond but it went far towards wiping this line, capturing serveral but it went far towards wiping prisoners and a German battery comout the only bulge in the Brit- plete, with its teams in the course of ish line which resembles a sa- its advance. lient. Epehy, at the apex of "On the left of our attack, other Engthe bend, has been taken and lish and Welah troops carried the rethe same fate has befallen Gouzeascourt, reaching the outskirts of Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, Villers-Guislain and capturing Gauche which stood at the ends of the

Make Counter-Attacks.

The importance which the Germans attached to the territory wrested from them is indicated by the announcement that they launched determined counter-attacks, as soon as they could be organized, from Hargicourt to the Omignon rivulet,

The success of their efforts remains somewhat obscure, but it is not believed they can recover the ground they have

While the French advance was less spectacular than that of the British, with whom they co-operated, they were equally successful in gaining their objectives. They moved forward on a front of six miles to an average depth of 11-3 miles, adding several hundred prisoners to the British bag. They now hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt, less than three miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin.

This city, where the troops of Von Goeben scored a great tered the German positions between victory in 1871, is one of the buttresses of the Doui-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La-Fere-Laon line, beyond which it has been announced the Germans would not fall back. With the French in the outskirts of La Fere, with mies who penetrated in the center of St. Quentin invested and with for Cambrai the great Hinden-tacks failed. We are fighting everythe British battling doggedly burg defense system is in danger of being breached at three of its strongest points. Once ousted from it the Teutons will see canal yesterday were repulsed says have back of them no strong the official statement from German fortifications until they reach the Maubeuge defenses.

Difficult Task.

The taking of St. Quentin remains a difficult task, however, for the Germans are in

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en back by a counter-attack.

general headquarters today.

PART IN ATTACK ON ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

TANKS PLAYED BIG

Land Iron-Clads Swung Out Onto Battle Field Immediately After Barrage

**ENTERED VILLAGES** AHEAD OF INFANTRY

American Ingenuity Used in Getting Supply of Gasoline To Tanks; The Advance Brought Out Many Examples of Daring On Part of Their

(By The Associated Press.)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Sept. 18 .- Squadrons of American manned tanks, operating for the first time on a large scale, in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans.

Divided into brigades-light, intermediate and heavy-the tanks swung troops of the third and fourth British out onto the field of battle immediately after the barrage. Before the day ended they had entered the villages of Nonsard, Pannes, Lamarche and Bintroops, advancing in heavy storms of ney, considerably ahead of the infan-

Early in the action difficulty was exserienced in getting to the front sufficient gasoline, although a great fleet of gasoline tanks had been prepared to carry supplies. The gas tanks were at-tacked by the enemy or were mired and it was here that American ingen uity came to the rescue.

Pentru, meeting with, and overcoming Barrels of gasoline were trundled and strong hostile resistance, particularly rolled over the roadless fields by daring volunteers to meet the most pressing needs. Bobsleds, curiously enough, were found more efficient than wagons divisions capured the villages of Le Verguier, Villert, and Hargicourt. in carrying supplies since they could be dragged over the mud without being mired and on them hundreds of gallons old German advanced positions west of gasoline were conveyed to the fight penetrated the enemy's defenses to a

Many Examples of Daring. The advance of the tanks brought out many examples of daring on the part of their crews. One major whose machine was equipped with a 37-millimetre gun instead of a machine gun, violated his orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one well placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

A lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital, but escaped and March. Having captured its old front walked six miles back to the field. He appeared at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

Several others were wounded, but remained on duty. No one was killed, however, even though a German sixinch shell ploughed clear through a small tank, destroying it, but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank mainder of the high ground south of captured a battery of "77's" but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn the guns over to them.

The story is told of another tank which went into a town with a sergeant, armed with a rifle, perched on the ter-This machine captured two batteries of "77's," five machine guns and many men.

Tanks were occasionally as much as London, Sept. 18.—British army and two miles ahead of the infantry thrownavy aviators in the last 48 hours have consternation into the Germans dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the

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AMBASSADOR PAGE TO BE SUCCEEDED BY DAVIS

West Virginian in Switzerland proached the east coast of England were driven off by four British mato Head Americans at Berne Conference "During the last 48 hours Royal air

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 18.—John W. Da-vis, of West, Virginia, now Solicitor General of the United States, has been selected by President Wilson to succeed Walter Hines Page as Ambassador to

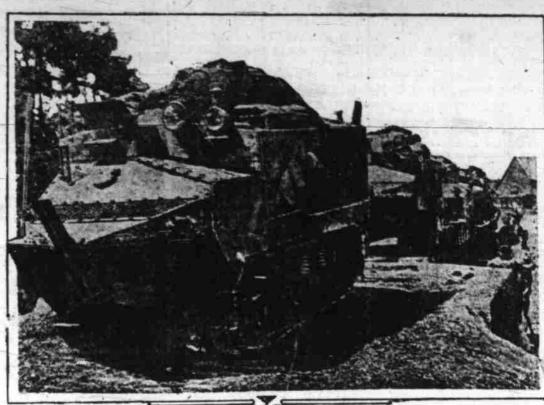
Great Britain. The announcement of Mr. Davis election today disclosed that he had arrived safely in Switzerland, where he is to head the American delegates at the Berne conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

Since he came to Washington seven rears ago as a member of Congress from the First West Virginia District, Mr. Davis has been an active figure in the Capitol. He was elected to succeed himself in the House, but hardly had begun his second term when President Wilson appointed him Solicitor General in August, 1913.

Mr. Davis is 45 years old. Beginning ife as a lawyer, in his home town of Clarksburg, W. Va., he became prominent in Democratic politics and served in the West Virginia Legislature before coming to Congress. While Solicitor General, Mr. Davis argued a number of important cases in the Supreme Court, including those involving constitutionality of the selective service act and the Adamson eight-hour law.

It was learned at the State Department that when the Berne conference is completed; Mr. Davis will return to the United States for consultation at the department before proceeding to London.

It is understood here that Mr. Page will leave shortly for the United States. In recent communications with the State Department, he has expressed a desire to leave as soon as possible and it is probable that Secretary Loughlin of the Embassy, will be charge d'affaires Hundred French Tanks Help Pinch Off St. Mihiel Salient



Cables from France tell how nearly 100 French tanks aided the Yanks in their assault against the southern side of the Huns' St. Mihiel salient... In this French official picture you see a fleet of these tanks starting out to attack enemy lines.

## DRIVE OF ALLIES STRENGTHENS THEIR GRIP ON ST. QUENTIN

Ground Gained Likely To Prove of Great Importance in Hitting Hindenburg Line

GERMANS SURRENDERED QUITE FREELY IN PLACES

Tanks Accompanied the Troops and Rendered Invaluable Service in Early Stages of Conflict; Enemy Utilizes. Planes of Huge Size

(By the Associated Press.) With the British Army in France,

Sept. 18. The British troops made a powerful attack against the German lines to the west and northwest of St. Quentin today and most important results were achieved. A deep advance into the enemy territory strengthened the already powerful grip the British have on St. Quentin, one of the most strongly fortified parts of the Hindenburg line.

.To the south the French co-operated in what is likely to prove an operation final action is taken. of vast portent with respect to the Hindenburg defensive position.

The zone involved in the British movement lay roughly between Holnon. on the south, and Gouzeaucourt. Within a few hours Peiziere, Templeux-Le-Gourard, Epchy, Ronssoy and Villert were behind the advance British force and bitter fighting was in progress at many other points in the forward zone. More than 3,000 prisoners have already been sent back to the cage.

The advance thus far recorded-in some places more than two milesmeans that the British have at numer ous points gained the crest of the ridge along which their old front line ran prior to the German offensive in March. and from their new positions were look ing down on the Hindenburg line in the valley to the east.

That hard fighting would be eucountered in this sector was a foregone conclusion. The main enemy opposition came from machine guns and artillery The counter-barrage which the Germans sent over in reply to the British hombardment was much more severe than the enemy had been able to put over in the recent fighting, and, as an additional new feature, the Germans maintained a heavy barrage over the back areas with high velocity guns, which he had concentrated for the pur-

The shelling of the back areas during an attack is to be expected, but a bar rage has seldom before been attempted and then without great success. German infantry surrendered quite freely in places. In fact, in the center of the attack where the Australians were working a considerable number of gray coats deliberately charged through the British barrage to give themselves up.

Today's operation cannot be considered as a major operation as compared with recent battles. The objectives sought, however, were important, both from the defensive and offensive stand-

The assault began at dawn. Unfor-tunately rain began to fall about two o'clock and when the British went over the top the ground was already slimy and hard to negotiate especially when the ridges were reached and the men had to charge up them. Tanks accompanied the troops and rendered inval-uable service in the early stages of the conflict, which waxed warm from the start.

The British preliminary bombardment was brief and was followed by the customary barrage for the protection of the advancing infantry. The Germans immediately replied with a vicious fire from large numbers of guns con-centrated behind the St. Quentin canal.

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MAIN PROVISIONS TAX BILL APPROVED TO GRADUATES OF Only Few Miner Provisions and Amendments To Be Consid-

ered By House FINAL VOTE EXPECTED NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY

Proposal Made To Tax Cotton \$3 a Bale, Tax On Child Labor Products Proposed

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 18 .- All of the principal tax provisions of the new war revenue bill were approved by the Number of New Type of House today almost as fast as two clerks working in relays could read them. With only a few minor provisions and amendments now to be considered, leaders believe a final vote will be reached Friday, with a possibility that it may come tomorrow.

After adopting within an hour the war excess profits provisions without change, the House passed important sections raising many millions of dollars without a word of objection or even discussion. Every amendment proposed either was rejected summarily or passed over so that the Ways and Means Committee can consider them before

which yield the greatest returns to come from the bill, provisions adopted today were taxes on estates, estimated to raise \$110,000,000; transportation \$187,000; 000; amusement admissions \$100,000, 000; excise taxes, including automobiles, jewelry, luxuries and semi-luxuries \$518,00,000; beverages \$1,137,000,000; tobacco \$341,000,000; capital stock \$70,-000,000 and the Federal automobile license provision \$72,000,000, and stamp taxes \$32,000,000.

The most important matters remaining to be disposed of are the proposal to tax cotton \$3 a bale and to impose a 5-cent tax on products of child labor. The cotton tax was formally proposed oday by Representative Moore of Penncylvania, and the amendment met with instant and spirited opposition. Leaders predicted tenight that the amendment would be rejected.

Child Labor Amendment. Representative Greene of Iowa gav notice that tomorrow he will offer his child labor amendment, with predictions general that it also would be re-

The business, or occupational, license tax of \$10 proved a riumbling block today because of confusion over its application, and it was determined to consider having the section redrafted to morrow. Representative Robbins of Pennsylvania said it would apply to ministers, authors, school teachers and the like, but Representatives Garner and Longworth of the Ways and Means Committee declared it could not apply to salaried persons but only to firms, such as law partners, advertising denta-

concerns and the like.

automobiles, ranging from \$5 to \$50 annually according to horsepower, was sharply attacked but finally approved. Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee said the proposed license tax virtually is a road tax, in view of the government appropriations for road work, Some members doubted that the tax would apply to used automobiles, but Representative Kitchin said that no matter how many times a machine changed hands, each owner would have to pay the Federal license

The proposed Federal license tax for

Tax on Bill Board. In suggesting the tax on bill board and similar advertising receipts, Representative Treadway said his amendment was designed to reach a proper revenue source now untouched. Representative Madden, of Illinois, opposing the amendment, said it would be a discrimination in favor of newspaper and magazine advertising. Representative Pordney, of Michigan, insisted the latter is taxed under the present law, but Representative Crisp, of Georgia, said the only levy that could be called a tax on news-

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## DANIELS SPEAKS NAVAL ACADEMY

Military Success Only Argument German Militarist Can Understand, Says Sect'y

TEUTON PROPOSALS DUE TO ALLIED VICTORIES

Germans Can Have Peace, He Declares, When They Are Ready To Accept The Terms Stated By President Wilson To Congress Last Jan-

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18.-Military uccess is the only argument German militarists can understand, Secretary Daniels declared here today, speaking at the pladuation exercises at the naval academy when 646 new ensigns received their commissions after an intensive ten-weeks course of study.

"The attention of the world in the past few days," Mr. Daniels said, "has been centered on four things: First, the victories of the Allied forces, culminating in Pershing's advance and capture of prisoners; second, the scream f the Kniser at Essen : third, Germany's offer of a treaty of peace with Belgium; fourth, Austria's suggestions of a conference of all the belligerent nations for the purpose of exchanging views. .

"These four incidents are not separated, but closely related. The last three were inspired by the first. If the allied forces had not won military vietories, no such remarkable speech as Wilhelm's made to the workers at Krupp's would have been delivered. The tender to Belgium would not have been made and the Austrian feeler for a talk fest would not have been put forth. Mr. Daniels said the German war

lords had never understood President Wilson's utterance until he declared last April for "force without stint or limit. The United States longs for peace, de

clared Mr. Daniels, and fights for peace, and American courage on land and sea wrote the first notes of the peace offensive. The President, Mr. Daniels concluded, would leave no stone unturned to secure a righteous peace, and the Germans can have peace when they are ready to accept the terms stated by the President to Congress last January.

"The answer of President Wilson to the Austrian note is direct and leaves nothing to be desired," declared the Secretary. "That answer sent consternation to those wanting a peace 'made in Germany" and a trumpet call to all who have highly resolved that the peace which the world needs can only come with the abandonment of conquest and the acceptance of the rights alike of the weak and the powerful.

"When the German ruler and people are ready to retire into their own territory and recognize that not a foot of land or a dollar of booty can be retained by conquest when that moment arrives they will accept the just and moderate terms of President Wilson approved by the allies."

**GERMAN TROOPS SENT** TO AID BULGARS, ARE ALSO PUT - TO FLIGHT

Washington, Sept. 18 .- German troops ent to the Macedonian front to aid the hard pressed Bulgarian forces have been put to flight along with the Bulgarians, says a Serbian official statement on teday's operations received tonight at the Serbian Legation.

Rev. Horace Guerrant Dead. Danville, Va., Sept. 18 .- Rev. Horace D. Guerrant, a well known member of the Virginia conference of the Methdist Episcopal church, South, died at his home here today aged 70 years. A regularly ordained minister, he located and had for years been engaged in secular business yet preaching on Sundays.

## FIX COTTON PRICE

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Tar Heel Congressman Review Status of Situation With Members of Committee

SHIPBUILDER ARRESTED FOR UNPAID BOARD BILL

A. M. Rea, of New Bern, Taker Position With Navy Depart ment; Herbert O. Mills, o Asheville, Assumes Dutie With Food Administration Tar Heels at Nation's Capita

News and Observer Bureau, 406 District National Bank Building By S. R. WINTERS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Sept. 18 .- That Pres dent Wilson will fix the price of racotton within the next two or three lays, was a forecast made tonight Representative Lee Robinson, who one of the big cotton farmers of Nor Carolina and who is conversant with Washington situation. He reviewed t status of the situation this afterno with Senator Ellison Smith of Sout Carolina and other members of th committee.

While Southern Senators are wiri their constituents that the matter is en tirely in the hands of the President an nobody knows what he will do, the will take you to "one side" and "confidentially" tell you that price-fixing is inevitable. The speculation in th New York exchange will be eliminated. The crop of 1918 is estimated to be

eleven million bales, while the needs of the allies and America for war purpose will approximate nine million bales. Thus only two million bales will be left for civilian uses, and this fact giving President Wilson and the admin istration worry. It is contemplated that the President will only name a price for government bought cotton, but the price of the other two million bales will inevitably be governed by

standard he names Spear Arrented. Spear Arrented.

Harry B. Spear, president of the West Coast Shipbuilding Company, and builder of ships at New Bern, N. C., was arrested in Washington today charged with defrauding the Washington-Hotel of \$740 due on a board bill. Ho was arrested on a warrant sworn s arrested on a warrant sworn out J. R. Simpson, house detective of the handsomely equipped Washington hostelry. He will be arraigned for

trial in police court tomorrow. Mr. Spear had returned from New Bern recently, where he went to inaugurate plans for constructing concrets ships and ferries. The firm is a prive corporation, but has been engaged by number of sea coast towns. Mr. Spe is president and general manager the company, which has an office in the District National Bank Building. The shipbuilder told the detectives th made the arrest that he had paid \$760 on an account of \$1,500 for board.

The confirmation of J. A. Hornaday as postmaster at Beaufort, N. C., is being withheld. Protests have been filed stating that he is a non-resident and an appeal is being made in behalf of W. L. Arringthon, a local candidate. Senators Simmons and Overman will likely interrupt the confirmation of Mr Hornaday in the Senate. Although he made the highest mark in the civil service examination, the followers of Mr. Arrington claim that he is entitled to recognition. The office of Represe tative Hood is a supporter of Mr. Ar-

rington. Not Excited Over Politics. A. M. Rea, of New Bern, arrived in Washington today to take a job in the

"The people of North Carolina are not getting excited over politics; the ing idea," said Hugh MacRao, of Wilmington, who was in Washington today upon the completion of the summer holiday in Western North Carolina. Mr. MacRae is recognized as a leader developmental and colonization work in the country. Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston has declared that he s pursning the one big statesmanlik idea of developing the millions of waste acres in the South.

E. W. Webb, a native of Morehead City, N. C., but who is a criminal law-yer in New York City, was a Washing-ton visitor today. Mr. Webb left the the law partnership of Phelps, East and Webb, has made a Webb, has made a reputation as a trial lawyer. Suggesting the shortage of man-power in New York City, he noted the fact that 50-year-old women were running elevators in the big metropo Mr. Webb came to see his brother, W. M. Webb, who is private secretary to Representative George Hood.

With Food Administration Herbert O. Miles, of Asheville, ar-rived in Washington today to connect with his duties as a member of the staff of executives governing the United States Food Administration. He will leave next week for Chicago on his first important assignment. Mr. Miles has declined an offer to become attached to the federal trade commission, pre-ferring the job with the Food Admin-istration. "I preferred to attach myself to that band of dynamic leads without title or salary, surrounding Mr Hoover, and who now are holding immense power and responsibility in di recting the procedure of businesses ru ning into billions of dollars yearly,

said the Asheville man today. President Woodrow Wilson today as knowledged, through Senator Lee S Overman, the gift of C. M. Gentry, a Albermarle, Stanly county, as an aid b

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