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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South
and Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, who has been mentioned as the Republican candidate for United States senator to succeed William Allen Smith, has been endorsed by the Michigan Democrats in conference and urged "to become our candidate, although he is not within our fold."

At the behest of President Wilson, the Postal-Cable Telegraph company has decided to permit its employees to form a union.

At a meeting of the mayor and council of the town of Berlin, Iowa, the name of the town was changed to Lincoln, and the postoffice department was notified.

"Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony; compromise can never be considered," Secretary of State Lansing declared at Schenectady, N. Y., in an address as honorary chancellor of Union college for 1918.

Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court martial at San Antonio upon 45 "conscientious objectors" who had refused to wear army uniforms. The sentence was reduced to 25 years each by Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, who reviewed the record. The "objectors" belong to the Mennonite faith.

Survivors of the American freighter Pinar del Rio, arriving at Norfolk, Va., from Manteo, N. C., say the German submarine which sank their vessels 110 miles northeast of Cape Henry, was accompanied by a large steamer which they believed to be a "mother ship." They also asserted that two sailing vessels were sent to the bottom immediately after the sinking of the Pinar del Rio.

The Florida state board of control, holding supervision of the state institutions higher learning, has discontinued the use of the German language in Florida colleges.

Washington.

Modifications of the recent freight rate increase order, announced by Director General McAdoo, provide that the plan by which intrastate rates shall be rescinded; that the minimum charge of \$15 a car shall not apply to local switching movements for to heavy articles such as brick, sand, lumber, ore and coal; and that the increase of 15 cents a hundred pounds on cotton is to apply to any quantity instead of only to car loads.

Two Norwegian steamships, the Vindegen and Henrik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine when about two hundred miles east of Cape Charles, Va. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to eighteen.

President Wilson has approved a nationwide compulsory work movement to supplement Provost Marshal General Crowder's "work or fight" regulation. In a letter addressed to Governor Harrington of Maryland, made public in Washington, the president endorsed adoption by other states of the Maryland compulsory work law under which the "work or fight" principle is made applicable to all men between the ages of 18 and 50.

An arrangement by which army officers may purchase their uniforms from the quartermaster department at cost has been announced by the war department. Heretofore officers have had to purchase their own clothing outside, and many complaints have been made that the dealers have taken advantage of this fact to raise prices beyond a reasonable level.

Members of the house ways and means committee have given expression to growing impatience over the fact that most of the witnesses appearing to discuss the new revenue legislation have come with pleas for exemption from war taxation.

That the war department will ask modification of the select service law so as to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five or forty-six is the forecast of well-informed congressional leaders.

In the crushing of Germanism in the United States the Koelnische Volks Zeitung sees a disaster in a measure balancing the Teutonic military success.

Under an agreement among all the states it is stated in Washington, it is understood that the military service laws of all the allied nations are to be made uniform.

To check further industrial congestion in the already overburdened east, the government has prescribed a district in which it will permit no increase in the volume of war orders nor in the number of plants handling them.

For the first time in more than thirty years the granaries of the Mormon churches are being swept clean. More than a quarter of a million bushels of wheat have been turned over to the food administrator from the Morman wheat storehouses in Utah.

RESERVES TO WIN THE BIG BATTLE

General Foch Says Offensive Is Necessary for Victory.

SURPRISE, MASS AND SPEED

Final Attack With These Characteristics, by Troops Carefully Prepared and Then Thrown in Without Regard to Losses.

London.—Battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive. This is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly journal, the Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

No Victory in Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, and planned with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver."

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack."

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Praying for a Miracle.

Thomas A. Mott, superintendent of the city schools at Seymour, tells the story of a little girl who had been taught to believe in miracles. One night, following a hard examination at school, she went to her room and before climbing into bed she offered her customary prayer. Her mother was standing near and was surprised when the girl prayed: "Please make Boston the capital of Maine." When the prayer was finished her mother asked her why she wanted Boston the capital of Maine.

"Well, mother," she replied, "I wrote it down on my examination paper that way this afternoon, and I want to have it correct."—Indianapolis News.

Belgian Queen Visits Hospital.

"There is never a day when the queen of Belgium does not visit the hospitals and comfort the wounded at the front. She encourages all ambitious among the soldiers and has organized a symphony orchestra for their entertainment." A cablegram says:

"Paul Glinisty, of the Petit Parisien, just visited a Belgian school at the front where 600 little war victims find refuge. These children have suffered greatly and everything is done to make them happy. The hours of work are arranged in accordance with their years. In the dormitories on each bed is hung a gas mask."

HARD FIGHTING IS STILL IN PROGRESS

SPIRITED AGGRESSIVE IS BEING
HOTLY PRESSED BY ITALIANS
AND THEIR ALLIES.

LOST GROUND IS REGAINED

Important Sectors Lost in Initial Conflict Wreathed From Enemy in Fast and Furious Fighting.

Not alone are the Italians and their British and French comrades-in-arms holding in check the Austrian forces along the greater part of the 100-mile battle front from the Adriatic sea, but they themselves have turned aggressors on some of the more important sectors, especially in the mountain regions.

Counter-attacks in the hill country on the north at several points have resulted in the occupation by the allies of ground won from them in the initial onslaught and the rectification of their lines, while a stiffening of the front along the Piave river has made impossible, for the time being, at least further forcing of the stream by the enemy.

Hard fighting still is in progress, however, with the Austrians bringing the strongest kind of pressure to bear against the allied armies on both northern and eastern parts of the battlefield in an endeavor to reach the plains.

The strokes of the enemy are particularly violent on the Montello plateau, the highest bit of ground along the middle reaches of the Piave, the capture of which would give him command of the roads leading through Treviso to Venice and a fairway westward through the province of Treviso. The Italians are inflicting heavy casualties on the troops of Emperor Charles which crossed the river at this point.

To the south from St. Andrea to Fossalata, respectively, the northern and southern flanks of the famous Zenson loop where last year the Austrians effected a crossing of the Piave, only later to be driven back to the river bank and are endeavoring to push them across the stream. The latest Austrian official communication records the gain of additional ground west of San Dona di Piave and the capture of the village of Capo Sile, on the eastern edge of the Lagoon region in the provinces of Venetia and about 20 miles from the city of Venice itself.

Between Chandelu and the Zenson loop where the Austrians crossed the Piave in Saturday's fighting, the Italians have driven them back to the river bank and are endeavoring to push them across the stream. The latest Austrian official communication records the gain of additional ground west of San Dona di Piave and the capture of the village of Capo Sile, on the eastern edge of the Lagoon region in the provinces of Venetia and about 20 miles from the city of Venice itself.

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EARLY EXTENSION DRAFT AGE LIMIT

RAPID EXHAUSTION OF MEN IN
CLASS 1 MAKES ACTION
IMPERATIVE.

PROPOSED AGE LIMIT 17 TO 45

Of 3,000,000 Wanted 2,000,000 Will Be Registrants, Remainder Volunteers and National Guards.

Washington.—Three million Americans will be under arms by next August 1 the senate military committee was told today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Extension of the age limits in the army draft will be necessary, General Crowder said, if the present rate of calls is continued. He estimated that all the men in class one would be exhausted soon after next January 1.

General Crowder said that 1,347,000 of the 2,428,000 men placed in class one already have been called to the colors. He estimated that some 400,000 additional men for the first class will be secured from the men registered last June 5 and that another 200,000 will be added by the classification of men in the re-examination of the questionnaires now being made.

Regulation from the draft to complete the 3,000,000 by August 1, General Crowder said, have been made. Of these, 2,000,000 will be draft registrants and the others volunteers and national guardsmen.

"Everybody thinks there will be heavy calls during the first six months of 1919," was a significant statement made by General Crowder.

General Crowder approved the general principle of the bill introduced by Senator France, extending the registration ages from 18 to 45 years, thereby providing additional men for military and industrial service. He did not approve of the age limits fixed in the bill.

After outlining the plans of the war department for additions, General Crowder said that at the present rate class one will be exhausted by the end of the present year and that unless the age limits are extended and another registration held, it will be necessary early next year to call men in class two and probably soon thereafter in class three.

Final figures of classification of the first registration totaling 8,689,447, were given. The registrants were shown to have been divided as follows: Class one, 2,428,729; class two, 509,666; class three, 427,870; class four, 3,483,326; class five, 1,839,856.

General Crowder submitted figures showing the progress of the draft this year. A total of 1,347,512 men, all from class one, will have been called by the end of July, divided by months as follows: January 23,258; February 83,779; March 132,484; April 174,377; May 360,230; June 233,254; July 290,000.

BEGINNING AUSTRIAN DRIVE
ALONG 75 TO 100 MILE FRONT

The long awaited Austrian offensive against the Italians has begun. On the Italian front, for a distance of from 75 to 100 miles, Austrian troops and heavy artillery are endeavoring to break down the resistance of the Italians, who are aided by French and British forces.

The Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, announced in the chamber of deputies that the Italian troops were everywhere "resisting magnificently."

The last great Austro-German offensive, begun in October, 1917, rolled back General Cadorna's line from the Isonzo front and along the Venetian plain. More than a million enemy troops participated in this operation, and it was not for many weeks that the Italians were able to stay the advance. About the middle of November the lull battle began along a ninety-mile front in northern Italy and French and British troops were hurried to reinforce the shaken Italian army.

LARGE NUMBER WANTED WITH
GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Washington.—A call for 16,630 draft registrants of grammar school education and qualified for general military service has been made on the various states. The men, of whom 1261 are to be negroes will be sent to schools and colleges for training.

The entrainment date was set for July 1, but the call will be held open for volunteers until July 21. If at that date enough are not obtained, boards authorized to draft remainder.

TWO MORE SHIPS
SUNK BY U-BOATS

Washington.—Germany's sea wolves have sunk two more neutral vessels in American waters. The latest victims of the raiders which first made their appearance off the Atlantic coast some three weeks ago are the sailing ship Kringsjasa and the bark Samoa, both Norwegian. The crew of the former has been picked up by an American warship, which is bringing them to an Atlantic port, and that of the latter was landed at Norfolk.

DRASTIC CHANGES MADE IN DRAFT LAW

BY NEW REGULATIONS ANTE-
WAR MARRIAGES NO CLAIM
FOR EXEMPTION.

REVISED DEPENDENCY CLAIMS

Claims for Dependency Allowed for Children Born or Unborn Before June 9, 1918.

Washington.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918.

Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

Following is an order sent to all state draft executives:

"Please promulgate at once to local boards the following important amendment to the selective service regulations:

"Rule 5, Section 72, SSR, is amended to read as follows:

"Rule 5A. The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification."

"B. If a registrant who has attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to wit, May 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which case a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2."

"C. If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 15, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which case a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2."

"D. Nothing contained in this amendment to Rule 5 shall be construed as requiring the transfer to Class 2 of any registrant who has been finally classified in Class 1 on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 15, 1917, was made with the primary view of evading military service."

IS AMIENS WITH CHANNEL
COAST THE OBJECTIVE?

The impression is rapidly strengthening that the stage is almost set for renewal of the German main thrust at the British around Amiens with the channel coast as the objective.

Belief has never wavered among the majority of officers here that the real purpose of the German general staff has been from the first to cut the allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the channel; that, arrived at that goal, massed attacks would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British army while a strong defense was maintained against the French to the south. The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed feints designed to weaken the Amiens front before the final effort should be made there.

O'BRIEN THE TOUGHEST
AMERICAN AIRMAN

San Antonio, Tex. — Lieut. Pat O'Brien, British royal flying corps, who survived a battle with four German airplanes, was taken prisoner, leaped from a moving train, wandered more than two months through enemy territory and who finally reached Holland, is suffering a broken nose, cauliflower ears, which resulted when he took liberties with a student training type of airplane at Kelly field.

SERIOUS COAL SHORTAGE
EXPECTED NEXT WINTER

St. Paul, Minn.—The coal shortage probably will be more keenly felt this winter than last, according to representatives of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, who are attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Discussion of the coal situation arose after a resolution requesting the federation to lend its efforts to obtain coal for the New England district had been adopted.

MODIFY FREIGHT SCHEDULE RATES

APPLICATION OF RATES ON
STATE AND INTERSTATE
FREIGHT UNCHANGED.

PRESENT RATES TO REMAIN

This Order Radically Modifies General Order No. 28, Increasing Rates in North Carolina.

Raleigh.—Confirming the understanding reached between the corporation commission and the national administration of railroads in Washington last week, that there would be such amendment of the general order providing for increase in freight rates before the same became effective on June 25, that the present basis of intrastate freight rates would be continued, and that the general increase of 25 per cent would be added to this basis, the corporation commission received the following cablegram from B. L. Winchell, regional director of transportation, Atlanta, today:

"Am just in receipt of telegram advising director general will modify general order No. 28 to provide that increases in freight rates as named therein on both classes and commodities shall apply to the rates in effect on May 25, on state and interstate traffic, respectively, leaving the application of rates as to state or interstate traffic as at present. Both state and interstate class rates will continue to be governed by same classifications, exceptions and minimum weights applicable on May 25. And the minimum carload charge will not apply on brick, cement, coal, coke, logs, sand, gravel and on stone, broken, crushed or ground."

Stamp Drive on in Guilford.

Greensboro.—The campaign in Guilford to sell war stamps is on. Thomas R. Pount is chairman of the committee for Guilford county, and he has enlisted some of the best workers in the county with him for the big drive.

The county has been divided into units, using the school district as the basic unit, and the amount that each unit should subscribe has been apportioned. Greensboro itself must buy \$346,016 if it is to do its part.

Chas. H. McKnight, chairman of the merchants' committee, has called a meeting for the merchants of Greensboro at the chamber of commerce to make plans to co-operate with the other organizations of the county to sell war savings stamps. Several prominent speakers will be present.

Date For Fall Fair Chosen.

Raleigh.—October 14, 15, 16 and 17 have been selected as the dates for the annual Fair of the Carolinas, which gave its first showing at the Fair grounds last year under that name. It also has been decided by the fair directors to join with the Mecklenburg Poultry association in the chicken show next fall. It is believed that by taking this course both the fair and the poultry association will be benefited, and that one of the largest poultry shows ever held in this section can be arranged.

B. Y. P. U. Convention Has Adjourned.

Winston-Salem.—The state B. Y. P. U. convention, which has been in session here several days, adjourned after electing officers for the new year and awarding banners of the junior and senior unions making the best report of last year's activities. Reports of committees were also made at the session, and the convention closed with a conservation service conducted by Rev. J. C. Owen, of the home mission board, working among the mountain schools as evangelist.

Durham, Asheville, Rockingham and several other towns in the state, have extended invitations to the convention to meet with their unions next year.

No Longer Berlin, Now Pershing.

Washington.—The little town of New Berlin, 19 miles from Wilmington, no longer exists so far as the railroad company serving it and the inhabitants thereof are concerned and no longer are these same inhabitants ashamed to look others in the face and advise of their home address for they are now citizens of "Pershing"—and proud of it. While the town is still designated by the postal authorities as "New Berlin," agitation is already under way looking toward making the change of name universal.

Meeting of N. C. Bar Association.

Wilmington.—Secretary Thomas W. Davis has announced the complete program for the twentieth annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar association, which will convene in the Oceanic hotel at Wrightsville Beach and will be in session through Thursday morning.

As announced several weeks ago one of the notable features of the convention will be an address by M. Frederick Allain of Paris, counselor to the French high commission in the United States.