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SCHOOL OPEN FOR

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE.

MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many Books-Secretary Wilson Explains General Mobilization of Labor for War Industries.

from Committee on Public Information.) Washington.-Returning federal soldes, sailors and marines are being melved now for vocational instrucgon and rehabilitation at Hospital fraining School, General Hospital No. the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is outfitted to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation felds and an extensive acreage in gar-

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the reeducation of the blind, has announced the appointment of O. H. Burritt of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind as the educational director of this army hospital training school, with Miss Jenny A. Tumer, former designer for the Massachusetts commission for the blind, as a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner has been working with the returned wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas will be discharged from the hospital after they have been taught a practial self-supporting trade, have been put in good physical condition, and taught to read standard printing in raised type. The men will be sent to their own home communities and placed in the trades for which they have been trained. Red Cross work-

es will watch after their welfare. Co-operating with the army medical department, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is now making a national sirvey of industries open to blinded sidiers. Instructions will be made to conform with preparations for these industries. The federal board for westional education is arranging a plan for the economic and social supervision of all wounded and maimed

The war service committee of the American Library association reports that 435,000 books were shipped to American soldiers in France up to July 1. The books went in tonnage space granted at the request of General Pershing on the decks of transports, where they were used by the men on the voyage and unpacked for use in France; in naval vessels for naval bases abroad; and in Red Cross tonnage for the hospitals in France and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books have been supplied by the American Library association to the camps and stations in the United States and overseas. Approximately 500,000 of these hooks were purchased, others having ome as gifts from the American people through the public libraries of the country. Nearly 40 library buildings have been erected, and 600 camps in America, alone, have received collections of books.

Two hundred librarians, including leaders in their profession in this county, are giving their time to library war service. Most of these are serving as camp librarians, assistants, and organizers in the field; others are in dispatch offices for the shipment of books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in the army quartermaster general's office, including the repair of clothing and shoes, where possible, have cut down the issue of new clothing and shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some

The plants where the mending is done are run in connection with forts and camps by the camp quartermaster. When a soldier tears or rips a garment he turns it in to his supply officer. When the soles of his shoes wear out or the heel runs down, the shoes go back to the same officer. These garments and shoes are taken to the repair shops managed by the conseration and reclamation officer. When replied and put in order they are relittled to the original owner if posable, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other sol-

repairing the garments of sollers and in the laundries at camps d cantonments. Preference in this Noyment is given the wives, sisters, Weekly bundle of laundry in which bumber of articles is not limited.

Do not waste ice, says the United states food administration. Do not use Mer, tea, and other drinks.

There is "o be no curtailment on Meserve food and in administering stout boots to preserve health." and every reasonable effort le be made to see that families are Villed with their legitimate needs.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, Secretary of Labor Wilson makes recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work.

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future.

"Experts tell us it takes from six to ten workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

The war department has established five central officers' training camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. Infantry train-Petersburg, Va.: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and machine gun at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be four months at the infantry and machine-gun schools and three months at the field artillery school. The schools are open to qualified enlisted men in all branches of the service except coast artillery, signal corps and labor units. The number of civilians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be between twenty years, eight months and forty years; citizens of the United States, and not born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and phy- Franco-American advance. sical qualifications required of an ofa high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, be of good moral character, and have the required physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifications, candidates for the field artillery must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, and plane geometry. Trained civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and architectural engineers are desired. Civilian applicants will be certified by the army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence of the

A children's recreation drive is on to continue during July and August, under the auspices of the children's bureau, department of labor, and the woman's committee of the council of national defense. It will culminate in "patriotic play week," September 1-7, in which the work of 11,000,000 women in organizing recreation in 10,000 communities will come to an

"To be strong for victory the nation must let her children play," said Charles Frederick Weller, associate secretary of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America. No time nor money can be spared from war-winning activities, but the winning of the war depends on man power, and man power cannot be sustained in any nation without health and wholesomeness in the children.

Far worse than exhausting America's financial capital would be the exhaustion of child life, which is manpower capital.

"England and France began as the United States has been tempted to begin-by letting the children pay too heavily for the war in child labor, increased delinquency, overtaxed nerves, weakened bodies, and premature deaths, but England and France turned to lift war burdens from the children Hundreds of women are being emissing them a change our boys and is urgent need to give our boys and ployed by the war department in the girls an American square deal—their safety valve of play."

Maothers of men in the service. By lators of Spanish are in demand at the service in the service fice department, announces that trans- have already earned a great reputalators of Spanish are in demand at the service. By lators of Spanish are in demand at the service where the service is entitled New York and other port cities. These they clean up the territory they move the weekly weekly the service is a good as the positions are open to women who can translate accurately and quickly.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in charge luxury to serve with salads, and home economics of the woman's of the department of food production and sea foods and do not put committee, council of defense, gives the than is necessary in glasses of this advice to farmerettes: "Watch Franco-American advance continues there the south and to the use of the as a necessity, but it keep up with a good job. The condibuild be used carefully in localities tion of the spinal column depends backward movement to the north of the spinal column depends backward movement depends by the spinal column tion of the spinal column depends backward in the spinal column depend

stitue for use in binder twine.

AND WEST FLANKS

GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE IFFORTS TO SQUEEZE OUT OF POCKET.

There Are Strong Indications That German Defeat May Result in Disastrous Rout.

The German high command apparently is making desperate efforts to hold open the base of the salient between Soissons and Rheims until troops far down the center of the great pocket toward the Marne can be withdrawn. With French and American troops hammering away from the east, and French, British and Italian forces battering at the west flank of the German position, it was still far from certain that the enemy would be able to get his force out of the southern end of the salient with-

Already great numbers of prisoners and guns have been taken by the American and allied forces. The only estimate from official sources covering the aggregate captures by French, American and Italian troops during the first two days of the counter-offensive, gave 20,000 as the probable total. There are indications that the number captured on Sunday night might be ing camps are located at Camp Lee, greater, although enemy withdrawal from the Marne and Chateau-Thierry sectors probably accounted in some part for the swiftness of the advances made during that day.

> The situation on the flanks of the salient was not so clear, although it was plain that on both sides the effort to pinch the enemy retirement was making progress. Heavy artillery fire and airplane bombs are raining over all his communication lines in the center of the salient over which the retiring divisions must make their escape.

Apparanetly, the enemy is fighting hard to hold his position around Oulchy-Le-Chateau, where a railway line from Fismes, probably his chief advance base and located at the approximate center of the base line of the salient, between Soissons and Rheims has permitted him to assemble considerable forces to resist the

Should the counter-attack succeed ficer. Civilians must be graduates of in forcing this position or breaking through either to the north or south of Oulchy, however, it is indicated that the German defeat might be turned into a disastrous rout.

GERMAN CONTROL OF THE METAL INDUSTRY CUT OUT

Washington-German control of the metal industry in America has been wiped out by Alien Property Custodian Palmer in the seizure of several of the largest metal concerns in the United States with ramifications into South

America, Mexico and Canada. Mr. Palmer announced that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein & Co., Inc., of New York City, with assets of more than \$9,000,000 and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., also of New York City, with asets of

unwards of \$5,000,000. In addition the custodian has seized the enemy-owned interest in the American Metals Co., controlling some 16 companies in this country and Stallforth & Co., of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

It was revealed that the Beer, Sondheimer and Vogelstein companies were closely affiliated with the German Metal Gesselschaft, which, for some years, has dominated the entire metal market of the world, and that they, with the American Metals Co., controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this coun-

These two companies are believed by Mr. Garvan to have supplied Germany with vast quantities of copper, zinc and other necessary war materials after the war began.

MANY COMPLIMENTS ARE PAID AMERICAN TROOPS

London. — Many compliments have been showered on the Americans by British liason officers, and reports across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive."

ENEMY CONTINUES BACKWARD MOVEMENT UNDER PRESSURE

your feet. Don't ignore footwear. You on the line on the south and to the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosewest. The Germans gave more reserve food and state food and stat cans on the front north of the Marne since daylight. In the region of Sois- gallantry. I am deeply grieved that their relatives. No call for fighting Paper thread is a Denmark war sub sons another town was captured by his service should have come to this men will be made upon class 2 men the Americans.

COMPLETE VICTORY ARMOURED CRUISER ENEMY LOSS MORE SEEMS IN SIGHT

WITH STUBBORN PERSISTENCE ALLIED TROOPS CONTINE TO PRESS ENEMY BACK.

Americans and French Penetrate Enemy Lines, at Some Points to Depth of Three Miles.

Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germanns are steadily giving ground, though stoubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Cateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the vilage of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Oureq valley, the French are making good progress.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those southwest of Rheims and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood and the Ardre valley and near St. Euphraise. Aviators continue to leand assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Perishing's men, the Aborginies taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Orleans, Mass .- An enemy submarset a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow numbering 41 attack. and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shellfire

but only one seriously. The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the holding forth. German gunners permitted the escape of the crews. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coastguard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of hte U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand.

1,200,000 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS SENT OVER

Washngton. The high water mark of the German offensive movement in reaching London from their two sec- France has been reached and the ini- ber of machine guns, in an operation fight, the semi-official Havras News slaughter by the jury, but has not yet tors praise their fighting ability, dis- tiative now is passing to the allied in the Bailleul sector, according to cipline and adaptability. One staff and American armies, General March, the official report from Field Marshal The postal censorship board, post of- officer reported: "The Americans chief of staff, told members of the sen- Haig's headquarters. Austrian troops the initiative on the western front.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Washington.-Upon learning that German aviators had confirmed the Bay: "Am greatly distressed that the a# 5

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SUNK OFF COAST

TOLL OF LIVES TAKEN, IF ANY, BERMANS ATTACKING VICIOUSLY HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED.

GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN DEFINITE CAVEE OF LOSS BATTLE STUBBORN CONTEST BENEFITS ARE STATE WIDE

Coast Which Indicates Sinking by Torpedo.

New York.—German submarines appear to have renewed operations off the German troops in the offensive up the American coast. The United to the present are estimated to num-States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk not far from the entrance ed in London from the battle front of New York harbor. Circumstantial in France. reports reaching here indicate that she was torpedoed.

attacked, one being described as a small ones on isolated sectors and coastwise passenger ship.

Whether there had been a toll of lives taken on the San Diego was not known up to a late hour. No more than 335 had been accounted for out through Champagne, the French reof a crew of 1,144 men aboord the port that they everywhere are hold-Thirty-two men, a lieutenant, an en- expenditure of shells by the Germans. sign and 30 sailors, were landed in

lifeboats on the Long Island shore. Survivors were reported to have

The San Diego was sunk at 11:30 . m., about ten miles southeast of Island shore about 50 miles east of the entrance to New York harbor and on the main highway of trans-Atlantic ships bound in and out of the port.

Although the navy department announced that the cause of the loss of the San Diego had not been determined, information received from relithat submarines had been operatina off the coast and that she had been torpedoed. There were rumors that the cruiser had been in collision, also that she had struck a mine, but reon the Long Island shore bore out the indications that a German submarine had been responsible.

Washington.-(Later.)-The navy department has received information that two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego.

AMERICANS FOIL COUNTER ATTACK BY GERMANS

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have thrown large reinforcements into the new battle line between Soissons and the region of Chaine attacked a tow off the eastermost teau-Thierry, they nowhere thus far point of Cape Cod, sank three barges, | have been able to stem the tide of the onslaughts the American and French troops are making against them.

Friday saw the Americans and French batter their way further eastfrom the Chatham aviation station, ward into the deep triangular salient which circled over the U-boat causing which has Soissons, Rheims and Chaher to submerge, for only a moment, teau-Thierry as its points, and successfully withstand a terrific counter

The gains of Friday were carried to their greatest depth in the center in lifeboats. Several were wounded, of the 25-mile line and on the southern flank northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where the Americans are

GERMANS BRING UP THEIR RESERVES; BATTLE FIERCER

With the French Armies in France. -The battle along the front of the Franco-American counter offensive between the Aisne and Marne rivers is becoming fiercer. The Germans are der the long range gun bombardment. bringing up reserves.

Hoover Arrives Safe in Great Britain. London.-Herbert C. Hoover, American food controller, arrived at a port from America.

SCOTTISH TROOPS CAPTURE PRISONERS AND VILLAGE

London.-Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, together with more than 300 prisoners and a num- dent, has been kiled in an airplane Smyre, has been found guilty of manate military committee. Later he an- advanced to a short distance south of nounced that American troop ship- Meteren and took 80 prisoners and 10 ments had now exceeded 1,200,000 machine guns and a large quantity of men, insuring the man power to hold other munitions of war, the report

NO IMMEDIATE NEED FOR **NERVOUS UNITS IN CLASS TWO**

Washington.-With the calls for increasingly large numbers of draft registrants to fill up training camps velt, President Wilson sent this mes- and the first quotas of the nasage to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster | tional army, there is much speculation throughout the country as to how serving his country and died with fine anxiety on the part of these men or In 1919, in all probability.

THAN 100,000 MEN

BUT EFFORTS PRODUCTIVE OF SMALL RESULTS.

Submarine Had Been Operating Off In No Instance Have the Americans Been Forced to Withdraw-Germans Bring Up Fresh Troops.

> London.—Casualties sustained by ber 100,000, according to news receiv-

Although the Germans still are attacking the alied lines viciously on There were also reports though not | both sides of the Rheims salient, what confirmed, that other ships had been gains they are making continue to be seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne anad immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the cathedral city warship of which some 300 reached ing the enemy and keeping their line New York on a tank steamship, intact notwithstanding the prodigious Everywhere the battles are being

stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been combeen picked up by other ships, however, and to be on their way to New after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties ontheinvae d.sr casualties on the invaders.

The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. On the contrary Fire Island, which is off the Long near Fossoy, near the bend of the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvemnets in their positions. Like their French comrades in arms, the Americans also have been engaged in violent fighting with the enemy.

Daily it becomes increasingly apparent that the strategy of the German able sources in the afternoon indicate | high command in the present battle | Agricultural and Engineering College, has foremost in its consdieration the blotting out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun to reach the railroad running for the purpose of teaching home ecoports current where survivors landed from Rheims to Epernay and force nomics are the Slater Industrial and the evacuation of Rheims.

It is reported that French reserves have entered the fighting line along the Marne and that to the north of LaChappelle-Monthodon they have recaptured lost territory. The Germans also, as was expected, have brought up fresh forces in an endeavor to push forward their project in this region.

On the British front in northern France and Flanders the Germans are keeping up violent bombardments on various sectors, using both gas and high explosive shells. Gas has been used extensively on the Villers-Bre- schools, Wilmington graded schools tonneux sector, where the British for several days past have been delivering successful patrol attacks.

In Albania the French and Italian troops continue to make progress against the Austrians, and in the Italian sector, up in the mountains, repeated Austrian attacks have been repulsed by the Italians.

RESULT OF GERMAN DRIVE MUCH IN ALLIES' FAVOR

Washington.-The initial failure of the new German offensive, so carefully and formidably prepared, is characteristic of a new phase of the war, said M. Edouard de Billy, deputy than usual this season. It is a very French high commissioner to the Uni- small spider, so called for want of ted States, in discussing the results a beter name, and attacks the leaves of the first two days of fighting east | and squares. and west of Rheims.

The success of the Franco-American co-operation, M. de Billy said, already has been demonstrated and he added that the allies can wait for the future with the same confidence shown by the population of Paris un-"The result of the first two days' fighting is, on half of the front, decidedly in our favor," said M. de Billy. "Over the rest of the front, the enemy succeeded in gaining at most four miles at the price of heavy losses.

LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT IS KILLED IN ACTION

Paris.-Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former presi- over, Garland Bolick and Lloyd into the enemy lines.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two ach of Smyre were sent to State enemy airplanes about 10 miles in- Chemist W. A. Withers at Raleigh for side the German lines in the Chateau analysis, which was found to contain Thierry sector. He started out with \$8 per cent menthos (wood alcohol). a patrol of 13 American machines.

GENERAL GOURAUD IS THE HERO OF THE DARDANELLES

With the French Forces in France. -General Gouraud, the hero of the Dardanelles, was the French com- year and now she has furnished the Champagne. It was he who, to the Elon College are rejoiced thus to serve the host of Germans to a standstill. dom. The Elon faculty identifies re-This was done with only comparative. ligion and patriotitsm in this war, and ly insignificant losses among his own in this thought they have the united men in consequence of his admirable support of the board of trustees. defensive preparations.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION AVAIL-ABLE IF STATE CONTRIB-UTES LIKE AMOUNT.

In the Distribution of This Fund a Wide Range of Counties

Are Interested.

Washington. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has announced that North Carolina's apportionment for the fiscal year of 1918-19 under the Smith-Hughes act for the promotion of vocational education was \$51,191.24. The stipulations governing the distribution of the federal funds specify that this amount must be matched by a State appropriation of equal size. Thus North Carolina will have available for investment in vocational training a sum of \$102,382.48.

The distribution for North Carolina follows:

Agricultural, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors \$28,-690.82; trade, home economic and industry for salaries of teachers, \$5,-647.73; teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training, \$16,852.69.

The educational institutions of North Carolina sharing in the allotment of federal funds are: Lowe's Grove Farm Life School, Newton, R. F. D.; Craven County Farm Life School, Vanceboro; Sand Hill Farm Life School, Vass; Red Oak Farm Life School, Rocky Mount, R. F. D.; Rich Square Farm Life School, Rich Square; Cary Farm Life School, Cary; Rock Ridge Farm Life School, R. F. D. No. 2. These funds are designated for the purpose of promoting agricul-

tural training. The institutions to receive appropriations for teacher training are the of West Raleigh, and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro.

Schools sharing in the distribution Normal School (colored) of Winston-Salem, and the State Normal and Industrial College of Greensboro.

Schools designated under the class-i fication of vocational institutions are the Winston-Salem High School and the Cary Farm Life School of Wake

Trades and industries will receive an impetus by the distribution of funds to the following Tar Heel schools:

Roanoke Rapids graded school of Roanoke Rapids; Weldon graded and East Lumberton High School.

Ravages of Red Spider.

Raleigh.—Complaints of the ravages of the Red Spider in the cotton fields of North Carolina are coming in from various sections of the State. Fine cotton plants, some entirely destroyed by the pests, were brought into the State Agricultural department by farmers from the Bayleaf section in north Wake. The farmers who brought them, stated that the spiders are giving the farmers not a little

concern. The United States and the State Agricultural Departments are studying this pest which seems to be worse

Recent N. C. Casualties.

Raleigh.—The following is a list of recent casualties among North Carolina troops as shown by latest reports: Killed in action-Private A. J. Huggins, Ennice; H. K. Burtner, Greens-

Spratt, Belmont, and James B. Chapman, Taylorsville, Severely wounded-Private Wm. A. Elkins, Fayetteville.

Died of wounds-Privates G. K.

Liquor Case at Lenoir. Newton.-Frank Keever, of this

place, charged with selling poisonous liquors last February causing the death of two young men from Conbeen sentenced. After the death of Smyre and Bolick some of the liquid sold these young men and the stom-

Elon "Over the Top."

Elon College.—Elon College now has 400 of her sons with the colors. Hen enrollment five years ago was by the board of trustees fixed at 400 a mander who barred the advance of nation with a number equal to her the German crown prince in the annual enrollment. The authorities of east of Rheims, in one day brought | the cause of righteousness and free-