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SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

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 soldiers, sailors and marines are being received now for vocational instruction and rehabilitation at Hospital Training School, General Hospital No. 1, the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is outfitted to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation grounds and an extensive acreage in gardens.

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the re-education 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. Turner, 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 practical 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 workers will watch after their welfare.

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

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 books were purchased, others having come 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 country, are giving their time to library 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 instances.

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 conservation and reclamation officer. When repaired and put in order they are returned to the original owner if possible, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other soldier.

Hundreds of women are being employed by the war department in the work of repairing the garments of soldiers and in the laundries at camps and cantonments. Preference in this employment is given the wives, sisters, and mothers of men in the service. By paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled to a weekly bundle of laundry in which the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste tea, says the United States food administration. Do not use a luxury to serve with salads, soups, and sea foods and do not put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks. There is no need of a curtainless bed, but it should be used carefully in localities where a shortage is indicated. It is considered a necessity when used to preserve food and in administering comfort and every reasonable effort will be made to see that families are supplied with their legitimate needs.

BATTLES ON EAST AND WEST FLANKS

GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO SQUEEZE OUT OF POCKET.

GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS

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 without terrific losses.

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 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.

Apparently, 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 Franco-American advance.

Should the counter-attack succeed 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 assets of upwards 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 Staforth & 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 Gesellschaft, 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 country.

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 liaison officers, and reports reaching London from their two sectors praise their fighting ability, discipline and adaptability. One staff officer reported: "The Americans have already earned a great reputation for the thoroughness with which they clean up the territory they move across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive."

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Washington.—Upon learning that German aviators had confirmed the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, President Wilson sent this message to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay: "Am greatly distressed that the news of your son's death is confirmed. I had hoped for other news. He died serving his country and died with fine gallantry. I am deeply grieved that his service should have come to this tragic end."

COMPLETE VICTORY SEEMS IN SIGHT

WITH STUBBORN PERSISTENCE ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUE TO PRESS ENEMY BACK.

GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN

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 Germans are steadily giving ground, though stubborn 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 village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

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 Ouse valley, the French are making good progress. The entire southern bank of the Marne has 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. Euphrasie. Aviators continue to lead assistance to the troops of General Poch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the Aborigines taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Orleans, Mass.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod, sank three barges, set 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 from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge, for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shellfire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the 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 the 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

Washington. The high water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached and the initiative now is passing to the allied and American armies. General March, chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee. Later he announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the western front.

ENEMY CONTINUES BACKWARD MOVEMENT UNDER PRESSURE

With the American Army.—The Franco-American advance continues on the line on the south and to the west.—The Germans gave more ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry. Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne since daylight. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

ARMoured CRUISER SUNK OFF COAST

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

DEFINITE CAUSE OF LOSS

Submarine Had Been Operating Off Coast Which Indicates Sinking by Torpedo.

New York.—German submarines appear to have renewed operations off the American coast. The United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk not far from the entrance of New York harbor. Circumstantial reports reaching here indicate that she was torpedoed.

There were also reports though not confirmed, that other ships had been attacked, one being described as a 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 of a crew of 1,144 men aboard the warship of which some 300 reached New York on a tank steamship. Thirty-two men, a lieutenant, an ensign and 30 sailors, were landed in lifeboats on the Long Island shore.

Survivors were reported to have been picked up by other ships, however, and to be on their way to New York.

The San Diego was sunk at 11:30 a. m., about ten miles southeast of Fire Island, which is off the Long 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 reliable sources in the afternoon indicate that submarines had been operating 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 reports current where survivors landed on the Long Island shore bore out the indications that a German submarine had been responsible.

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 Chateau-Thierry, they nowhere thus far 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 eastward into the deep triangular salient which has Soissons, Rheims and Chateau-Thierry as its points, and successfully withstand a terrific counter attack.

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 bringing up reserves.

SCOTTISH TROOPS CAPTURE PRISONERS AND VILLAGE

London.—Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, together with more than 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns, in an operation in the Bailleul sector, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters. Austrian troops advanced to a short distance south of Meteren and took 80 prisoners and 10 machine guns and a large quantity of other munitions of war, the report adds.

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 and the first quotas of the national army, there is much speculation throughout the country as to how soon class 2 men will be called for service. There need be no immediate anxiety on the part of these men or their relatives. No call for fighting men will be made upon class 2 men in 1919, in all probability.

ENEMY LOSS MORE THAN 100,000 MEN

GERMANS ATTACKING VICIOUSLY BUT EFFORTS PRODUCTIVE OF SMALL RESULTS.

BATTLE STUBBORN CONTEST

In No Instance Have the Americans Been Forced to Withdraw—Germans Bring Up Fresh Troops.

London.—Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000, according to news received in London from the battle front in France.

Although the Germans still are attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient, what gains they are making continue to be small ones on isolated sectors and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the cathedral city through Champagne, the French report that they everywhere are holding the enemy and keeping their line intact notwithstanding the prodigious expenditure of shells by the Germans.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders.

The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. On the contrary near Fossey, near the bend of the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements 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 high command in the present battle has foremost in its consideration the blotting out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun to reach the railroad running from Rheims to Epernay and force the evacuation of Rheims.

It is reported that French reserves have entered the fighting line along the Marne and that to the north of LaChapelle-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-Bretonneux 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 French high commissioner to the United States, in discussing the results of the first two days of fighting east 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 under the long range gun bombardment.

"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."

NORTH CAROLINA TO GET 51,101.24

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION AVAILABLE IF STATE CONTRIBUTES LIKE AMOUNT.

BENEFITS ARE STATE WIDE

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 \$51,101.24. 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, \$18,852.69.

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; Sand 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 agricultural training.

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

Schools sharing in the distribution for the purpose of teaching home economics are the Slater Industrial and Normal School (colored) of Winston-Salem, and the State Normal and Industrial College of Greensboro.

Schools designated under the classification of vocational institutions are the Winston-Salem High School and the Cary Farm Life School of Wake county.

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 schools, Wilmington graded schools 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 than usual this season. It is a very small spider, so called for want of a better name, and attacks the leaves and squares.

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. Higgins, Ennice; H. K. Burnett, Greensboro.

Died of wounds—Privates G. K. Spratt, Belmont, and James B. Chapman, Taylorsville.

Severely wounded—Private Wm. A. Elkins, Fayetteville.

Liquor Case at Lenoir.

Newton.—Frank Kever, of this place, charged with selling poisonous liquors last February causing the death of two young men from Conover, Garland Bolick and Lloyd Smyre, has been found guilty of manslaughter by the jury, but has not yet been sentenced. After the death of Smyre and Bolick some of the liquid sold these young men and the stomach of Smyre were sent to State Chemist W. A. Withers at Raleigh for analysis, which was found to contain 88 per cent menthos (wood alcohol).

ELON "OVER THE TOP"

Elon College.—Elon College now has 400 of her sons with the colors. Her enrollment five years ago was by the board of trustees fixed at 400 a year and now she has furnished the nation with a number equal to her annual enrollment. The authorities of Elon College are rejoiced thus to serve the cause of righteousness and freedom. The Elon faculty identifies religion and patriotism in this war, and in this thought they have the united support of the board of trustees.