

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Thursday. No much chane in temperature.

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AMERICAN TALK

Where will this war be won, in Europe or in America?

It is going to be won. It will be won in Europe or it will be won in America.

If the war breaks down in Europe and the allies are forced to accept a half victory, or worse still, meet defeat, then the fight will be over here and on the seas, with the German war lords or the American Republic a winner.

Americans may well ask themselves this question—where will it be won? It must and will be won. Then the question is today—will it be won there or here?

Self-preservation is the first law of patriotism, and this is a war of self-preservation. It is our war just as much as it is the war of England, France, Italy, and Belgium. When we entered we were simply taking up arms in defense of our own liberties. It is a war of democracy for democracy, and this means that it is every man's war. It will not be every man's war, however, until every American has proved his participation in it in some concrete way.

A real democracy of wealth, which means the people's savings, must turn the tide. If you can not fight, you can save. If you can not save much, then save little. The letters "W. S. S." stand for War-Savings Stamps. If we mobilize our savings and employ them for war purposes, they will also mean for us shall succeed.

Colonel Fries is offering a bronze commemorative tablet to the public school in North Carolina which owns the largest number of War-Savings Stamps per capita on January 1, 1919. He says that if the bronze tablet offered by Miss Mary C. Bradford comes to North Carolina he will give the tablet he offers to the school owning the second largest amount of War-Savings Stamps per capita at the end of the year. All public rural and city schools are eligible to compete for the prize, and schools belonging to a system will compete as individual schools. The tablet will be awarded according to certificates from the principals of the schools competing.

One way the American people can answer the dirty Huns in their challenge to us is by financing our government to meet their challenge. One way we can show our contempt for the U-boats on this side is to lend aid to the government—and one way to do this is to buy war savings stamps. We are far behind on the war saving program. This state, this county, is behind, far behind, and our answer to the German ought to be an earnest and aroused America buying war saving stamps in overwhelming amounts. Ever at it, day by day, will send our allotment towards the top—and then over.

There are a great many things we do not understand, many things we may never understand, many we are not expected to understand. One thing that has puzzled good Americans is how a man can live in America, enjoy America, be protected by America and then when America needs him he sulks and slacks and whines and grouches. It is past finishing out. If there were some process by which we could take such a fellow and make a full and complete examination of him, what, in heaven's name, do you suppose would be found to enter into his make-up?

Yet there are folks in this country who are acting as ugly and mean about this war as can be. There are people who refuse to do anything to help win, and in some instances go further and sulk and slack and whine and complain and make unjust and unpatriotic criticism. They are not criminals and scoundrels either. They are people who have been passing as good citizens. People who pay their bills, live peacefully at home, try to observe the rules of decent citizenship, attend church and contribute to the Gospel of Christ.

Yet these few are today sulking and acting ugly. They are demonstrating the spirit of prejudice based on ignorance and satisfaction with their ignorance. There are some, too, who are so selfish that they are afraid they might suffer some little inconvenience or bodily hurt. They care little for the soldiers at the front, their sacrificing fellow citizens and neighbors—only for their own selfish hides. They are sorry citizens and America is glad to say that there are very few of these types in this fair land.

If the German submarines could be directed against this class of our citizens and make them feel some of the

GERMAN MOMENTUM IS EXHAUSTING ITSELF One Million Young Americans Registering for Army Service

HUN MASSES HALT BEFORE THE ALLIES

No Longer Do the Emperor's Troops Hurl Themselves on the Allied Lines on the Fronts.

STRUGGLE CHANGES TO A MOVEMENT FOR POSITIONS

Details of Fighting Show That General Pershing's Men Entered Battle With Great Spirit.

(By Associated Press.) German masses no longer hurl themselves at the allied lines along the extended fronts. The momentum of the German advance of last week appears to have exhausted itself in the striking of the yielding lines of the French and British, which now have stiffened and are holding the foe except for insignificant gains here and there, especially along the front running south from the neighborhood of Soissons and Chateau Thierry.

The struggle apparently is changing from a war movement to a war of positions. Official reports show that the Germans are launching their assaults on Chezy Courcy and near Dommiers, isolated points of vantage. These attacks were roughly from five to seven miles apart along the line which includes ground where the Americans have established themselves and have fought the Germans to a standstill. The French official statement says the Teuton attacks were all repulsed. The report of operations along the British front fails to show activity on the part of the Germans.

At Morlancourt, between the Ancre and the Somme, south of Albert, the Germans, supported by heavy artillery fire, attempted to raid the British positions but were repulsed, leaving prisoners behind. Details of the fighting in which the American units have taken part show that General Pershing's men have gone into battle with a spirit which is magnificent. In their defense of the bridges across the Marne river they repulsed the enemy in a decisive manner and with rifle fire prevented the Germans from making further serious attempts to cross the Marne. American machine gun fire also converted the northern part of Chateau Thierry into a "no man's land." The Germans were unable to hold their position under the storm of bullets poured into them by the Americans and were forced to withdraw into the outskirts of Nieuilly-la-Poterie.

FORTY THOUSAND NEGRO REGISTRANTS

Army Orders Come Today for the Drafting Into Service This Month of 40,000 Negro Registrants Qualified for Service.

(By the Associated Press) Washington, June 5.—Orders for the mobilization of 40,000 negro draft registrants qualified for general military service to be entrained between June 20th and 25th were sent out today by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder.

The registrants will come from 20 states and North Carolina will be asked to send 1,000 men to Camp Taylor in Kentucky.

real sufferings of a selfish and despicable life, the Germans would not be altogether without some real benefit to civilization. If Americans of this type could be made to feel the other side of the question pinching them they would awake to realize that they live in the best land, under the best government and under the happiest conditions of life. They would appreciate the blessings of their country and the benefits of a wise and honestly directed government that asks little and gives much to the people.

If only a Hun's gun could land slightly on a few of the unpatriotic sulkers in America it would do the best work that ever was done by a Hun gun.

SUB COMMANDERS' DECEIVING TACTICS

"Don't Use Your Wireless and We Won't Shoot," Flashed to Attacked Vessels of U. S.

A 19 YEAR OLD WIRELESS OPERATOR DEPIES HUNS

Captain Had to Order Him to Quit the Keys in Effort to Save the Women and Children.

(By the Associated Press) New York, June 5.—"Don't use your wireless and we won't shoot," is the newest "made in Germany" war slogan under which the emperor's submarine commanders are carrying the campaign of frightfulness into American Atlantic waters, according to persons among the 250 survivors of the steamship Carolina who were brought to this port aboard a coastwise schooner early today.

The Carolina was destroyed by a U-boat gunfire, fifty miles off the Delaware capes Sunday evening. Stories told by passengers and crew of the sunken vessel indicate that Edwin W. Vogel, of New York City, the ship's 19-year-old chief wireless operator played a spectacular part in the dramatic raiding of the Carolina. When the submarine's message, "Use no wireless—we won't shoot," was sent Vogel defiantly repeated his S. O. S. signals which he had already begun flashing and on the verge of answering queries from Cape May at Brooklyn navy yard station for the Carolina's position when Capt. T. R. D. Barbour, Vogel's commander, ordered him to quit the key and see whether the Germans would keep their pledge.

Passengers declared Captain Barbour had said he decided to accept the proposition laid down by the U-boat skipper because he believed to dissent meant forfeiture of the lives of the women and children aboard the vessel. The arrival of 250 survivors here today, 156 of whom were passengers and 94 members of the crew, apparently leaves 29 persons to be accounted for.

W S S FLOW OF TROOPS TO EUROPE TO KEEP UP

Germany's Submarine Warfare on This Side of the Atlantic Will Not Affect the Sailings.

DUTY OF OUR NAVY IS TO KEEP DOOR TO FRANCE OPEN

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Says Soldiers and Munitions Will Continue to Be Sent.

Washington, June 5.—Whatever the purpose of the submarine raid off the Atlantic coast and whatever the number of submarines hereafter may come to American waters there will be no check on the flow of men and munitions to France, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today. "The great duty of our navy," said the secretary, "is to keep open the door to France to carry our men and munitions to the great battle front and to guard the food supplies for our cobelligerents. That has been accomplished thus far and we will continue to keep the road open."

The navy department had no further advice at noon today from the patrol fleet hunting down the submarine that was last heard from off the Virginia and Maryland coasts.

COAL Buy early Save money Help the Railroads Aid the Fighters Prevent heatless days U.S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION



GERMAN ATTACKS MEET WITH LOSS

Hun Attempts Against the French and the British Are Defeated by the Allies.

AMERICAN PATROL HITS A GERMAN SQUAD HARD

Three of the Seventeen Huns Who Were Caught by Patrol Were Killed in Action.

(By the Associated Press) Paris, June 5.—The Germans made local attacks last evening and night on the main line of battle, the war office today make announcement. The attempts on the French lines at Carlepont wood, Dommiers, Courcy, and in the neighborhood of Chezy failed. In the region of north Courcy the action of the French infantry rectified the French line on the border of the forest.

W S S GERMANS ATTEMPT BRITISH RAID

London, June 5.—German troops this morning attempted to raid the British lines southwest of Marlandcourt in the region of Amiens, the war office announces today. Although the enemy was supported by heavy artillery fire they were repulsed and left prisoners in the hands of the British. American Patrol Get Germans. With the American Army in France, June 4.—In an encounter between an American patrol and a party of seventeen Germans on the Luneville front early today three of the Germans are reported killed. Another American patrol destroyed an enemy concrete observation post.

W S S RUSSIANS WIN IN A BIG BATTLE WITH TURKS AND HUNS

Correspondent at Moscow Wires of Terrible Fighting in Kars District of Trans-Caucasus—Population was Being Massacred, Report Said. (By the Associated Press) London, June 5.—A big battle was fought in the Kars district of Trans-Caucasus on May 24th, resulting in favor of the Russians, an Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Moscow wires. The Turks and Germans retired along the Ardehan road and the population was being massacred, the dispatch declared.

HEGE CASE REACH THE JURY TONIGHT

The State is Endeavoring to Hold the Defendant Strictly to His Self Defense Plea.

DEFENSE COUPLES WITH "UNWRITTEN LAW" PLEA

A. L. Brooks Will Close for the Defendant and Samuel Haiskell of Knoxville for the State.

(By the Associated Press) Lexington, June 5.—It was believed at noon today that the case of J. Graham Hege, on trial here charged with the murder of J. F. Deaderick, would reach the jury by nightfall. Two attorneys for the defense have already spoken and the third spokesman for the state was nearing the end of his argument at that hour. Four lawyers are to address the jury.

The state in its argument this morning sought to hold the defendant solely to his plea of self defense and endeavor to show the improbability of self defense on account of the condition of the room in which Deaderick was shot. Counsel for the defense stressed heavily on the "unwritten law" as a leading cause, coupling it closely with the self defense plea.

A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro, will close the argument for the defense and Samuel G. Haiskell, of Knoxville, Tenn., an uncle of the slain man, will sum up for the state.

HEGE'S WIFE TELLS

A SIMILAR STORY

Wife of the Lexington Man Accused of Killing His Friend Tells Same Story as Did Her Husband About Deaderick's Attack on Hege.

Lexington, June 4.—Mrs. Hege's story on the stand here today tallied minutely with that of her husband, Graham Hege, on trial for his life, charged with the murder March 19 of his friend, J. Franklin Deaderick. Furthermore, hours of a most grueling cross-examination by Ray McCrary failed to break down her support of her husband in most of its essentials. There was something of dignity about the story of Graham Hege, but that tale his wife told today was merely sordid. Once in the cross-examination, after she had said that for nearly four years she deceived her husband by regular weekly offenses against her vows, there was just the faintest suggestion that in the witness was a vicarious sacrifice, for the lawyer had asked her if she hadn't decided at a late day to besmirch her reputation to save Hege. But the suggestion didn't carry conviction. She told a story which perhaps made most believe her in that part when she spoke of her relations with the deceased.

W S S MRS. DEADERICK TESTIFIES

The widow of the victim of Hege's revolver went to the witness stand today. Not until after the homicide did she know that her husband was accused of anything more than harassing Mrs. Hege. This denouement came Tuesday, February 5, and the afternoon of that date Mr. and Mrs. Deaderick went to see the Heges and talked the matter over.

W S S PRESIDENT AGAIN ASKED FOR PARDON FOR MOONEY

(By the Associated Press) Washington, June 5.—President Wilson has again written to Governor Stevens, of California, urging that he pardon Thomas J. Mooney.

W S S COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter. H. A. Herbert U.S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

ONE YEAR OF OUR MAN POWER SHOWN

First Anniversary of American Registration for an Army and Another Registration is On.

ANOTHER MILLION YOUTHS ARE REGISTERING TODAY

Thousands of Local Boards Are Registering Young Men of Age Since the 5th of Last June.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, June 5.—Today, on the anniversary of America's first manpower mobilization, another million youths, the estimated strength of the class of 1918, register on the first station of the journey to the colors.

When their draft registration cards come into their hands, they come to the disposition of a swift, smoothly-working and practiced organization, whose agencies in every country-side, hamlet and city of the land have assumed successfully the task of discriminating between the nation's need for men who can fight or work, and its additional need for men at home to support its dependent population.

Observers, foreign and domestic, military and civilian alike, class the performance to date under the American selective service law as the most tangibly successful of its military efforts, and regard the accretion to the man-power reservoir of the youngsters who had not reached their majority one year ago as the most certain assurance of the final downfall of the Prussian autocracy. Be it near or far, the day of allied victory cannot be evaded, the practical military view is, so long as the rising flood of the American armies, drilled, equipped and equipped, can be turned to the European battlefield.

Provost Marshall General Crowder, who supervises the draft, fixes the tentative number given above for the day's new total, and likewise from the experience tables of the year places the number of potential soldiers to be added to the list today at 750,000, concluding that the class will be 75 per cent composed of military effectives.

As they assemble at the registering stations today, the total of men raised by the draft in the United States for its armies will pass 1,300,000. Before the end of the present month, the mobilized total will have passed 1,500,000, for the immense military machine that owes its existence to the readiness of plain Americans to fight is moving forward to a goal that will meet President Wilson's demand for "force, force to the utmost, and force without stint."

The 4,500 local boards throughout the country who take the burden of the work have named registering clerks for every 100 of the young men within their jurisdiction. Men absent unavoidably from their homes on registering day may apply to any board for their cards. Names as recorded will pass into the existing classifications of registered men and, in accordance with their physical qualifications, their status as to dependents and as to industrial or agricultural occupations, they will be assigned to Class One, Two, Three, Four or Five. The overwhelming majority, however, as indicated by the estimate given, the provost marshal, general expects to find in Class One.

They will go to the foot of the list of 1917 registrants in each class, and will not be called, the regulations provide, until those above them have been taken, unless by trade or education they are fitted for specialized army service, then they may be called sooner. The system of determining the order of their call lies among themselves the provost marshal general has not yet fixed, but the general expectation is that some sort of a lottery of the type previously used, will be conducted on a national scale. Yet of this officials are not certain, because the recurring draft calls come more swiftly, and run to larger totals now, and the classification has come to be more important than the numbers. A late order number will serve only to post- (Continued on page 2.)