

Remember That September Twelfth is Registration Day

WEATHER FORECAST
Fair tonight and Wednesday.

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BRITISH SMASHING ON AGAINST THE GERMANS Lens and Queant Fall Into the Hands of Haig

BRITISH SMASHING ON CAPTURE TOWNS OF LENS AND QUEANT

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 3.—1 p. m.—The British have captured the city of Lens. The town of Queant has also been captured by the British.

Lens was evacuated by the enemy and the British moved in. On their push beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British have gone west of Buizy two and a half miles east of Queant and captured Pronzille, a mile and a half southeast of Queant.

More than ten thousand prisoners were taken by the British on yesterday, and this morning they added a number of others to their capture.

The British also are now holding Doignes, Vellu, Bertincourt and Rocquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a 20 mile front, this being effected this morning.

In Flanders the British have captured the town of Wulverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

Contrary to expectations the enemy did not react heavily with a view of retaking the Queant-Drocourt line, but left the British in possession undisputed.

The British also found Doignes and Vellu unoccupied. The situation on the southeast section of the battle line is said to be of exciting interest, but nothing more is said for the moment.

BRITISH AND CANADIANS SWEEP EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM.

London, Sept. 3.—The capture of the town of Queant, the southern support of the famous switch line before Cambrai and Duai, is officially announced in the report from General Haig today.

In the storming of the Drocourt-Queant line the Canadians assisted the English in carrying everything before them. This line which has long been the heavy defense of the enemy is virtually wholly in the hands of the British and the enemy is retiring to other defenses.

The British are reported to be in the towns of Pronzille, Doignes and Bertincourt.

British Take Still More Towns.

With the British Forces, Tuesday, 22:30.—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Douaumont-Queant line the British made further advances on a front of 13,000 yards.

The village of Soudcourt and Reumont, more than a mile and a half beyond Duarant were taken.

Early, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesterday about the same time. The British further south captured Villers-Lez-Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after the most desperate fighting.

Determined resistance at the cross roads north of Villers-Lez-Cagnicourt was overcome by the British this morning and General Haig's men are now moving forward in the direction of Cambrai.

A strong British force is driving forward on the north reaches of the Hindenburg line, and the British are well inside the Douaumont-Queant line.

So far as learned no organized counter attacks have developed by the Germans but on the extreme British left determined opposition has developed.

British troops today advanced well to the east of Peronne and were making steady progress.

The enemy was in force at last reports to the southwest and to the north of Queant. From the ridges he was pouring a heavy machine gun fire at the same time.

On the Somme battlefield the British are driving at a pace generally fast in the direction of the canal Du Nord where the Germans have erected their trenches here have only been half dug, it is rumored. With their lines at the canal and such embryonic stage little protection is afforded the enemy should he be forced to take refuge behind them.

On the north end of the Douaumont-Queant battlefield there were some 3,000 prisoners in the cages last night.

Lندن Impressed by Captures.

London, Sept. 3.—The sensation break in the Douaumont-Queant line after a series of important allied advances with great capture of men and material made an immense impression here. While too great confidence that

the success can be maintained is depreciated and while the expectation is general that the enemy will make a most desperate effort to recover the positions the blow is regarded as one of the worst disasters inflicted on the Germans during the war.

The belief is general that the switch line is the main system of German defense and that there is nothing equally as strong behind it. Consequently its loss, if it becomes final, opens the widest possibilities.

COTTON HARD HIT DURING AUGUST

Reports Indicate That More Than Two Million Bales Were Lost on Account Weather.

BUREAU ESTIMATES CROP AT 11,167,000 BALES TODAY

Hot Weather Caused a Large Loss to Crop During the Past Months.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 3.—This year's cotton crop was today forecasted at 11,167,000 equivalent 500 pound bales by the department of agriculture, basing the estimate on the condition of the crops for August 25th which is 55.7 per cent under normal.

August was the worst, the most disastrous month to the crop that has ever been recorded. The loss in gross crop amounted to 2,482,000 bales resulting from the severe drought.

These conditions by states include:
Virginia, .84.
North Carolina, .77.
South Carolina, .67.

New York, Sept. 3.—The government crop report today, considered sensationally bullish by the market here, caused a swift advance of approximately \$11 a bale in the price of "futures" as compared with the closing quotations Friday.

Girl jockeys are appearing on the New Zealand race tracks.

COME, NURSES OF AMERICA!
The Surgeon General Has Called 8,000 Nurses to the Colors by October 1st. These, Your Sisters Already in France, Add Their Appeal to His.



The Surgeon General has called for a thousand nurses a week to care for American soldiers as this Army nurse and doctor are doing in a hospital in France which is supported by the American Red Cross.

MOSES SWINK DIES OF ST. CAR ACCIDENT

Painter Meets With a Fatal Accident on South Main Street When Struck by Open Car of the Public Service Company.

Mr. Moses Swink, aged about 55 of 58 years, was fatally injured early this morning when he was struck by a street car of the Public Service Company at a point on South Main street, just north of Thomas street. He was rendered unconscious and was taken to the sanatorium for treatment.

Mr. Swink was employed as a painter by the Salisbury cotton mills and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along South Main street when the 6:20 street car hit him, knocking him over in the fender. It is believed his head struck the car as he fell and this inflicted the injuries rendering the man unconscious. Just how the accident occurred is not learned, but the contention of the motorman, who was operating one of the open cars, is that the accident was unavoidable on his part, and Mr. Swink did not recover sufficiently to give his version of the occurrence.

The car was No. 110 southbound and was operated by Motorman W. C. Keith with Conductor Jake Edwards in charge.

Mr. Swink died at the sanatorium at 11:45 o'clock from the injuries received in the above accident. The burial will take place Wednesday afternoon in the old English cemetery on North Church street.

Moses L. Swink was born in 1850 and was therefore in his 68th year. He was a single man and lived with his brother, Peter Swink, on North Caldwell street. Three other brothers are living, H. A. Swink at Landis, M. R. Swink at Coolee and T. L. Swink at Haynes, Forsyth county; also a half sister, Mrs. G. B. Pennington, at Spencer.

BIG MONEY WAS SPENT IN AUGUST

War Expenditures Were Far Beyond Anything Yet Experienced in the Fight for Freedom.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 3.—Government war expenditures for August broke all records by more than a hundred million dollars; \$1,714,000,000 were reported up to today, and there may be fifty millions more to be reported.

U. S. RECOGNIZES CZECHO-SLOVAKS

President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovak National Council Informed of President's Action.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY HAD ALREADY DONE SO

Japan Had Given Her Implied Consent by Sending of Forces to Join the Others.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czecho-Slovak people as co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak National Council and commander-in-chief of the Czecho-Slovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the State Department at noon today and formally was notified of President Wilson's action.

Great Britain, France and Italy already had recognized the Czecho-Slovak, and Japan has given her implied recognition by participation in the inter-Siberian expedition which is aiding the Czecho-Slovak and loyal Russian to re-establish the eastern front.

Headquarters of the nation are at present in Paris but its territorial boundaries include Bohemia, Moravia, and a portion of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

Germans Admitting Defeat.
Berlin, via London, Sept. 3.—South and east of Arras the British succeeded with strong superior forces in throwing back our infantry line on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road, says an official statement today by the German army headquarters. Northwest of Queant and north of the fringe of Moreuil, the statement says, we held the enemy thrust. French forces, supported by American and Moroccan divisions after several hours artillery preparation attacked the German position between the Oise and Aisne rivers, the German war office announces.

When a stingy man suddenly gets charitable it is a sign of either a wedding or funeral.

The United States has more than three thousand women ministers and preachers.

"Babe" Ruth doubtless will be called on to do the "Home Run" Bake stunt for the Red Sox.

HUN NEAR-ROUT DUE TO SYSTEM

U. S. Military Experts Find Explanation in Absence of All Training in Initiative.

(By Judson C. Welliver, Staff Correspondent of the Globe.)

Washington, Aug. 30.—Military men in Washington believe that the present evidences of demoralization in the German army are explainable as representing a fundamental weakness in the whole German system. It is commonly explained as psychological, on the theory that the German is different from the Englishman or American in that he lacks something spiritual which enables other nations' soldiers to take punishment and stand defeat without losing heart. Military men who have coldly analyzed the German system think the difference is in tactical methods rather than in national psychology.

The German has been trained to fight on the offensive rather than the defensive. The whole German idea is the sudden smashing offensive, aimed to demoralize the enemy at the outset and keep the initiative securely in the German command. The army that is on the victorious offensive is well in hand; it is manageable, responsive to command, is handled as a whole, like a mighty engine responding to the hand of the driver moving the levers and pressing the buttons through which he controls it.

No Room for Initiative.
So long as that army is carrying all before it preconceived plans may be followed. Everything is done according to the direction of the high command. Initiative among the lower officers, and particularly among the men is not wanted and not encouraged. It might be unfortunate in its result. Even a general with comparatively high command is not presumed to exercise independent judgment beyond details of the methods by which he shall execute the commands he has received.

This general idea of keeping the army always in hand and responsive to the precise command of the highest authority is not compatible with the possible necessity of retreating. But a German retreat must still be, theoretically, the retirement of an army thoroughly under control, making a strategic maneuver. The German idea in breaking grips and retreating is always to shake loose and back off in preparation for a new offensive. That was the retreat to the Hindenburg line in the spring of 1917. Hindenburg there effected a perfect German retreat, for he got out of touch with the enemy, left him in the air, avoided any demoralization of his

MR. ELLER BURIED CRAFTS WANT COAL

Well Known Spencer Man Who Met Tragic Death is Buried With Honors.

CRAFTSMEN ARE TO SEE ABOUT GETTING COAL

Many Local and Personal Matters of Interest From Town of Spencer.

(By A. W. Hicks)

Spencer, Sept. 3.—The funeral of Calvin H. Eller, a well known employe of the car department killed by being caught between two box cars here Monday, was held this afternoon at his home in East Spencer with honors of the Woodmen of the World of which he was an esteemed member. After the services at the home the body was taken to the old family burying ground near Trading Ford on the Yadkin for interment. Mr. Eller is survived by a wife and two young daughters besides his parents residing near Spencer. Several brothers and sisters also survive.

Misses Myrtle and Lottie Parker entertained a number of their friends in a most enjoyable manner Friday evening at their home in East Spencer. The time was spent with music, dancing and different games after which a course of delicious ices was served. The invited guests were Misses Melborn Davis, Marie Kneeding, Myrtle Brown, Katherine Monk, Eva Peeler, Abby Peeler, Celia Hall and Mame Evans; Messrs A. D. Ewing, Morris, Lucile and Roddell Brown, Lawrence Monk, Edwin Kneeburg, Parks Baringer, Claude McCarn, Leonard Holland and Roy Sides.

An interesting auto party passing through Spencer today included Messrs. Thomas Mitchell, William Mitchell and R. E. Mitchell with the families of each, all from Miami, Fla. are large truck growers in that state and motored to the Catskill in New York to spend two months. The party carried complete camping outfits on trailers attached to large touring cars and had spent but one night in a hotel in two months. They report roads good and better in North Carolina than in other states.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Benton have come to New York to spend a few days.

Mrs. J. K. Dorsett is visiting in Greensboro this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Roderick have returned from a visit in Durham.

Mrs. W. L. Kelly has returned to her home in Danville after a visit to Mrs. W. H. Womack and Mrs. J. M. Burton in Spencer.

Federation crafts employed at Spencer will hold an important meeting tonight in the court house in Salisbury to "arrange some way to get coal." There has been a shortage of coal locally for a year and the situation has become alarming to some. It was by the graces of the Southern railway in furnishing coal during the winter that employes were kept warm. The various crafts propose to get coal for themselves this year if possible. A plan is being evolved to provide coal for all who may be in need this winter.

Mrs. L. O. Woodson delightfully entertained at her home Saturday from 11 to 1 p. m. at a miscellaneous shower in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Hatley, a July bride. There was music, games, and contests in which prizes were awarded. Misses Mary Hicks and Ferris Dorton. A delicious luncheon consisting of sandwiches, iced tea and candies were served by the hostess. Mrs. Hatley was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts. Those present enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. Woodson were, Misses Ferris Dorton, Annie Bell Cruse, Fieta Ford, Lena Andrews, Hellen Blackwell, Mary Hicks, Lila Bunch, Besse Smith, of Richmond; Me-James Roy McCall, O. T. Kestler, W. D. Hutchinson, J. P. Lynch, John Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatley left Monday night for Washington where they will reside.

HUNS TO EVACUATE NORTHERN FRANCE

Fall of Douai and Cambrai Would Put Entire German Line Out of Joint from Sea to Rheims.

GERMAN ARMIES RETREAT ON A FIFTY MILE FRONT

Operations of the British and Other Allies May Outflank Even the Hindenburg Line.

(By the Associated Press)

On a front of virtually fifty miles from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne on the Somme the German armies are in retreat. This retrograde movement is not voluntary on the part of the enemy but has been forced by a series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by General Foch in the past six or seven weeks. It has been accelerated by the notable victory won by the British yesterday in breaking through the strong defense line protecting the railway centers of Douai and Cambrai and threatening to outflank even the Hindenburg line at St. Quentin.

Already the taking of 10,000 prisoners by the British in their advance is reported and the German casualties in killed and wounded is declared to have been notably heavy as the thickly massed forces felt the force of the British blow.

So pronounced and speedy is the German retirement, it seems that if the enemy has not met with disaster he is perilously on the verge of it.

In what appears his efforts to escape in time of the scope of the German retirement which has been proceeding somewhat leisurely north and south of the Somme has been markedly accentuated north of that river.

In this move the important French coal mining city of Lens at the gate of which the British pounded vainly virtually all last year has been evacuated and the British are moving in.

To the north in Flanders the retreat is continuing and the British have further closed up this salient by taking possession of Wulverheim, two miles south of Kemel.

South of Lens the Germans apparently have acknowledged themselves beaten on the Queant-Douaumont line where Haig broke through and they are retreating on this vitally important sector without attempting to counter attack on the victorious British. Still further south the retirement has resulted in the evacuation of areas three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area in their steady advance.

Although the German command must have been expecting the attack on the Hindenburg-Swiss line when the British closely marched in their earlier advances it apparently was not expected at this time. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadian and other British forces after fighting their way up to the line organized the crushing attack against the line itself.

This morning along the 20 mile front where the British mainly are engaged they are reported to have advanced no less than a maximum of four miles. This seems to emphasize the clearness of the break and with the large capture of prisoners points to a demoralization of the German forces in this area.

It is too early to estimate with any degree of accuracy what effect the present big drive of the allies may ultimately produce. The fall of Douai and Cambrai, which now seems not improbable in the near future, would put the entire German line out of joint between the North Sea and Rheims and likely force the evacuation of a great part of Northern France now occupied by the Germans.

Operations by the French and Americans south may be counted on to work towards such results. There is a hint today in the dispatches that some development of importance is impending on the southern front where the west flank of the Hindenburg line is under Franco-American pressure.