

THE WEATHER:  
Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday,  
thundershowers in mountains.

# THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

WATCH EXPIRATION DATE  
See ruling War Industries Board  
in this paper requiring all sub-  
scriptions to be paid in advance.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1918.

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# PATROLS ENTER BAPAUME

## DESPITE REINFORCEMENTS BROUGHT UP BY THE HUNS ALLIES KEEP UP ADVANCE

Many Additional Towns Have Been Captured by Marshal Haig's Forces, While French Have Reached Territory North of Soissons Which Places the Hun Lines in Further Danger

## GERMANS ARE FIGHTING HARD AROUND BAPAUME

British Are Continuing to Encircle Town, Which Must Soon Fall, and Patrols Are Already Entering—The Americans and French Shell Boches Along the Vesle River.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)  
LONDON, Aug. 25. (Via Montreal.)—Reconnoitering patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements on both wings of the battlefield, the British and French forces everywhere have beaten off the enemy and continued their victorious progress.

**More Towns Captured.**  
Many additional towns have been captured by Field Marshal Haig's men in the north, while the French have successfully overcome obstacles placed in their way and reached territory north of Soissons which adds further danger to the Germans in the Noyon sector and to their line running eastward from Soissons to Rheims.

**Driven Back.**  
All along the front from Arras to the Somme, the Germans are gradually being driven back to the old Hindenburg line by the British. Along the Somme the enemy is being harassed well to the east of Bray, while farther north strong counter-attacks have been repulsed and the town of Mametz, the Mametz wood, Martinpuich, LeSars and LeBarque have been captured.

It is around Bapaume that the Germans are keeping up their strongest efforts to hold back the tide that is surging against them but the British are continuing to make slight gains daily in the process of surrounding the town which seemingly soon must be evacuated. The taking of LeSars and LeBarque appears to be a forerunner of this eventuality. LeBarque is only two and a half miles southwest of Bapaume.

**Well Across Road.**  
Everywhere except directly south of Bapaume, the British are well across the Bapaume-Albert road and north of the town they are fast pressing toward the Hindenburg line. Unofficial reports have placed the British in the outskirts of Bullecourt, which is just west of the old line.

Since last Wednesday, the British have taken more than 17,000 prisoners and large numbers of guns and great quantities of supplies have fallen into their hands. Some of the prisoners taken have been identified as coming from Austro-Hungarian units.

**Strong Counter-Attacks.**  
The Germans are launching strong counter-attacks against the French between the Oise and Ailette rivers, in an endeavor to hold back General Mangin's army which is threatening the entire German front in this region. Here also the Germans have been reinforced by troops from the dual monarchy. North of Soissons in the region of Bagnaux, the French have made further progress eastward and now are abreast the railroad line

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

**A GOVERNMENT RULING**  
The War Industries Board has issued a number of rulings applying to the method of conducting the circulation department of newspapers. As only one of these rulings applies to The Citizen, all the other rulings having been put into operation some time ago, we are printing that particular ruling which becomes effective October 1, 1918, and we request that all subscribers read this ruling and act accordingly. The ruling follows:  
**DISCONTINUE SENDING PAPER AFTER DATE OF EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION, UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID FOR.** (This ruling to be effective October 1, 1918.)  
This rule forces newspapers to stop all subscriptions that are not paid in advance on October 1, 1918, and prohibits newspapers extending any credit on subscriptions.

## CONGRESS FACING LARGE MEASURES DURING THE WEEK

Man Power Bill Goes to Senate With Few Minor Amendments

REVENUE BILL WILL COME UP IN HOUSE

Chairman Simmons Plans Meeting to Begin Hearings on House Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Enactment of the man power bill extending army draft ages to eighteen and forty-five years; launching of the \$8,000,000,000 war tax measure in the house, and probably definite action on national prohibition during the week are the big tasks before congress this week.

**Goes to Senate.**  
As passed yesterday by the house in virtually the form submitted by the administration, the draft bill will be transferred tomorrow to the senate, reported by the senate military committee with its "work or fight" and other minor amendments, and substituted in the senate for the measure which has been under debate there. Passage by the senate tomorrow or Tuesday, quick agreement in conference, and transmission to President Wilson before the week-end is the course planned for the bill. The revenue bill is to be completed tomorrow by the house ways and means committee, formally intro-

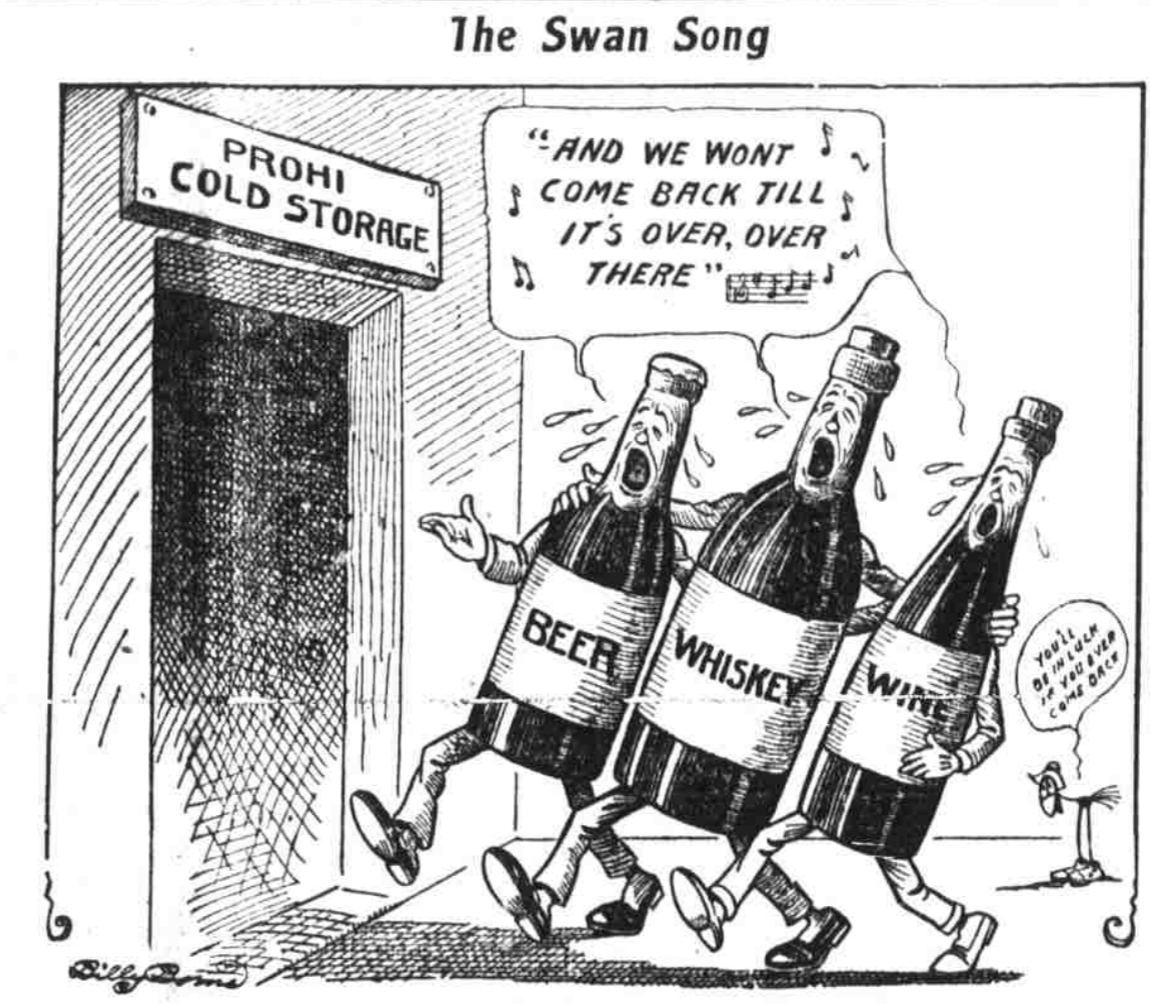
## FINE VICTORIES OF WEEK HAVE DECIDED FORTUNES OF WAR---CLEMENCEAU

Complete and Decisive Collapse of the Enemy Predicted

RESULTS ACHIEVED

PARIS, Aug. 25.—"The fine victories of the past weeks have definitely decided the fortunes of war," says M. Clemenceau, the French premier, in a message today thanking the departmental councils which voted congratulations to the government on the trend of the war.

**CAN RELY ON FOCH.**  
PARIS, Aug. 25 (Havas Agency).—Premier Clemenceau today telegraphed the presidents of the general councils that they could rely upon the government and Marshal Foch and his magnificent staff and the allied military commanders to turn the present success of the allied arms into a complete and decisive collapse of the enemy.  
"The splendid victories of recent weeks," said M. Clemenceau, "in which the spirit of our allies has so magnificently rivalled ours, has definitely settled the fortune of war. The enemy, bewildered, deceived himself as to his own strength and now is finding out that he underestimated us."  
"The results achieved are the first fruits of our harvest of rewards, the highest of which will be having delivered the world from ruthless oppression and brutality."  
"We hail the dawn, the first gleams of which brightened the victorious brows of the founders of the American republic and of the fathers of our revolution. The last obstacle to the establishment of rights among men is about to disappear. The triumph is near."  
"Universal co-operation toward the world's rejuvenation will attain the ideal goal for which so many generations have been striving."



## FRENCH IN SOLID POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE SOUTH BANK OF THE OISE WEST OF AILETTE RIVER AND PART OF AILETTE

General Mangin's Men Command Important Road Between Soissons and the Oise---Germans Thrown Back on Wooded Hilly Section for Communication With Troops Operating on Oise and Aisne.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—The first phase of the battle of the Aisne and Oise has put the French in solid possession of the entire south bank of the Oise west of the Ailette and also the Ailette river from the Oise to Pont St. Mar. At a point near where it is crossed by the road from Chauny to Soissons General Mangin's men along the Ailette and further south at Crecy-Aumont, Pommiers and Juvisy, command this important road all the way from Soissons to the Oise. They also command the Laon railroad which from the region of Coucy-les-Chateaux northward runs nearly parallel with that road.

The Germans are thus thrown back upon the hilly forest region of Coucy for communication between their troops on the Aisne east of Soissons.

**Both Command Oise.**  
Both sides command the Oise with their artillery. French scouts reconnoitering the stream have found it so fearfully defended by machine gun nests and by artillery behind in the hills all along from Noyon to Chauny, that it will require considerable work by the heavy artillery to deal with the situation before a crossing force is attempted.

On the right bank of the Ailette the Germans are resisting stoutly from a strong position along the edge of the forest of Coucy. Small parties

of French have effected a crossing of the stream but no serious effort has yet been made to establish a position on the opposite bank.  
As the situation is today, General Mangin has won an incontestable and substantial victory, of which there is plenty of material evidence on the field, besides 13,000 prisoners and 300 cannon captured. He set out first to drive the Germans from the Plateau of Andignicourt, Nampcel and Carlepont by a violent thrust northward, then by a quick swing about toward the east to drive them off the heights west of the Ailette, thus clearing the south bank of the Oise and lending support to the Third army's action in the hills of Thiessout.

**Program Succeeded.**  
The program succeeded in every form and so rapidly that though the enemy may say that he retired unhindered, some of his staff officers were obliged to flee in scanty attire. A German general was seen running from one of the exits of a cavern at the top of Mount Choisy without boots or suspenders, just as French soldiers appeared at the other entrance.  
The correspondent who later visited that cavern found in it other evidences of the hasty departure of the German divisional staff that occupied it. Along with the general's boots and suspenders, there were several pairs of costly field glasses, a complete telephone system and other booty that

it has not been possible as yet to inventory.  
In the piles of arms and ammunition that have been collected on and around the heights there are a considerable number of bayonets with the saw tooth blade.  
If the Germans did not intend to remain south of the Oise they evidently thought they could hold this position and they were driven out of it precipitately, though it was stoutly defended and proved to be a hard task for General Mangin's army. The slopes are covered with brush that hides the gullies and cavern entrances, where machine gun nests in ambush held up the division that was engaged in the attack from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 in the evening. The Germans were even preparing to spend the night in their elaborately fitted headquarters in the quarry at the top.

But after a short artillery preparation the French were able to get away. One officer, who was taken prisoner, said:  
"The French are making war in an entirely new fashion. It is a great attack."  
Rank and prisoners with out exception say Germany is doomed to defeat. Most of these men were in machine gun positions that the German tactics sacrifice for retreat, and express their sentiments freely.

**GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SEE  
BREAK WITH SPAIN AHEAD**  
LONDON, August 25.—German newspapers received in Denmark affirm that the situation between Spain and Germany is critical, but they agree that Germany cannot make any concessions with regard to her submarine warfare, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.  
The Tageliche Rundschau admits the beginning of a conflict which may affect the position of both Mexico and Argentina. "The complaints of Spain mean an admission in favor of the entente powers," says this newspaper, "and Spain's threat means a step away from the path of neutrality desired by the Spanish people. The Spanish state must be considered by the German people as an unfriendly act."  
The Lokal Anzeiger declares that Spain must acknowledge the conditions which compelled Germany to resort to her submarine warfare.

**T. P. O'CONNOR REPLIES  
TO ADDRESS OF CARSON**  
LONDON, August 25.—At the request of John Dillon, chairman of the Irish nationalist party, T. P. O'Connor has sent to America a reply to the recent address forwarded to President Wilson by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and head of war aims committee. Having traversed the historical statements contained in the Carson address, Mr. O'Connor complains that while mentioning the alleged Sinn Fein pro-German plots, Sir Edward omits to mention that he and his associates before the war in speeches and in newspapers declared that they would prefer the rule of the German emperor to home rule and that he and his friends were supplied from Germany with 50,000 rifles, which they still hold for the purpose, now as before the war, of making war upon an act of the British parliament.  
Mr. O'Connor further charges that it was Sir Edward Carson's rebel movement which precipitated the war by creating in the German mind the miscalculation that England would be too embarrassed by the Ulster rebellion to enter the war. Mr. O'Connor contends that it was the action of Carson when holding up home rule and preaching the doctrine of revolution and accepting a place in the cabinet that transformed Ireland from an enthusiastic support of the war to its present attitude of sulen detachment.

**NEGOTIATING FOR LOAN  
BETWEEN U. S. AND SPAIN**  
MADRID, Aug. 25.—El Liberal today announced that negotiations were proceeding for a commercial loan between Spain and the United States.  
"Spain," the newspaper declared, "in opening a credit of 300,000,000 or 500,000,000 pesetas, the United States giving as a guarantee the signature of the Spanish government and it is believed that the basis of an agreement has been reached. The interest payable on the loan has been the subject of discussion, the United States objecting to paying five per cent. America offers to pay the balance remaining of the loan in Mexican gold on the day of liquidation."

**NOT LIABLE.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Cunard Steamship company cannot be held liable for loss of life and property in the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, according to a decision handed down in the admiralty court by Judge Julius M. Mayer and made public today.

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## LIEUT. LAWRENCE B. LOUGHRAN WAS KILLED JULY 28

First Asheville Boy Killed in France Since United States Entered War

DETAILS OF DEATH ARE NOT AVAILABLE

Was the Third Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loughran, of Asheville

Announcement of the death of Lieutenant Lawrence, B. Loughran the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loughran, of 165 Broadway, was received by the father yesterday. The report states that the death of young Loughran, who is the first Asheville boy to be killed in actual hostilities in France since the United States entered the war, occurred on Sunday, July 28. While no details are available as yet, it is presumed that he was killed while engaged in an air raid, since an official announcement stated that four British airplanes were brought down on that date, and one of them is known to belong to his battalion.

**Killed on July 28.**  
No reason can be assigned for the unusual delay in the receipt of the news of the death of Lieutenant Loughran. It is quite probable that the original message went astray. The news received by Mr. Loughran yesterday was in the form of an inventory of his personal effects, the report merely stating that he was killed on July 28.  
Lieutenant Loughran was born July 29, 1894, and therefore lacked only one day of being twenty-four years of age at the time of his death. He enlisted in the United States Army on April 7, 1917, for the aviation service, and was sent to Cornell for ground training. Later he went to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to a flying school where he was commissioned as first lieutenant.

**Instructor With British.**  
He sailed with a detachment of the American expeditionary forces on December 10, 1917, going first to England where he was employed by the Royal British Air Squadron as instructor for a time. He was then sent to Scotland to take special training as a scout patrol. He arrived at the front in France on June 29, this year, and reported to the Royal British Air Squadron No. 40, on July 4. Since that time he has been in actual service at the front, making many flights over the enemy's lines. He was killed on Sunday, July 28.  
In a letter dated July 7, Lieutenant Loughran spoke of the wonderful

## OFFICERS AND CREW OF SCORPION ARE TREATED EXCELLENTLY BY TURKS

Have Been Interned at Constantinople Since April 11, 1917

MEN ARE CONTENTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. Scorpion, interned at Constantinople by the Turkish government since April 11, 1917, are being accorded excellent treatment and all are in good health, the navy department announced tonight upon receipt of a report through the Swedish legation at Constantinople. The report which tells of the conditions of living of the three officers and twenty-six men of the Scorpion's crew was the first detailed word received since the submarine was interned for failure to leave Turkish waters before the twenty-four hour period expired.  
The crew of the Scorpion receive wholesome and abundant food, the report states. Football games on the drill grounds of the Turkish minister of marine, visits under escort to Constantinople daily newspapers and books are allowed them. A healthier anchorage for the Scorpion has been provided and men have been permitted to visit dentists in the city.  
The men are reported to be contented. Their only requests found by the Swedish officials being more news from home and more shore leave.  
The announcement of the navy gives for the first time the names of the men interned. The officers are: Lieutenant Leman L. Babbitt, Houghton, N. Y.; Lieutenant Commanders James G. Omeleva, Weston, W. Va., and John F. Huddleston, Geneva, Fla.  
Among the enlisted men are: D. A. Payton, 832 1/2 South street, Norfolk, Va.; P. E. Sweet, Jr., Blackville, S. C.; G. Taylor, Carter, Tenn.; E. D. Williamson, Huntington, W. Va.