

The Weather Report  
Showers tonight and Sunday. Not much change in temperature.

# HUNS DESTROY EVERYTHING IN FLIGHT

## GERMAN AIRMEN DROP 13 BOMBS ON FRANCO-AMERICAN HOSPITAL, 23 HUN AIRPLANES DESTROYED

(By The United Press)  
PARIS.—Eighteen bombs were dropped by low flying German airplanes on a Franco-American hospital twenty miles behind the lines Thursday, it was learned here today. The bombs were planted squarely on a huge Red Cross hospital, which was distinctly visible on the ground. Patients were carried to the cellars uninjured. For more than twenty minutes the German raiders circled and swooped low over the hospital making several direct hits on the stone buildings. At the beginning of the attack many American and French wounded were picked up and carried to places of safety. As there was nothing of military value in the city the raid was obviously and intentionally directed towards the American and French wounded.

## Enemy Planes Downed

LONDON.—Twenty-three enemy airplanes were destroyed and fourteen driven down out of control on September 5th, the British air ministry announces. The enemy aircraft flying in large formation on the German side of the line are most active at times, especially so in the Cambrai region. Three German balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our planes are missing. During the day twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped by the British airmen.

## GOVERNOR IN PROCLAMATION URGES CITIZENS TO REGISTER

(Special to Daily News.)  
America has taken her place with the Allies of humanity. Her ideals, proclaimed by our President and echoed by the civilized world as a new charter of liberty, have been halcyoned and consecrated by the blood of her sons shed on the sacred soil of France. In order that these ideals may be sustained and the principles of liberty and humanity which we have with our Allies made secure, the full military power of the nation is called to the colors. Unchallenged freedom is to be achieved for the world by the unlimited power of American manhood. Declaring that we "solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms," the President of the United States, by virtue of authority imposed in him by Congress, has by Proclamation called upon all men of America between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, to register on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1918. On that day all men who have reached their 18th birthday and have not reached their 46th birthday, are required to register, unless they are already registered for military service. The usual precinct voting places will be the places of registration. The hours for registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. North Carolina will not lag in the performance of this duty. Nearly a hundred thousand of her sons are now in the service, and back of these stands a loyal and united Commonwealth eager to serve. When the first call for military registration was made fifteen months ago, more than two hundred thousand North Carolinians registered for service. In the coming registration it is estimated that 250,000 men will register in this state. In order to handle so large a registration, more than 3,000 men have cheerfully responded to the call to serve as registrars in the various precincts of the state. The proportion as well as the purpose of this occasion challenges and compels the loyal support and co-operation of every citizen. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby call upon every man in the state who has reached the age of 18, and has not reached the age of 46 on Thursday, September 12th, 1918, and who has not heretofore registered for military service, to present himself on that day at his voting precinct for registration in accordance with the act of Congress and the Proclamation of the President. I earnestly hope that not even by mistake will any North Carolinian on this epoch-making day fail to do his full duty. Upon the whole citizenship of the state I also call for a proper recognition and observance of this day. Let every civic, moral and religious agency and institution join in making this a day in which full obedience to the letter and spirit of the law shall be at once a duty and a glory. The press of the state, with its usual zeal and loyalty, can render invaluable assistance in getting fully and clearly before all the people the purposes and requirements of this registration day. Preachers and church leaders, teachers and public officials should count it a duty and a privilege to help in making effective this registration; and business men, employers of labor, should offer every facility for the registration of their employees. Red Cross societies and other women's organizations will be able to perform innumerable services that will count in making the day a success. It is our privilege as citizens of the great state and nation to participate in the events of this day, which historians will mark as epochal. May the spirit of our boys at the front, the flaming zeal of those who flaunt democracy's banner in the face of mankind's common foe, inspire all of us to a glad performance of a glorious duty. Done at our city of Raleigh, this the 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the one hundred and forty-third year of our American Independence.  
T. W. BICKETT,  
Governor.

## Hancourt Is Captured By The British

(By United Press)  
LONDON.—Hancourt, which is nearly seven miles east of the Somme river, where the present British offensive started Thursday, has been taken by the British in their advance towards St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig reported to the British war office today. Field Marshal Haig wires further: "Yesterday evening and last night eastward and northeastward of Peronne we progressed capturing Hancourt, Sorelegrand, Metz en Cature, northward. At the latter place we penetrated the western positions at Hancourt wood capturing a number of prisoners."

## GHETTO SODA BOY RIDES CZAR'S AUTO

(By JOSEPH SHAPLEN (United Press Staff Correspondent))  
NEW YORK.—He was a bolshevik commissary and his name was Goldstein. Fate played a grim joke on Nicholas Romanoff when it deprived him of his job and substituted in his place innumerable little Czars named Goldstein or something like it. Apparently fate had in mind some of those Jewish pogroms of which Nick was such a devoted patron. But it is as if, the aforementioned Goldstein was one of Lenin's chief lieutenants and a real power in Petrograd. His main job was to rule it high-handedly over the entire Petrograd press, and many a poor editor went to jail or suffered heavy fine at the word of this guardian. I learned about Goldstein when I first arrived in Petrograd. I was told he was a terrible individual and in addition to his job of watching all local editors also kept an eye on the dispatches of foreign correspondents. At last my chance came. I had the good fortune of gazing upon his face. It was sternness itself. He wore a warm Russian "tjorka," high boots and tall fur soldier's hat. Danton, Robespierre, Marat—how insignificant they were in comparison with Goldstein. He came rushing down the steps of Smolny, portfolio in hand, at break-neck speed toward an elaborately furnished automobile, flanked on both sides by heavy guns and red guards standing almost at attention. I came up closer. He looked at me. "He offered me his hand. I recognized him at once. I was my old friend Goldstein, who used to draw soda at a soda fountain in New York's East Side. "Step in," he said, pointing to the machine. "I am going to the foreign office and can drop you at your hotel." On the road he told me all about himself. "Kerensky and Chernoff are after me," he said proudly. "They vowed to get me first if they ever have the chance." I noticed that his East Side English was still good. "By the way," he added, "this machine used to be the Czar's own." There was a smile of satisfaction on his face. Shades of Ivan the Terrible! Goldstein riding in the Czar's machine. I could hardly keep from laughing, and had quite a job to control the muscles of my face until we reached my hotel. Goldstein was still talking. He was finishing his fifth speech on the social revolution. "And say," he asked, as I was bidding him good bye, "how can a fellow get back to America?" "Heck the Czar's machine, I answered.

## A RECORD BREAKER

Gorman's warehouse beat its own record Friday, selling 257,384 pounds, which is the record for this market and yet they were not full. They lost a number of loads which could not get in the house owing to the congestion caused by their late sale Thursday. This sale of tobacco being on the floor until eleven at night, however, "it's an ill wind, etc." and their overflow helping out the other first and second sales. Prices were full up except on mixed (colors) tobacco.—adv.

## Big Attraction Here Monday At White's Theatre

Manager S. T. White of the White's Theatre here received the following wire from the manager of the opera house in Tarboro last night: "Soldier Who Came Back" was played here last night to a full house and the audience was delighted with same. It pleased every one. It is a very good show."

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth has the following to say of this play, which will be seen at White's theatre Monday night next. If the President has seen "The Soldier Who Came Back" it is a wonder to us that it has not been secured by the government and shown as an educational play in every town and village throughout the United States, for, as it appeared to us last night when shown at the Dixie Theatre, it would stop for all time all ignorant gossip as to why we were in the war and what was America's object.

A well filled house greeted the company, but it was the usual cold hand that was given to a new aggregation, but this enervation lasted only as long as it took to get the second character upon the stage, for the dialogue in this play is so bright and invigorating that the audience is spontaneously drawn into the life of the play, the responsive applause being a natural outcome of patriotic feeling. The plot was well defined and well acted, for he would have the most uncomfortable two hours of his life witnessing the true American spirit demonstrated through the channels of an American home. The depiction is so real, so true to every day life, and the scenes enacted could easily take place in thousands of homes in this country.

## OLD TIME SOLDIER DIES AS HE WISHED

(By WEBB MILLER (United Press Staff Correspondent))  
PARIS, Aug. 19, (By Mail).—There'll be many moist eyes among the "Old Army" men who are now wearing gold and silver leaves and silver stars on their shoulders when they hear that "Ol' Sergt. Jim Payne of the Infantry fell, riddled by machine gun bullets, on the first day of the Soissons fighting. Sergt. Payne was one of the oldest and most experienced of the old-time non-coms, and had seen service in every land where American shoulders set foot for the past twenty years. He "soldiered" and fought Moros in the wilds of Mindanao under Capt. J. J. Pershing, and helped Pershing chase the Villistas into the interior of Mexico.

In many a headquarters, dugout and mess shack they will say "Poor ol' Jim! God bless him," when they hear that Payne is gone. Probably no other man in the army had as many close friends among the officers. For the last twenty years Payne has been training second lieutenants and seeing them gain their first lieutenantcy, then captains' bars, majors' gold leaves and so on toward the major generals' double stars. A good many of the youths that Payne "mothered" are now generals in the new army. But no matter how high they went in rank, they always retained their love for the leathery-faced, grizzled old sergeant. Year after year Sergt. Jim has been taking "shave-tails" fresh from West Point, and nervous as cats about their first commands, under his arm and teaching them the fine points of handling men, as only an old first sergeant can do. But Payne remained always a first sergeant. In the old days there wasn't much chance for a man to rise out of the ranks to a commission—especially if he "hadn't had much schoolin'," as Payne would tell his friends who urged him to try for a commission. At the outbreak of the war Payne was offered a captaincy, but refused it. "I want to win my shoulder bars on the field with my boys," he told them. Last winter he served as a first sergeant, but this spring asked to be reduced to a sergeant, so he could go out and lead a platoon. Only a few

## Fleeing Huns Destroy All The Villages

(By United Press)  
WITH FRENCH ARMY AFIELD.—Acting under orders the retreating Germans have demolished everything. All the villages which the French are now occupying were found completely destroyed. Even the cellars were dynamited. Huge bonfires of furniture were seen blazing in the streets. Important buildings were blown up with mines. The Allied troops have only two words, "Vengeance and Reprisal."

## CASUALTY LIST

**Morning List**  
Killed in action, 14.  
Missing in action, 7.  
Wounded severely, 78.  
Died of wounds, 9.  
Died from accident, 2.  
Wounded, degree undetermined, 35.  
Total, 145.

**Afternoon List**  
Killed in action, 13.  
Missing in action, 8.  
Wounded severely, 86.  
Died of wounds, 6.  
Wounded, degree undetermined, 34.  
Total 140.

Wounded severely: Vester L. Andrews, Piney Creek, N. C.; Charles H. Schneider, Rutherford, N. C.

## French Take 100,000 Shells From Enemy

(By The United Press.)  
(By War Expert Decandit.)  
Chemin Des Dunes is under cross fire from the Allies. South of the Aisne river to westward the German occupants of St. Gobain forest are endangered by the French advance, according to battlefield dispatches. General Manchin's troops are filtering through the wooded and hilly country towards Ainzy Le Chateau, which is seven and one-half miles southwest of Laon.

The French are reported to have reached the southern extremity of the Crozet canal, which places them at the gates of St. Simon on the road to St. Quentin. Further westward the Allies are marching on Vermand, which is six miles northwest of St. Quentin.

## 20,000 Slight Casualties Are Not Reported

(By United Press.)  
WASHINGTON.—Twenty thousand slight American casualties have not been reported to the war department on August 20th, according to information given out by General March. All have been listed in the medical record as light and not worrisome.

## STAMP PURCHASES

Purchasers of war saving and thrift stamps on Sept. 6:  
Miss Lucy F. James.  
B. G. Abysomnis,  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.  
Mrs. Ruth R. Wyatt.  
Miss Nellie Denny.  
Johnstone Dees.  
William S. Tyson.

## 648,377 Pounds Sold

There was 648,377 pounds of tobacco sold on the Greenville market yesterday, according to official figures given out today. This was a record breaking sale. weeks before he was killed the recommendation went through for his promotion to a lieutenantcy. Within a few days Sergt. Jim would have been wearing the coveted slyer bar, won as he wanted to win it. But he died as he wanted to die—"with the boys." And there will be many misty eyes along the lines when they hear about "Ol' Jim."

## NINE MORE TOWNS CAPTURED BY FRENCH EN ROUTE TO ST. QUENTIN, MAKE AVERAGE ADVANCE 2 MILES

(By The United Press)  
PARIS.—The French have progressed towards St. Quentin, Lafere and Laon, the French war office announced today. Nine more town were taken. Passing Ham the French are nearing St. Simon, which is eight miles from St. Quentin. They have fought their way into Tergnies, which is three miles west of Lafere. The whole of the Coucy Low forest is seized. Barisis, eleven miles west of Laon, has been captured. From the Somme and Oise the French continue their progress, breaking local resistance of the German rear guard on both sides of the Somme. South of the Ailette Nanteuil La Fosse, Fort Deconde on the Aisne has been taken. North of the Vesle the situation is unchanged. The French have advanced an average of two miles on a twenty mile front. At some places they have advanced more than four miles.

## Huns Building New Defenses Before Winter

(By The United Press)  
AMSTERDAM.—On the Belgian and Dutch frontier German troops consisting of Land-train Sappers today are building a new line of defenses. It is believed that the German command proposes to make this conform to the Meuse line in the event that a retreat becomes necessary before winter sets in.

## ROYAL FAVORITE NOW WAITRESS' PAL

(By JOSEPH SHAPLEN (United Press Staff Correspondent))  
NEW YORK.—At least one member of the former's Czar's household enjoyed the respect and good care of the bolsheviks. He lived comfortably at the hotel Astoria, opposite the German embassy in Petrograd, hostelry that at one time was the rendezvous of fashionable Petrograd and has since the bolshevik revolution been occupied by bolshevik officials. The aforementioned member of the ex-Czar's family lived in one of the finest rooms of the hotel. His food was carefully attended to by a waitress who showed a particular liking for him and called him "her own." I once had a long talk with her about him while she served me some bad fish and cabbage soup for dinner. There was a soft fondness written all over her face and she said that her Romanoff friend would yet bring her a lot of money as a foundation of her fortune. As I was working away at the fish he came in, rather tall, graceful, the aristocrat par excellence. There was a deep melancholy look in his eyes and he seemed to be demanding not sympathy but recognition. Then I understood the waitress' fondness for him. I realized that many an American society woman would have lost her heart to him, for it was the former Czar's favorite Russian wolf hound.

## NO AUTHORITY TO FIX PRICE COTTON

WASHINGTON.—Plans of Southern senators to protest to President Wilson against the proposal of Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, to have a commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of recommending stabilization of cotton prices were abandoned late today. After a meeting of Southern senators Senator Smith, of South Carolina, announced that a statement which was prepared for presentation to Mr. Baruch would not be made public at present, but that a conference with Mr. Baruch would be sought. Efforts are being made to hold it tomorrow. The statement was understood to explain that its makers believe there is no authority for fixing cotton prices, that no act giving that power will be passed and that prices can only be fixed through agreements with the producers.

Supplies for use in the Graded Schools are now ready for delivery. Please remember that we can not charge School Books, as the margin of profit is too small, they will be sold only for Cash. A. B. Ellington & Co. Thur-Sat-2t

## General Pershing Commands 93 Per Cent Of Army

(By United Press)  
WASHINGTON.—Ninety-three per cent of the American troops now in France are under the direct command of General Pershing, so the senators of the war conference stated they had been informed. This is taken to mean that a distinctive American force is about to be used for some big purpose.

## CHICAGO WINS SECOND GAME OF WORLD SERIES

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Boston Americans today by a score of 3 to 1 in a good old-fashioned game of baseball. Both teams have one game each to their credit. Tyler, pitching for Chicago, was the hero of the contest. He pitched a steady game throughout and capped the climax by getting a single over second base that scored two runs. All of Chicago's runs were made in the second inning, while Boston's lone tally came in a desperate and spectacular rally in the ninth. Despite the warm and pleasant weather today's attendance was only 20,040.

Score:	R. H. E.
Boston	1 6 1
Chicago	3 7 1

Batteries: Bush and Agnew, Schang; Tyler and Killifer.

## AMERICANS WIPE OUT GUN NESTS AS THEY ADVANCE

(By The United Press)  
(By War Expert Mellett.)  
Americans on the right line are continuing to advance towards the Aisne river at some points. At other places heavy machine gun fighting is in progress. Between Glennes and Romaine, where the line runs north and south of the Aisne to the Vesle the Americans are wiping out the gun nests. J. S. Mathews, of Washington, is a business visitor today.