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GERMANS MOVE STEADILY IN SPITE OF BIG LOSSES

Critical Stage in Battle Reached With Enemy Hurling His Troops Into Advance—French Retake Lost Positions—Allies Have Not Uncovered Their Hand as Yet

By the Associated Press.

Moving with steadiness in spite of the frightful losses inflicted on them, the Germans in their plunge on the line from Montdidier and Noyon continue to gain here and there in the center of the line, where they are putting forth the most exertion and are being held up on the wings, where the French are offering great resistance. The enemy's greatest advance is at Vignemont, six miles from the line as it stood last Saturday.

The French have launched counter attacks on the left of their line, which may be an indication that they have reached where they will make their final stand. This line seems to be along the Aronde river, a small stream flowing west and northwest from the Oise, and roughly paralleling the line of the advance.

The Germans, according to the official statement issued by the French war office, reached the "vicinity of this stream." This marked the limit of their advance, however, and the French promptly counter-attacked, their line passing through Belloy, south of St. Maur, south of Marquise and Vandeleucourt. The village of Mery west of Belloy was retaken by the French Monday night.

This part of the battle front, however, apparently is not the most menacing to the French. It is further east that the Germans seem to be making their most telling gains. Here

along the right bank of the Oise they have reached Anovel, a village which lies on the crest of the hills above the important town of Ribecourt, lying on the low flat lands west of the Oise. The French admit that their line of resistance west and south of Ribecourt has been withdrawn.

This movement has not resulted as yet, according to reports, in the withdrawal of the French lines east of the Oise to Oisecamp and Carleton forest, strong positions from which the French defended their positions in their earlier attempts of the Germans to cross the Oise south of Sempiigny.

The battle in the new area may be considered as having definitely entered its critical stage and as in the Somme, Flanders and Aisne combats, the third and fourth days of the offensives were most menacing to the allies. It now seems certain that the German offensive constitutes a very serious blow at the allied line at the Oise as well as the low country behind the present battle line.

Before this can be reached, however, the Germans may encounter even greater resistance than since their offensive began.

The only other operation since the offensive began was carried out by the Australians east of Amiens. Here the British advanced over half a mile on a front of a mile and a half. More than 200 prisoners were taken.

OVER 700,000 IN RUSSIANS WANT FRANCE, SAYS BAKER HELP FROM ALLIES GROWING IN INTEREST

Washington, June 11.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French chassours in bidding them farewell here at the base of the Washington monument.

The war secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of the American forces abroad was that 500,000 men had sailed for the battlefront.

The Alpine chassours, better known as the "Blue Devils" of France came to America last month to assist in the third liberty loan campaign and since have toured the south and middlewest. They were reviewed and received by the secretary of war before leaving for their native land.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker addressing the chassours, "came to this country in order that the people might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter, we are going to believe in the strength of moral force instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere civilization which will rest on moral foundations."

By the Associated Press.
Washington, June 11.—An appeal to the United States and the allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the central committee of the cadet party in Russia, was transmitted to the United States today by the Russian embassy.

It is asked that the expedition mentioned be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

LABOR IS URGED TO RENEWED EFFORTS

By the Associated Press.

Washington, June 11.—President Wilson today telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Democracy in convention at St. Paul urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war.

OBSERVING BATTLE ON AMERICAN FRONT

With the American Army in France June 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—(Morning)—At the conclusion of the first 24 hours of the new battle between Montdidier and the Oise, the impression gained is that the powerful German smash has not brought the enemy the result he expected. The allied line is bent in the center quite insignificantly and the resistance the French are offering on the actual position of the combat appears to be efficacious.

Extreme violence was the dominant note of the battle on the first day and desperate assaults with huge masses of troops seem likely to continue at least for some days.

With the concentration of troops such as the Germans had been enabled to bring into line at the point chosen for the attack, it was physically impossible for the defenders to resist in their advanced positions.

When the masses of German infantry came over, entente allied troops, spread lightly in the forward works, fell back coolly, fighting yard by yard, to the actual line of resistance. They held back the enemy just sufficiently to make him show his strength and to permit the main body of defenders to make the proper disposition to meet him.

Only at one point was the real French line forced to recede and that was in the neighborhood of Reconnos-sur-Matz.

After the German infantry had started four hours of the most intense fighting had brought them only partly across the allied advance zone. They were battered thoroughly by the allied artillery, whose target was so plain that the enemy's losses must have been frightful with very little to compensate him for his sacrifice.

Some idea of the determined nature of the fighting may be gathered from the struggle on each wing. The village of Courcelles changed hands numerous times, and when this dispatch was sent, was in the possession of the allies. At the other end of the line, Mont Remaud was still making a magnificent defense, and last reports showed that Le Piemont was yet in allied hands.

The center about Reconnos-sur-Matz, where the Germans made their most obstinate effort and formed a pocket tending southeastward is the only part of the line against which the Germans have been able to show a real gain. Their intention is to try to reach the banks of the Oise and threaten the allied salient which extends to the vicinity of Noyon.

The Germans knew when they opened the attack that their task would be difficult. Therefore, they sent into the fray only chosen divisions, which had been specially trained for the assault. It is estimated that they engaged approximately 20 divisions on the front line for the first shock, while behind these, ready to take the place of the exhausted divisions, there probably were a similar number, perhaps even greater.

\$40.00 hay is poor encouragement unless it is grown at home. Plant peas and soy beans on all stubble land, if it is possible. 200 lbs. 10 per cent acid per acre will pay well under these crops.

onions, cucumbers, and olives finely. Cover with the vinegar, sugar and spices. Let boil fifteen minutes. When cold, spread on the tongue. The part of the tongue not suitable for slicing can be used in hash or a sautéed dish. The calorie value given includes the entire edible portion of a five-pound tongue.

—Mrs. Harry Baird, Norway, Ia.

BRITISH ADVANCE LINE HALF MILE NEAR AMIENS

Recover Ground on Mile and Half Front in Important Area—French Check Germans on One Wing, But Yield on Other and in Center of Field

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS IN THE LIST

By the Associated Press.

Washington, June 11.—The army casualty list today contained 130 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 3; died of accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 48; wounded degree undetermined, 43.

The list includes killed in action: Edward C. Pitt of Rocky Mount, N. C.

Wounded severely: Van Burca Hair of Elease, N. C.; Henry W. Morrow of Albemarle, N. C., and John H. Tritt of Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Geo. W. Hall brought to the Record office this afternoon two stalks of wheat which were gathered from a two-acre field near his furniture plant. They were 6 1/2 inches high and of the bearded variety. The two acres will yield two-thirds of a crop, it is estimated.

By the Associated Press.
London, June 11.—The British last night carried out an operation in the region of Amiens by which their line south of Morlancourt was advanced a half mile on a front of a mile and a half, the war office announces.

Two hundred and 33 prisoners were taken.

GERMANS GAIN LITTLE

By the Associated Press.
Paris, June 11.—The German drive between Montdidier and Noyon continued unremittently last night, says today's official French report. On their left the French offered effective resistance. They recaptured the village of Mory.

The principal German effort was directed against the center. Attacking heavy forces the enemy drove the French as far as the region of the Arando river, but by a brilliant counter attack, the French hurled back the enemy all along the front and reestablished their line south of Belloy and St. Maur, south of Marquise and Vandeleucourt.

On their right the French engaged in violent combat with large forces concentrated by the enemy, who was able to gain ground. The French withdrew their line to the west and south of Ribecourt.

A silo is a great thing for a man having five or more cows. Plan now to have a silo. I shall be glad to help you with it.

French Guns Shoot Huns

By the Associated Press.

French Headquarters in France, June 11.—(Via Ottawa).—The enemy succeeded at immense cost in pushing his advance from a mile to three miles deeper into the allied front yesterday. At Marquise, the southernmost point of the salient, he was about seven miles from his starting point.

The fighting was almost unprecedented in fury yesterday. The Germans continuing their attack in compact masses were mowed down by the allied gunfire. Waves succeeded waves in the attack and when a position is finally taken by the enemy, it is frequently retaken by the French.

In these attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with German dead.

The Germans, it is estimated, have used between 20 and 30 divisions up until last night. The enemy advances is slow, he is able to bring up his light artillery, while the heavy artillery is able to render assistance.

The artillery strength of the two armies is almost equal, although the gunfire of the French is more effective because the French are more familiar with the ground. The fierceness of the fighting and the inflexible determination in which the enemy accepts his shocking losses indicate that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion ensues in the decisive battle of the year.

AT PASTIME TODAY

The special attraction at the Pastime today will be Huck and Tom, featuring Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in the further adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain.

DANIELS THINKS GOOD WILL RESULT

By the Associated Press.

Charlottesville, June 11.—Speaking here today at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, Secretary Daniels said that good would come out of the world war and that it would teach the lesson that the rule of force must be resisted and will be resisted at every cost.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the University of Virginia, were drawn upon to make his point that the German victories in the west cannot mean final German victory.

DINNER FOR THE BOYS

The committee from the Red Cross appointed to look after the dinner to be served to our soldier boys who leave on the 24th urge the people of the town and county to contribute whatever they can to make the dinner such a one that the boys will remember it in the days to come. The ladies say that, in case the date should be changed, the people must watch for the change, as they cannot notify them. If there is time the papers will do so, but there is usually very short notice given.—Newton Enterprise.

HOW UNCLE SAM GUARDS HIS SOLDIERS

The food administration issues the following: "During the months of June, July and August we are extremely anxious to secure a reduction of meat and beef consumption in order to maintain the allies' supply and we must secure this without substitution of pork, or poultry, of which while we have enough for ordinary course of consumption, we are not in a position to provide for their additional use as substitutes for beef. We have supplies of by-products such as ox tails, tongues, livers, kidneys, sweet breads, tripe, and brains, because only the meat cuts are being exported. The use of these could be employed but more especially the use of sea food, vegetables and fruit.

"It would seem to me possible to eliminate on the menu steak and roast beef, excepting two or three times weekly."

Since the food administration is asking that we conserve beef and steak it becomes the patriotic privilege of Hickory people to do without beef and steak. This is a little thing compared with the many things our boys are doing without. Don't order beef or steak at restaurant or hotel. Don't serve them at your home. But remember everyone whether you eat at home, restaurant or hotel if you eat beef or steak you may be eating the portion that belongs to an American soldier. Try one of the following as a substitute for meat:

Rice and cheese, 478 total calories. Bundles 66 protein calories. 1-2 cupsful cooked rice. 3-4 cupful grated cheese. 6 large cabbage leaves. Salt, pepper, paprika. 1 tablespoonful vinegar. Fat. Season the rice well with salt, pepper, and paprika, and add the grated cheese. Mix thoroughly, having the mixture quite stiff. If too stiff, a little rice may be added. Blanch the cabbage leaves in boiling water to cover, until limp but not broken. Drain off the water. Fill each cabbage leaf with some of the mixture, and roll up carefully like a bundle. Lay the rolls in a well buttered baking dish, and sprinkle with salt, pepper, paprika, and bits of fat. Cover and bake in a slow oven until the cabbage leaves are tender.

Mabel G. B. Millen, 1312, 8th St., Bryan, Texas. Cold Boiled Tongue, 2993 total calories; with Spanish Sauce, 1290 protein calories.

1 beef tongue. 1 cupful mild vinegar. 2 tablespoonfuls sugar. 1-4 teaspoonful ground cloves. 1 onion. 6 sweet cucumber pickles or fresh cucumbers (small ones). 1 sweet green or red pepper. 6 olives.

Boil the tongue in sufficient water to cover until tender. Skin and allow to cool. Slice thinly and spread with the sauce made in the following manner: Chop the peppers,

Wilson Talks To Mexicans

By the Associated Press.

Washington, June 11.—President Wilson's address here last Friday to a party of Mexican newspaper editors is expected to be recognized as one of his most important utterances. It dealt almost wholly with Pan-Americanism by agreement among Pan-Americans and the president took the opportunity to send back to the Mexican people through 90 Mexican papers the disinterestedness of the

United States in the great war. The address was printed in Mexico City yesterday morning and it was the intention of officials here today not to give it out for publication in American papers, but to let it be sent here from Mexico.

The decision, however, was reversed, and the whole text was given out today.

The most important portions were cable to the United States from Havana.

Enemy Widens Point of Wedge

DIFFICULTIES FOR GERMANS ARE GROWING

By the Associated Press.

Paris, June 11.—All advices from the battle front show that the enemy is putting forth every possible effort in his design to push towards Paris, throwing division after division into the melting pot. So far he has succeeded in two days of fighting in carrying forward his line at the maximum point at Vignemont, a distance of six miles. In this he has been materially aided by a considerable number of tanks, which the French artillery was at first unable to demolish.

The enemy further succeeded in widening the point of his wedge by bringing up two divisions of his guards and two Bavarian divisions borrowed from Crown Prince Rupprecht. These troops captured the village of Mery, St. Maur and Belloy, giving him a plateau behind which he can mass troops partly screened from French observation.

If the danger to the French is in losing ground that is valuable as room in which to manoeuvre, the German peril lies in the human wastage that is in progress. The balances seem to be in favor of the French.

SAILORS DESCRIBES ONE OF THE LARGE U-BOATS

Newport News, Va., June 11.—One of the German U-boats operating off the Atlantic coast is 350 feet long, carries two six-inch guns and 75 men and is protected with a heavy belt of armor above the water line, according to a seaman from the sailing ship Edna, which was sunk by a submarine recently, who was held prisoner on the underwater craft several days after his ship was sunk.

The seaman, a Swede, says he talked with a member of the crew who could talk Swedish and was informed that the U-boat had been in these waters about 19 days before the Edna was sunk. The German also told him, he said, that the submersible would be relieved by another U-boat after it had operated off the coast three weeks.

The seaman says he asked about a submarine base and the German made an evasive answer, trying to lead him to believe that the Germans had worked out a plan of sending the U-boats all the way across the Atlantic often enough to keep a fleet of them constantly on this side, relieving them every three weeks.

NEW YORK COTTON

By the Associated Press.

New York, June 11.—The cotton market showed continued irregularity today. The market opened barely steady at an advance of two points on July but generally 14 to 20 points lower under realizing and heavy selling. July sold off 19 points net lower after the call, but soon firmed up before the end of the first hour, or 27 points net higher. Later deliveries rallied also, working two or three points net higher.

July 25.73 25.95
October 24.39 23.99
December 23.92 23.70
January 23.75 23.40

March 23.50

HICKORY MARKETS

Cotton 26c

Wheat 2.20

Corn \$1.75

BELEIVE U-BOAT IS SUNK BY LINER

By the Associated Press.

An Atlantic Port, June 1.—A German submarine was attacked and apparently sunk by a British steamship a week ago Sunday morning off the British coast, according to passengers on the vessel which arrived here today. A United States army officer who saw the encounter, said the U-boat was 150 yards away, and expressed the opinion that a clean shot was made.

Two destroyers which accompanied the British liner dropped depth charges at the spot where the submarine disappeared. The liner carried 176 passengers.

WEATHER FORECAST

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by thunder-showers this afternoon or tonight in east portion, continued warm fresh south winds.

INCREASE RATES ON TOBACCO TO WEST

By the Associated Press.

Washington, June 11.—Railroads were authorized today by the interstate commerce commission to increase rates on manufactured tobacco from North Carolina to points in the middle west to conform with rates from Virginia.