IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What Is Taking Place In The Southland Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

A conservative estimate of material damage, resulting from the storm which swept the Lake Charles, La., section, is placed at one million dollars. The casualty list in the stricken area has reached 14 dead and 20 seriously wounded.

Twenty-two of the twenty-four hangars on Gerstner field were blown down in the storm which swept the Lake Charles, La., section, and many airplanes were destroyed or entirely swept away.

The Diamond Shoals lightship, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine. The crew, taking to the lifeboats, was entirely saved.

Investigation of the packing industry of the country by the federal trade commission has culminated in an announcement that the commission has recommended to President Wilson that the government commandeer and operate for the public benefit stockyards, cold storage plants, warehouses and refrigerator and cattle cars.

Newsgathering is an indispensable industry, Secretary Baker says, though a particular man's relation to that industry depends upon the facts in his case and the possibility of replacing him.

Tax of 10 per cent on amounts paid for leased telephone and telegraph lines, including press associations and brokerage circuits, a horsepower tax on automobile owners and a doubling of the tobacco taxes of the present law were written into the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the house ways and means committee.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board says several thousand inquiries from youths under the draft age who want to go to sea have been made to him. The fact that the government is building a merchant marine for the future is probable impelling many to seek admission to be trained as sailors, cooks and stewards, because they intend to stick to the service after the war is over.

Washington.

Operations in the Soissons-Rheims sector are characterized by heavy artillery fire.

General Graves, now in command of the eighth division at Camp Fremont, Calif., has been designated as the officer to command the expedition into Siberia.

Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 United States troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the United States and allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time.

It has been definitely decided to enlarge the United States army to 5,000,000 men; in fact this decision was reached about July 30, which is in accordance with the plans reached in Paris shortly before that date.

General Foch's smashing blow flattening out the Aisne-Marne salient has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy.

The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation of troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to the spring of 1919.

Identical notes from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, appealing to the United States to aid famine sufferers in Finland, were presented to the state department by the ministers of the three Scandinavian countries. Pledges were offered that no food sent from America would be allowed to fall into the hands of the Germans, or to aid Germany in any way.

Within twenty-four hours after the Diamond Shoal lightship off Hatteras, N. C., had been destroyed by shellfire, the small American, unarmed, steamer Merak was shelled, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the North Carolina coast.

Absence of a responsible government in Finland to give any guarantee on its own account has blocked all plans for help for that country from America or allied sources.

It is stated that political conditions in Finland are so unsettled as to make it seem unwise from the American and British standpoint to grant recognition.

Two men were killed and three injured in a boiler explosion on the U. S. S. Nopatin, in foreign waters, the navy department announces.

America has begun to replace the tonnage sunk by German submarines in the days before the allied shipyards had reached a production equal to the toll of the U-boats. With the launching of the 7,500-ton Quisconck, sponsored by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and with President Wilson and a notable gathering as spectators, the stage of quantity of production of ships was reached in the building program of the United States.

The navy department says that from this time forward, the increasing output of vessels will not merely offset the naval efforts of Germany, but will steadily make up the deficiency in world tonnage.

Stories of the fearful struggles in the darkness to rescue the helpless invalids on board the British ship Warilda when it was torpedoed by a German submarine, are told by the survivors. The ship remained afloat for more than two hours, but for a great part of the time continued under headway because the engines could not be stopped.

Andre Tardieu, the French high commissioner, returning to Washington from France, says "German morale seems shattered." It is expected that Tardieu will soon suggest steps for more complete pooling of the fighting strength of the allied nations.

Provision for payment of income and excess profits taxes in three installments has been developed by the house ways and means committee. The dates of payment set are March 15, June 15 and September 15.

Voluntary enlistment in the army and navy are completely suspended to prevent disruption of industry, pending disposition of the bill proposing to extend draft ages to include all men between 18 and 45 years. Orders were issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no voluntary enlistments be accepted after August 8 until further orders. The orders also exclude civilians from appointments to officers' training camps until further notice.

It is regarded in Washington as essential that men greatly needed at home should be prevented from rushing into the army under a mistaken idea that they are certain to be drafted and invited to join the service voluntarily.

American troops have captured the village of Fismette, on the north bank of the Vesle river, a short distance to the northwest of Fismes. With the village they took one hundred prisoners.

European.

Over a curving front of more than twenty miles the British and French troops are continuing to sweep back the Germans eastward across the Picardy plains from the region north of the Somme east of Morlancourt to the eastern bank of the Avre northwest of Montdidier.

The Franco-British offensive has already captured 17,000 prisoners and between 200 and 300 guns, many of them of heavy caliber, and innumerable machine guns, trench mortars and kindred small weapons.

On the famous Lys salient, northwest of Labassee and in the region southwest of Ypres on the equally famous battle ground north of Kemmel, the Germans are reported to be giving ground.

Premier Lloyd George says he is not too optimistic. He believes the extermination of the Germanic hordes will be a long and terrible job, but he has no doubt but that victory will crown the efforts of the allies.

The French government has lodged an objection to the appointment of a Chinese minister to the vatican and the reception of a papal nuncio at Pekin as being in contravention of the Tien Tsin treaty of 1858, which recognizes a French protectorate over the Roman Catholics in China.

An idea of the heavy losses suffered by the Germans in the fighting in the Marne pocket is given by German documents in possession of United States and French officers and men, and obtained in various other ways since the allied offensive began on July 18. One regiment lost one-third of its effectives in one day. Other units were reduced by one-half.

The British have been for some time and are now making extraordinary efforts to concentrate troops on the western front. Coupled with United States and French efforts, this gives promise of such overwhelming forces in the battle next year that a comparatively short and bitter fight may see the issue decided and the German armies driven beyond the Rhine, if not destroyed in the field.

British Premier David Lloyd George, speaking before the house of commons, says General Foch's counter stroke is the most brilliant event of all the war, and that the Germans are on the run and, unless something now unforeseen contravenes, will continue to run till he gets back home if, indeed, they are not entirely obliterated from the face of the earth.

Lloyd George says that it matters not what may happen on land, Germany can never win till she whips the allied navies of the United States and the triple entente.

It is authoritatively stated that 150 German submarines have been destroyed since the war began. This service is so hazardous that mutinies are reported in the German navy by men who claim that submarine warfare can never be a success.

Beyond the killing of the Bolsheviki commissioner of war the entrance of the allied units into Kandaslaska, Russia, was virtually bloodless. The Bolsheviki is retreating southward from Archangel.

Twenty-three ringleaders of a revolt against submarine duty are reported to have been arrested and sentenced to death at Wilhelmshaven.

There has been a further bombardment of the Paris region by the German long-range guns.

The English have forced their way into German positions between the Ancre and the Avre, according to a statement issued by the German war office.

"Four years of effort, with our staunch allies, four years of trials, stoically endured, begin to bear fruit. Not long ago I said to you: 'Abnegation, patience; your comrades are arriving. Today I say: 'Tenacity, audacity; you shall have victory.'" Thus reads General Petain's recent order of the day to the French troops.

An inkling of what the Germans have lost in men made prisoners and guns captured by the allies has become public through the utterance of the French premier at a session of the ministerial council.

Much interest attaches to the maneuvers of the Germans and the French and British troops, with the latter of whom some Americans are believed to be brigaded, on the front running from Montdidier to the region around Ypres. Ultimately the operations here may have a strong bearing on those now in progress in the south.

The Germans have been heavily shelling the American and French soldiers who have made their way across to the northern bank of the Vesle or delivering the strongest counter attacks against them.

HERALD'S REVIEW of NORTH CAROLINA

A Record Of Important Events At The Capitol And Throughout The State, Reported For Herald Readers

STATE FAIR FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

MANY COUNTIES WILL ENTER CONTEST FOR PRIZES OF MORE THAN $1,000.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh.

If the efforts of the workers attached to the Agricultural Extension Service of the State college of Agriculture and State Department of Agriculture are successful, fairs to be held in the state this fall will be in the nature of food production and conservation camps. This is especially true of the exhibits to be made at the 58th State Fair to be held on October 21-26. Many counties have already signified their intention of entering into the sports contests for which prizes amounting to $1,000 have been offered, in addition to those county exhibits in which the field men and women of the Extension Service will have a part in soliciting the workers at Raleigh and West Raleigh are also planning to show the great results accomplished by their activities in agricultural work over the State.

Conference of Cotton Ginners.

A conference of cotton ginners and producers was called by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page to be held in the food administration office at Raleigh Tuesday morning, November 12, at 11 o'clock. The principal purpose of the meeting is to discuss and if possible agree upon a form price for cotton ginning during the coming season, inasmuch as some cotton farmers in North Carolina will operate under Hoover this year and will be controlled by the food administration the largest possible attendance of ginners and producers is hoped for at this time. Mr. Page will also no doubt take opportunity to discuss to some extent the difficulties that confront the cotton seed industry, division of the food administration in the contemplated plans for stabilizing the industry for the coming season.

Pig Club Members Hold Sale.

The first sale of pure bred hogs to be held by members of the pig clubs will be at Wilmington on August 31st, when the pig club members of New Hanover county will sell approximately fifty pigs. This sale is the outcome of pig club work begun in New Hanover county last year by Mr. J. P. Harding, county agent of the agricultural extension service, who with the financial backing of the Wilmington Savings Bank & Trust Co. got out 36 registered Duroc Jersey pigs in the county. This bank bought the pigs at the request of Mr. Harding and put them out with the boys and girls taking their promissory notes for the actual cost price.

This sale is unique because of the fact that it is the first time the organized pig clubs have actually demonstrated the fact that their work will be of value in spreading the breed of pure bred swine out over the state. Even club boys for several years now have been getting highly selected seed stock with excellent results.

With the pig club boys now entering the practice of pure bred hogs improved sanitation is given an added impetus in this state.

Are You Saving Fruit?

While large quantities of fruits and vegetables are being canned for winter use, the housewife should not lose sight of the many utilities of conserving food by drying. Drying affords a cheap, neat and easy way of saving large quantities of food in small bulk with not using expensive containers, and it also furnishes a convenient way of conserving portions of food that are too small for canning. A few ears of corn left from dinner, or a few apples or peas or even a single carrot, can be dried and saved.

Road Relief Committee.

A telegram received from Henry Morgenthau, announced that John M. Templeton had been appointed chairman of the Jewish relief committee in Charlotte. He declined the nomination on the ground that he felt he could not do justice to the work on account of his business affairs. He suggested the name of Clarence Bruton, to which he called upon the people of North Carolina to respond to the call for $100,000 as this state's part of the relief of Jews in war zone according to one of the legislative incidents of the session, asserting that it "strikingly demonstrates our great national unity in the cause of humanity."

Filed State's Brief.

Special from Washington.—Attorney General Manning of North Carolina has filed the state's brief in the suit of Fred A. Perley and W. H. Crockett, of Asheville, who attacked the constitutionality of a 1913 law requiring removal of debris from logged off timber lands near watersheds of cities. The brief contends that the state statute is necessary to protect the water supply of municipalities from contamination and also for protection against fire.

Higher Prices for Wheat.

North Carolina farmers will receive from 15 to 20 cents per bushel more for this year's crop of wheat than they did for last year's crop according to a statement from food administration officials. The whole policy of the food administration grain corporation for the stabilization of the flour and wheat industries has been changed and under the new permanent plan maximum prices are in effect, fixed for flour and for mill feeds. Each mill in the state has its own individual basis and the average prices in the state are approximately $10.85 per barrel for flour and $32.50 per ton for mill feeds. These prices are bulk, carloads at mills, and mills are allowed to add cost of bags and, where the products are sold in retailers or consumers, they are allowed to add one dealers profit.

According to the permanent plan of the grain corporation, the average "farm price" for wheat in North Carolina is approximately $2.45 per bushel on a basis of No. 1 red winter wheat. The prices for No. 2 wheat would be $2.41 and the price for No. 3, into which most of the wheat in North Carolina this year will fall, would be approximately $2.38.

Charter Issued Recently.

A charter has been issued for the Dalrymple Livestock Co., of Lexington, capital $25,000 authorized and $500 subscribed by J. Q. Finch, W. E. Holt and others.

Also a charter to the Charlotte Chemical Corporation Laboratory, Inc. The authorized capital of the concern is $100,000, with G. B. Chapman, H. L. Taylor and Chase Brenizer of Charlotte, as incorporators.

N. C. Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops in France, as shown by late reports, are as follows:

Killed in Action:—Lieut. Wiley C. Bassett, New Bern; Merritt Dunbar, Walnut Cove; R. H. Turner, Statesville; Jas. Loder, Wilmington; J. W. Hassell, Williamston; Sergts. Jno. D. Huffman, Hickory; C. A. Williams, Ahoskie; Corps. W. B. Weaver, Piney Creek; Robt. Procell, Fayetteville; J. T. Morton, Page; Mechanic Falson Harris, Goldsboro; Privates M. T. Parch, Smithfield; Carl Link, Thomasville; Sergt. C. A. McDougald, Aberdeen; Corp. E. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant; W. H. Miller, New London.

Died of wounds: Capt. Jas. T. Bass, Tryon; Lieut. E. B. Clark, Weldon; Privates Robt. P. Falls, Kings Mountain; D. C. Cooper, Jacksonville.

Died of disease or other causes: Privates James A. Hill, New Bern; Claude Murphy, Comfort; Will Bowden, Magic; Max Swink, Cornell Springs; Corp. Page, Winston-Salem.

Severely wounded: Sergts. Eugene A. Hesse, Durham; Grover C. Conrad, Lexington; E. L. Smith, Wadesboro; W. J. Wesley, Winston-Salem; Privates E. V. Armstrong, Jerry; C. E. Taylor, Salisbury; W. H. Campbell, Roanoke Rapids; R. J. Charles, Winston-Salem; O. E. Martin, East Bend; E. E. Gilmert, Greensboro; Lieut. A. H. Green, Raleigh; Privates M. V. Clark, Gilmerland; E. R. Potts, Lexington; Simon Wright, Rural Hall.

Slightly wounded: Private J. A. Madson, Webster; J. J. Edwards, Waynesville.

Fire Fighters to Meet.

At Wrightsville Beach August 12-14 there will be held the annual institute for fire fighters and electrical and building inspectors under the direction of James R. Young, insurance commissioner and fire marshal for North Carolina. The commissioner expects to have in attendance city officials, firemen, inspectors, officers and employes of electrical companies and electrical contractors and workmen and the institute will be devoted to earnest study of North Carolina needs in effort for reduction of fire waste and expert instruction and exchange of ideas as to the discharge of official duties of inspectors and fire fighters.

Commissioner Young has written urgent letters to fire marshals, to mayors and other executive officials of cities and towns all through the state urging that they come and especially that they send their chiefs of fire departments and building and electrical inspectors. He urges that there is no reason for an annual loss of $4,000,000 and 300 lives in North Carolina through fires, mostly preventable.

Exploiting Ignorance.

State and federal authorities are much interested in putting an end as far as possible to a growing practice by unscrupulous tradesmen of exploiting the ignorance of credulity of negroes and ignorant white people through trading them comparatively worthless articles or stocks for their war savings stamps, certificates and Liberty bonds, through representing to the holders of these securities that it will be a long while before they can realize on them or really get their money.

Exhibit of Holsteins.

As a result of the exhibit of Holstein cattle on Pack Square in Asheville, Mr. J. A. Arey has recently returned from Ohio with two car loads containing thirty-two head of pure-bred Holsteins for farmers in the vicinity of Asheville. Mr. Peter Small, a breeder of Holstein cattle, who lives near Cleveland, and who spent last fall studying conditions in the mountains of Western North Carolina, aided Mr. Arey in the selection of these cattle and helped him to secure those which were best suited.

TENTATIVE PLANS COVERING STATE

TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE AS A PURELY BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

STATE BANKERS TO ASSIST

Movement Expected Soon to Cover the Entire State of North Carolina.

Resulting from the speech by Carl J. Baer, of Chicago, before a gathering of Charlotte men at a luncheon at the chamber of commerce may be a campaign for the promotion of agriculture from a business standpoint to be inaugurated here and broadened to include the entire state.

Tenative plans for such a campaign have been made. The Charlotte chamber of commerce, which will foster the local efforts and the state campaign, with the co-operation of the North Carolina Bankers' Association and the state commercial secretaries, will endeavor to get Mr. Baer to return here probably in September or October to direct the activities.

It is considered that the time is ripe for a state-wide campaign. The state bankers have expressed an earnest desire for such a campaign and the commercial organizations throughout North Carolina would be glad to join in such a movement.

James A. Gray, of Winston-Salem, president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, has received communications from 131 bankers in the state, in reply to letters he wrote asking if they would aid in a state-wide agricultural campaign, and each of the 131 bankers expressed hearty approval of the proposed movement.

At the annual meeting here last spring of the state commercial secretaries a resolution was adopted urging that a campaign such as is now planned be waged, and it was recommended that the Bankers' Association support the campaign.

Mr. Baer, in his address made a stirring appeal for greater agricultural development, that diversified farming be undertaken.

New Ideas on Concrete Road.

Charlotte.—The suggestion that the Charlotte to Wilmington highway be extended into the "great, rich, rapidly developing mountain section of southwest Virginia and western North Carolina extending from Roanoke, Va., to Asheville, which is now traversed by a single grade road," was made by H. W. Horton, secretary of the Wilkesboro Good Roads Commission, Wilkesboro, in a letter received by Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, director of the highways bureau of the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Horton said the idea occurred to him that the highway after reaching Charlotte, should be extended. That section of the country has no railroad, except one from Marion to Johnson, Tenn., the letter stated. "As a military enterprise, a cross connection between these mountains would be, in my opinion, of vital importance. Traffic from a large territory embracing east Tennessee, southwest Virginia, most of Kentucky and beyond, in order to travel into central North Carolina or reach a port at Wilmington would have to go either around by Roanoke, Va., or Morristown, Tenn., and thence by Asheville. A direct route would cut out several hundred miles of distance and besides three counties of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge have contributed their wealth to the people of Virginia and Tennessee because of the fact that they could not come across the Blue Ridge.

Fayetteville Camp Site.

Southern Pines.—Surveys indicate that the new camp in Cumberland and Hoke counties will include an area of above 100,000 acres, and cover the country from Lakewood, near Fayetteville, to the Moore county line about three miles west of Southern Pines.

For Norfleet Bridge.

Halifax.—The business men of Scotland Neck went to Halifax in force and induced the county commissioners to appropriate $40,000 and the county's share of the national highway fund ($51,000), to build a bridge over the Roanoke river near Norfleet. The route via Norfleet is said to be the shortest route from Scotland Neck to Norfolk and also from Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson. It is also proposed to build a bridge over the Roanoke at Williamston.

Mill Superintendent Sued.

Greensboro.—George P. Stone, superintendent of the Revolution Mills, is the defendant in an action brought by Thomas Hudspeth, in which the plaintiff asks for $10,000 damages on account of the alienation of the affection of plaintiff's wife by defendant. Stone was arrested and immediately gave bond in the sum of $5,00. Hudspeth was married in 1910, and has two children, age six and two years. It is understood that defendant denies the charges made against him.

FURTHER GAINS OF HIGH IMPORTANCE

STEADY GAINS OF GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE ARE MADE BY ALLIED FORCES.

GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

Violent Counter Attacks by Foe Are as Usual Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Although the Germans are employing fresh forces of reserves in efforts to hold back the allied troops who are pressing them from the region of the Somme to the Oise, the American, British and French armies continue to make progress. Monday witnessed gains of ground at various points along the battle front of high importance for the further prosecution of the endeavors of the allies to drive out the Germans from the old Amiens-Montdidier sector.

After an extremely bitter contest the Americans and British have gained a foothold in the important little town of Bray Sur Somme, on the northern bank of the Somme. A short distance across the river to the south the British have taken Proyart and midway of the line have pressed on to the east of Fonquescourt in a further outflanking of Chaulnes from the south and of Roye from the north.

On their part, the French in the rolling country imediately north of the Oise river have captured Gury, a position of great strategic value, lying southwest of Lassigny, and at several other points southward to the region of the Oise, have advanced their line further toward Noyon.

In Monday's fighting hundreds of additional Germans were made prisoner and the enemy also lost heavily in men killed or wounded. Unofficial reports give the number of Germans captured during the present offensive as in the neighborhood of 40,000.

The Germans at last accounts were still throwing reinfrocements to the east of the road running through Chaulnes, Roye and Noyon, the passage of which by the allies would seriously menace all the German forces inside the pocket formed by the allid airplanes continue to bomb Ger- Oise on the south. Not alone are the allies endeavoring to press their advantage by frontal attacks, but they have drawn up to their back lines guns of medium and heavy calibers and with these they are heavily shelling the areas held by the Germans, even as far back as Bethencourt, which lies on the Somme, seven and a half miles east of Chaulnes. Meantime allid airplanes continue to bomb German positions.

GAS ATTACK BY SUBMARINE OVERCOMES COAST GUARDS

Washington. — Gas from oil discharged on the water by the German submarine operating off the middle Atlantic coast, overcame six men in the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's island, North Carolina, the navy department was advised by the commandant of the sixth naval district.

If the gas attack was deliberate—and most officials believed that it was—it constitutes a new and ingenious form of "frightfulness" and, so far as has been reported, was the first direct effort of the German raiders to har persons or property on American shores.

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TWELVE MORE RAINCOAT INDICTMENTS RETURNED

New York. — Twelve indictments, charging 19 individuals and two firms operating factories here with furnishing defective army raincoats for the government, were returned in the federal court. Several of the persons accused are under previous indictments alleging payments of commissions to federal officials who are said to have aided them in obtaining contracts.

PRISONERS CAPTURED VS. ALLIED CASUALTIES

With the British Army in France.—The contract between the number of prisoners taken and the allied casualties is regarded as remarkable. For instance the casualties of the entire allied forces were considerably less than the total prisoners taken. When it is understood that this battle has not been waged for the purpose of taking prisoners, the casualties inflicted on the Germans must have reached a large figure.

THREE STUDENT AVIATORS ARE INSTANTLY KILLED

Pensacola, Fla.—Three student aviators of the United States training school were instantly killed here when a large seaplane in which they were making a practice plane, which was equipped with double Liberty motors, was making a flight from the local aviation station when it suddenly plunged into the bay with great force. No cause was assigned for the accident by officials.

FISHING FLEET RAIDED BY TWO SUBMARINES

Boston.—Two submarines raided the fishing fleet on George's bank. The crews of the fishing schooner Old Time and Cruiser probably were lost when their boats were sunk by gunfire without warning, according to the crew of the fishing schooner Mary Sennett who were landed here. The Sennett was also sunk by gunfire and shells were fired at the boats when they were pulling away the fishermen said.

36,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN PICARDY

IN ESTIMATES OF CAPTURED ARE 1,000 OFFICERS FROM GENERAL TO CORPORAL.

OVER 500 CANNON IN SPOIL

Enemy Resistance Is Stiffening Against Advance of Allies; Desperate Stand Expected.

The number of prisoners taken so far in the allied offensive in Picardy is now estimated at 36,000, including more than 1,000 officers. More than 500 guns have been captured, according to the latest advices.

The pivot of the German resistance at this stage of the battle, it now appears, is the town of Noyon, about midway between Montdidier and Soissons. The enemy is throwing in reserves from this base in an effort to prevent, regardless of cost, the allies from gaining control of the Noyon-Ham road, which is choked with material, guns and troops.

The Germans are expected to make a desperate stand on the Roye-Noyon to permit the columns which are retreating in the direction of Neale and Ham to reach safety.

The resistance of the Germans is stiffening against the fourth British army under General Rawlinson. They are reacting violently in the region of Lihons, which changed hands twice during the night but which was firmly held by the British.

All the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Ham, a stretch of about 15 miles, have been destroyed by allied aviators. The Germans have been attempting to throw temporary bridges across the stream and the allied airmen are now systematically bombing these improvised structures.

All morning reports show extreme confusion among the enemy forces in their precipitate retreat.

Among the prisoners taken are generals, colonels and officers of all other grades. Eleven divisions of Generals von Hutles and von Marwitz have been identified by prisoners taken.

GERMANS DIGGING IN ALONG THE VESLE RIVER

With the American Army on the Vesle.—Allied aviators have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fismes. Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless they are deliberately pushed off the plateaus.

The Americans learned from German prisoners that the enemy was using an old rock quarry cave in the region of Longuval, large enough to conceal two regiments. He employed it as a refuge for troops to rest. The Franco-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it as a hiding place.

The guns of the Franco-Americans got the range of the entrance to the cave and kept up a continuous fire all day. Observers reported that the cave had been considerably damaged and was rendered very untenable. The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longuval and also in the valley of the Perles.

COAL SHORTAGE IS SOURCE OF DANGER

Washington.—Coal miners and operators were called upon in a proclamation by President Wilson to give their maximum effort to the production of coal to the end that the threatened shortage next winter may be averted. The president asked miners particularly to work full time and urged those who are essential to the industry to accept deferred classification in the draft.

SEVERAL VILLAGES TAKEN BY THE FRENCH TROOPS

Paris.—Notwithstanding resistance of Germans, French troops gained further ground between the Avre and the Oise rivers, taking several villages from the west and south of Roye to the Oise. Further south on the line, the French have penetrated the wooded area between the Rivers Matz and Oise, reaching in this region the environs of LaBerliere and Gury. Moreuil LaMotte has been captured.

AIR RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE ON KARLSRUHE

London.—An official communication issued by the air minitsary announces that air raids have been made on Karlsruhe and that there was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station. A dispatch from Stockholm says that as result of efforts of Sweden's representatives in Moscow, the British and French consuls who were recently arrested by order of the bolsheviki council were released.

CAME TO SURFACE IN MIDST OF THE FLEET

Washington.—Coming to the surface in the midst of a fleet of fishing schooners off the Massachusetts coast, a German submarine sank nine vessels of the fleet, the navy department announced. The schooners sunk include the Kate Palmer, the Amita May, the Reliance, the Star Buck and the Progress. The names of the other ships were not contained in the navy department dispatches.