

# WASTING SUGAR MEANS WASTING AMERICAN SHIPS

## YADKIN VALLEY HERALD

VOL. 4, NO. 82.

\$1.50-A YEAR AND WORTH IT

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13, 1918.

\$1.50 A YEAR AND WORTH IT

PRICE TWO CENTS

# GERMANS MAKE MIGHTY EFFORT TO CHECK ALLIES

## Sunday Bad Day For Southern, One Child Killed, Another Injured

### AMERICANS TAKE VILLAGE OF BRAY

Hand to Hand Fighting of Intense Sort for the Possession of the Little French City.

### GERMANS MAKE MIGHTY EFFORT TO CHECK ALLIES

Stiff Resistance is Giving the Allies Hard Fighting at Numerous Points.

(By Associated Press.) London, Aug. 12.—4:35 P. M.—American troops are in the suburb of Bray today and fighting continues for the possession of the outskirts of the little French city.

Only slight changes in the line as a whole are indicated in the dispatches of today, but London learns that fighting along the whole of the northern sector of the present line.

Mighty efforts are being made by the German high command to check the advance of the allies through Picardy towards Peronne, Roye and Noyon. On the northern tip of the battle line the British have not been able to make progress rapidly during the past night, though London reports that the village of Bray had been entered. In the center a strong German counter attack was reported to have helped progress against vital points along the line. There is an unconfirmed report that Roye has been abandoned by the enemy.

On the right the French still gain ground steadily. They have reached the hills west of the Oise and have virtually cleared the Metz valley of the enemy. It is expected the combat might extend along the whole of the line, especially northward, but such development is not reported.

In the Picardy battle center the Germans are trying to stabilize their line from Albert to the south to Chaunies and to check the French effort to envelop them at Lasigny.

There has been an enemy effort of some success that to hold the north flank of the line while the allies have pushed eastward towards Peronne and Ham on the southern flank of the front. The Germans in this vicinity have been unable to slow down the progress of the allies.

In this sector an important advance is reported, the French having reached Antoval on the crest of the hills west of Ribecourt. In the German advance some time ago the fall of this time proved disastrous to the French hopes of stemming their advance their holding of the valley. If Antoval is held firmly the German lines along the Oise are endangered and if they are forced to give it up their retirement on a wide scale is certain.

Indications point to the fact that the Germans have not yet reached the line from which they expect to stand and defend.

### WRECK ON WESTERN 1 REPORTED KILLED

Wrecking Crew From Spencer Called Out Shortly After Noon to Clean Up Derailment of the Western.

The Southern had another wreck today, this one occurring near or at Mud Cut, and it is said one of the biggest engines in the service on the Western was overturned and a number of cars derailed and torn up. A wrecking crew from Spencer was called out and left shortly after noon to clear up the wreckage. Report is that one man, a hobo, was caught beneath the wreckage and killed.

A report came to Salisbury that the wreck had occurred a short distance up the road, one report saying at Rock Cut. Several parties from Salisbury went out to that point but finding no signs of trouble there went on to Barber only to learn that the wreck was some distance up the line, in the mountain section at a point known as Mud Cut. This name got confused with Rock Cut and caused the report that it was only a short distance from Salisbury.

### WAR TAXING THE UPPERMOST TOPIC

This Vital Question Will Occupy Congress When it Reconvenes the 24th of August.

### CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS FRAMING REVENUE BILL

Large Sum of Money is Needed to Finance the War and Much Must Come by Taxation.

Washington, Aug. 11.—War taxation with all its problems, and its benefits as well as its evils, is the subject which will occupy Congress almost to the exclusion of all others when it reassembles for regular sessions on August 24th.

A statesman of an older generation once remarked that government was nothing more or less than the power to levy and collect taxes. It is obvious that while the subject of war taxation has the attention of Congress it must necessarily command the attention of the American people, because the stability of government is measured chiefly by its revenue.

The ways and means committee of the House now is engaged in the preliminary work of framing the twenty-four billion dollar revenue bill which is to provide the sinews of war for the coming year. Passage of the bill by the House in substantially the form in which it comes from the committee promises to be a matter of course.

In the senate, however, will come revision and reconstruction, often the subject of prolonged debate and even filibuster, which will put the bill more nearly in the shape in which it ultimately will become, the senate, as some historian has said, being "the saucer in which is cooled the hot tea coming from the cup of the House" the deliberations there are sure to be prolonged.

After the bill has been passed by the senate, it will go to "conference" often referred to as the place where bills are really made. Here a joint committee representing senate and house smooths out conflicting provisions, arranges compromises for hard fought amendments, and finally, inducing each side to give way a little, or when agreement is shown to be hopeless, discarding provisions entirely, reports back to both Houses of Congress a completed bill. Sometimes one house or the other, insistent on some provision, refuses to accept the decisions of the conferees and demands further consideration, but in the end a bill is that adopted by both branches of Congress comes out.

The War revenue bill will be threading its way through these tortuous passages in the halls of Congress for several weeks, possibly until snow flies and it will be well for any American newspaper reader who wishes to grasp the significance of its movements as it progresses to fix in mind the five stages through which the bill passes before it goes to the White House for the signature of the President, these stages are:

The bill is framed by the House ways and means committee. (This is now going on.) It is considered in the House and with a more or less limited debate, and possibly some amendments from the committee form, is passed and sent to the Senate.

The Bill is considered by the Senate finance committee, to which it has been referred. In this committee the bill may be practically "made over," or to the structure of the work of the House may be added the ideas of the senate committee.

As altered by the senate the bill goes to the conference committee of senators and representatives which finally reports back a compromise draft on which both houses can agree.

Inasmuch as this particular bill lengthens the long arm of the government tax collector so it can reach into almost every man's pocket, one who attempts to be informed of what sacrifices he will be called upon to make that the world may become a decent place to live in, will do well to survey the needs which have brought before the country this

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



### 40,000 PRISONERS ARE NOW REPORTED

Germans Reacting on the Allied Fronts, Having Had Time to Bring Up New Divisions.

### THE TOWN OF ROYE IS NOW REPORTED TAKEN

Extreme Bitter Resistance Being Felt from the Enemy Along Chaunies-Roye Noyon Line.

(By the Associated Press) Paris, Aug. 12.—Forty thousand and seven hundred guns have been taken by the allies in Picardy, according to reliable information received here. The Germans are reacting on the allied left, having had time to get into line division rushed from the north. It is believed here the fresh troops are being thrown into the fight in a desperate endeavor to block the allied advance toward Nesele.

General von Hutier, who escaped badly damaged from Montdidier pocket, is trying now to halt temporarily on the Roye-Noyon line.

Town of Roye Reported Taken. British Army in France, Aug. 12.—2:15 p. m.—There is an unconfirmed report this afternoon that the town of Roye which the Germans have been defending desperately, has been evacuated. British tanks have been seen operating a considerable distance beyond that town.

No Change on the French Front. Paris, Aug. 12.—There was no marked change in the fighting situation on the French front during the night, says an official statement from the war office today. There was artillery fighting in the territory southwest of Roye.

Germans Offer Stubborn Resistance. Paris, Aug. 12.—Extremely bitter resistance is being felt from the Germans along the line of Chaunies-Roye-Noyon. The enemy is bringing up strong reinforcements while allies prepare for further advance.

### British Motor Boats Fail to Return.

London, Aug. 12.—The admiralty announced that 6 British motor boats failed to return from a reconnoitering expedition carried out August 11th along the west Friesland coast of Holland.

German Airplane Brought Down. London, Aug. 12.—A German airplane was brought down in flames north of Ameland on the northern Dutch coast, the admiralty announced today.

W S S The Pythian Home Coming at China Grove, which was to have been held several weeks ago but was called off at that time, will take place tomorrow night. A number of Salisbury Pythians will go down and among the speakers will be Grand Chancellor Byron Clark and State Organizer Robbins. Among the candidates to be put through will be Rev. C. P. Fisher, the popular Lutheran pastor of China Grove.

### WOULD AMEND THE MAN-POWER BILL

Senator Kirby Made an Effort at an Amendment Which Was Promptly Voted Down in Senate Military Committee.

(By the Associated Press) Washington, Aug. 12.—An effort by Senator Kirby to amend the administration man power bill, so as to extend the draft age from 21 to 45 instead of 18 to 45, as proposed, was voted down in the military committee of the senate this morning. Senator Kirby announced that he would make an effort to have this amendment added on the floor of the Senate.

### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. BARUCH, Chairman.

TO PUBLISHERS OF DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS:

The Priorities Board of the War Industries Board has listed Paper Mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in Fourth Class for priority for coal, on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the Use of Paper by the Newspapers shall be Fifteen per cent on Weekly Editions and Twenty per cent on Sunday Editions.

DISCONTINUE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Paragraph 2, Rules and Regulations, Paper Section, War Industries Board:

"DISCONTINUE SENDING PAPERS AFTER DATE OF EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION UNLESS SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED AND PAID FOR."

(Publisher's Note: The above is one of eleven conditions imposed on newspaper publishers by the government and must be complied with by all newspapers. Paper manufacturers have pledged themselves not to supply paper to any newspapers that fail to observe all rules and regulations of the War Industries Board. Paragraph 2 states clearly that all papers must enforce a paid-in-advance circulation policy.)

### WHERE BEST TO BEAT THE HUN

Eastern Front Strategist Are Making Themselves Heard in Washington.

By JUDSON C. WELLS (Staff Correspondent of the N. Y. Globe. Copyright, by J. C. Wells) Washington, Aug. 10.—Eastern and western schools of grand strategy are beginning to develop among military and legislative people in Washington. The discussion will very soon pass beyond the realm of academics because there will have to be determination where American troops shall be sent and what part they shall play in the great co-operation of the allies for destruction of German power.

Decision will, furthermore, affect development of the American military and naval program. Already the appearance of American troops in Italy and, within the past few days, at Archangel has indicated that our role in the war will lead American troops across the seven seas.

Now it is definitely stated that American troops will soon be working with the British and Japanese in Siberia, and that a French force from the French far eastern possessions will be added to the international enterprise projected from Vladivostok. In short, the march of events is fast carrying this country into such a participation as that of Great Britain, which at one time could enumerate fourteen campaigning fronts on which its flag was flying.

For Any Front. As the inevitable urge of events calls for American forces in more areas, the prejudice against such widespread operations is breaking down. Time was when strong prejudice existed against sending a great army even to France; and when that was swept aside there was still opposition to taking part on other fronts.

This is disappearing, and if the Versailles council decides Americans are needed in major operations on the other side of the world from France the Washington government will encounter no serious opposition in either legislative or general opinion.

But the debate between the eastern and western schools of strategy goes much farther than is suggested by any allied operations thus far in Albania, Italy, Siberia or on the White Sea. It is concerned with the fundamen- can be effectively beaten on the western front, and whether more effective and conclusive results can be secured by carrying war presently in many other directions.

From the beginning British and French councils have been divided on this question. Italy, because of its vital concern with Mediterranean problems, has leaned strongly toward the eastern school. It wants help in permanently cleaning up the problems of the Balkans and of Turkey in Asia.

To the East. The eastern view has always appealed to the French imagination. France believed in the Salonica expedition when Britain had doubts. Yet the eastern school has been represented in the British cabinet by Lloyd George and Churchill. These two have been opposed by the other elements in the cabinet and by a powerful influence at the War Office and Admiralty.

So long as German pressure in the north of France was desperately dangerous, France was in no position to urge dissipation of forces to inaugurate a world-wide strategy. Now the time is approaching when the allies will have the upper hand in the west, and the question is whether they shall fight it out on this line or adopt a different programme.

Two sets of questions are involved— one military forces, the other political. To concentrate forces on the western front and overwhelm the Germans with numbers is the ideal of the "western frontiers." They would push the war to German soil and beat down the Hun in his home lair. They urge that dissipation of effort would leave the German citadels so strong

(Continued on Page 5.)

### TRAIN NO. 35 KILLS A BOY

Avery Lytle, Member of Thomasville Orphanage, Inmates, Meets Death Under Wheels.

### WESLEY BUCKNER MAY BE FATALLY INJURED

Body of Dead Boy and Injured Lad Brought to This City—Others Reported Killed.

A distressing accident and one presenting a pitiful and heartrending after scene occurred near Linwood, between Lexington and the Yadkin river last evening early when No. 35, eastbound passenger train ran into a party of children, there being a half dozen or more in the party, all boys. One little fellow, Avery Lytle, aged 13 years, was killed outright, and another, Wesley Buckner, aged about 12 years, was badly injured, the others escaping unhurt. The body of the dead boy was brought to Salisbury and taken to Wright's undertaking parlor and prepared for burial and sent to Thomasville today, from which place it will probably be sent to his mother, whose address is Mrs. Woodard, Salisbury, N. C. The injured boy was also placed upon the same train that struck him and brought to this city and taken to the sanatorium.

The boys were from the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage but just why they were way down below Lexington is not known, it being presumed, however, that they rode a train down that far and were attempting to make their way back to the orphanage. It seems that they had gotten off a freight train and got on the opposite track when No. 35 came thundering by and struck them.

The uninjured boys were taken in charge and the orphanage authorities notified.

Others Reported Killed. There was also a report received here last night to the effect that No. 35 had killed a man and a woman who were crossing the track at some point further north than the scene of the killing of the boys, though how far up the road was not learned.

Sunday was a bad day for the Southern on the main line in this section. The bad freight wreck just south of the city, the killing of the boy near Linwood and injury of another and this coupled with the killing of an auto party, totals a pretty bad day for one brief stretch of line.

W S S

### BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS ARE SUNK

British Steamer Penistone and Swedish Steamer Sydlant Sent to the Bottom Off Nantucket by German Submarine—Crew of at Least One Vessel Landed Safely.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 12.—The sinking of the British steamer Penistone and Swedish steamer Sydlant by a German submarine off the New England coast was reported today to the navy department. The Penistone was sent down yesterday about 100 miles east of Nantucket and the Sydlant August 8th, southeast of Nantucket.

No news of the fate of the crews was given in the department dispatch. Later the navy department was advised that the American schooner Herman Winter had been sunk in the same general locality. There is no record here of a schooner by that name. An American coastwise steamer named Herman Winter is reported safe in port.

Sydlant's Survivors Landed. Boston, Aug. 12.—Fifteen survivors of the Swedish steamer Sydlant arrived here today and reported their vessel had been sunk by a German submarine. Fifteen others of the crew were picked up by another ship.