

ALLIES BREAK THROUGH NOTED WOTAN OR SWITCH LINE FIXED AS MAIN DEPENDENCE OF HUNS

TELLING PROGRESS IS SCORED TODAY

If Allies Can Hold to Gains of Today Entire Northern Part of Famous Hindenburg Line is Sure To Be Outflanked

CANADIANS DO IT

Break Through Stongest of the German Defenses On Front of Two Miles. Enemy Line is Now Doubly Menaced

Telling progress was made by the allies today in the great battle on the western front when Canadian and English troops pierced the Drocourt-Quenat switch of the Hindenburg line, otherwise known as the Wotan line. It was on this alternative line established back of the main Hindenburg line, east of Arras, that the German command depended to hold the allied armies off from Douai and Cambrai and the vital support lines in the triangle formed by these two towns and Valenciennes. In their advance the British broke into German positions back of the switch line on a two-mile front, reaching the outskirts of Cagnicourt, about two miles northeast of Queant, and further north are reported to be near Dury, more than two miles east of the Wotan line.

Far reaching results may follow today's advance which began with a plunge early this morning by the Canadian and British troops south of the Scarpe river. If the allied gains can be held the Hindenburg line would appear to be completely outflanked on its northern end. Development of the success in the direction of Douai and Cambrai would threaten the entire German line in the west from north sea to Rheims and even beyond. This threat is being doubly menacing by the Franco-American thrust north of Soissons. Progress has been made by General Foch's allied forces in the wood west of Concy-le-Chateau and on the line further south. It is here that the allied pressure is increasing upon the position of St. Gobain, defending the southern bulwark of the Hindenburg defense.

On the front of both flanks the British have made further progress, notably toward the northern end. They are reported at Bengou, nearly four miles northeast of Bapaume, and they have taken the town of Moreuil, farther north in this area. The German holding point at Le Transloy between Bapaume and Peronne is enveloped and virtually in British hands. Australian tanks between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in the Peronne region yesterday. The Germans are unofficially reported to be withdrawing supplies to the junction between Peronne and the Hindenburg line. The German lines are in the backward in the Flanders, the British have closed after a hard day. They have reached the Lys west of Aspreux and have captured Neuville, on the northern edge of the Scarpe ridge.

More Heated Air Cast Toward Huns

By Spouting Bill

Amsterdam, September 2.—Ambassador William, in reply to a message from the municipality of Berlin on occasion of Sedan day declared that no enemy could shake the strong structure of the German empire. Never, he added, can the German people be shaken when they are united. "I know that the whole brave German people are ready to rally around me and it is one with me in a firm determination to obtain an honorable peace. No other people is able to accomplish what the Germans have done in heroism and loyalty to death in defense of their existence and for our highest rights. Unshakable, brave and hard as steel we look forward. We will overcome all storms. May God grant it."

SETS PRICE OF WHEAT CROP OF NEXT YEAR

Washington, September 2.—By proclamation issued today President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop. A disinterested committee, the President stated, will be appointed next spring to see whether increasing cost of farm labor and supplies would justify the above prices.

TWO YOUNG LADIES VOLUNTEER NURSES

Miss Julia Ryan and Miss Ruth Council, of This City, Among the Number Volunteering for Army Nurse Work.

The quota of 10 allotted Guilford county in the drive for army nurses has been exceeded by two and enlistments are still open for this branch of service, according to announcements made by the women in charge of the recruiting work.

The young women who have enlisted and are awaiting the call of the nation are Miss Julia McCracken, Guilford College; Miss Beulah Diek, Miss Nellie Jones, Miss Alice Grimes, Miss Annie Fred Foushee, Miss Bessie Stokes, Greensboro; Miss Ethel Huffines, Gibsonville; Miss Julia Ryan and Miss Ruth Council, High Point; Miss Mary Fulton, Mt. Airy; Miss Sarah Powers and Miss Bessie Dean.

Some of these young ladies, it is stated, will go to army hospitals for training while others will go to civilian schools. All however, will be trained for army work. Nurses wishing to enroll for active service may obtain full information from Miss Clara I. Cox, in charge of the enrollment in High Point township.

UNVEILING FLAGS A SPLENDID SERVICE

Flag Service at Wesley Memorial Was Beautiful and Filled With the True Spirit For the Honored Boys

One of the most interesting and most touching services of its kind that has ever been held in the city was the one held during the Sunday school hour at Wesley Memorial church Sunday morning.

The Sunday school has purchased two large silk flags of the best quality, one a service flag, the other a United States flag, and the occasion was the unveiling of these.

The service flag bears 53 stars, one of which is red instead of blue in honor of one nurse that is in service in the war zones, that went from Wesley Memorial. These 53 stars are beautifully arranged. Those in the center of the white part of the flag are shaped in ellipses, and above this is the large letter W, made in stars while below in the letter M, appropriately honoring those that are in service and reminding one of Wesley Memorial, the Sunday school they represent.

An excellent program was rendered before the entire school making the occasion one of complete scope and one of patriotic feeling. The program was as follows:

Unveiling of the large silk United States flag, to the left of the platform, by Miss Elizabeth Jones.

Song, "Star Spangled Banner," by school.

Unveiling of the beautiful silk flag to the right of the platform, by Miss Julia Marsh.

Calling of the honor roll, by S. L. Davis.

HINDENBURG LINE PENETRATED TODAY

Vitaly Important Queant-Drocourt Switch of Hindenburg Line Is Penetrated by Canadians in An Attack Made Early Today

CAPTURE VILLEGES

Advance of British Forces Results in Capture of Important Towns and Many Hundreds Hun Prisoners. Advance in Flanders

Canadian Headquarters in France, September 2 (Canadian Press).—Canadian troops attacked this morning astride the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of five miles and broke through the Drocourt-Queant line on a front of two miles.

London, September 2.—The British have penetrated the vitally important Drocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line according to reports from the battlefield this afternoon. They have reached the western edge of Cagnicourt about two miles northeast of Queant.

A large number of prisoners was taken in this forward push against exceptionally strong enemy resistance. The Germans had seven divisions massed on a front of five miles in this area.

Le Transloy the important point on the line between Bapaume and Peronne where the Germans have been holding stubbornly is considered by the British as virtually in their hands. They have captured the village of Villers An Plos to the north and Le Transloy is now outflanked on both sides.

The capture of Moel northeast of Bapaume was reported this morning.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Australians in their victory at Peronne yesterday.

The French met with a slight setback to the east of Nesle, losing the crest of hill 77 which they had captured during last night.

An attack was launched this morning by Canadians and English troops in the important sector south of the Scarpe in the Arras region. The war office in its announcement this afternoon reported good progress being made.

To the northwest of Queant the village of Rencourt-Le-Cagnicourt and ground south of the village was captured together with several hundred prisoners.

British troops last night captured the villages of Sailles and Sailly-Saillies, north of Peronne, the war office announced today.

Southeast of Bapaume the British have driven nearer the village of Le Transloy and on the line between Bapaume and the Scarpe and a further advance has been made toward Moreuil.

On the Flanders front the British had advanced as far as the Lys river, east of Estaires while further northeast in the direction of Ypres the village of Neuve Eglise has been captured.

Core of Battle

London, Sept. 2.—The core of battle is now between the Scarpe river and Bapaume and it is here that the Germans are really fighting, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters in France. In this sector the Germans are fighting well to keep the allies off the great line of defense along the most favorable ridges from St. Quentin to Drocourt. London, Manchester and Liverpool troops are operating here while to the south Canadians are fighting fierce battle against steady resistance.

Loan Banks Not Taxed

Washington, September 2.—The war revenue bill of the house ways and means committee reported to the house today with a view of its being considered Friday and Saturday exempts federal farm loan banks from the operations of the new tax, it is learned.

Rebel Again Active

Guadalajara, Mexico, Sept. 2.—After several months of inactivity, brought about by the vigorous campaign waged against him by government troops, the rebel leader in Michoacan, Jose Inez Chavez Garcia, again is attacking and pillaging small towns and ranches in the adjoining state.

STRONGEST MEETING OF SERIES SUNDAY

Facts Told By the Two Speakers Held the Attention of All of the Audience and Helped to Increase Patriotic Feeling

MUSICAL PROGRAM

Was Inspiring and Unusually Well Rendered by Artists That Possess Talent and the Ability to Stir Large Gatherings

The patriotic meeting was well attended yesterday. By many it is considered one of the best entertainments furnished by the patriotic committee. The speakers are gifted men, and handled their subjects with spirit.

Robert L. Thompson, of Greensboro, spoke first on the subject, "The Moral and Spiritual Effects of the War." He lived for four years in Germany, mingling with the higher social strata there, in business he was connected with the leading commercial spirits. In the technical world, his intimate acquaintances were men of higher scientific experience and training.

He expressed his sincere concern regarding the effect among the people of the United States when next the Germans arrive to influence our people by peace propaganda.

Naturally our mothers, our fathers, our wives, and children will soon have sorrowful tidings of the loss of their loved ones. Our youths will suffer the fortunes of battle, and become maimed and crippled. Deaths in the struggles will be many; and unless we are convinced that this is a righteous war, that God is directing our armies, and unless we are truly in earnest to bear all the brunt, the disappointments, and the suffering occasioned by this struggle of right over night might we cannot possibly endure the strains of the conflict.

Along this line, and eloquently he is warning the people of the country to avoid the insidious influences of the German leaders at a time when we will need the grace of God, and the faith of Christians to bear us up.

He could not find a distinction between the aims of the common people of Germany and those of the ruling classes and the military overlords. The inbred instincts of the whole people are so unanimously in harmony with the rulers and fighting leaders that we can hope for no relief from within the German borders.

The system of morals there is not based upon "peace on earth good toward man," but is a skillfully worked out, scientific program framed up, and lived up to in every community, whereby the German nation aims solely to boost its own people and make slaves of the balance of the inhabitants of the world.

Dr. J. T. Mangum of the Y. M. C. A. training camp, who is secretary in Camp Greens, and also recruiting officer for the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries next spoke. His subject was filled with incidents in and around the camps. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American war; and has volunteered to serve the government now in its capacity. He appeared to be the engagement of Dr. J. O. Grogan who could not come. His speech was unique, filled with pathos, and cheering tidings. He reviewed the efforts of the Y. M. C. A., showing that this branch of the United States fighting forces was essential. Not only are our Y. M. C. A. workers preaching Christ, love of fellowmen, and cleanliness of body; but they are lifting the ignorant from the lowly standard into that of intelligent men.

An instance of this he quoted: "There was sent into our camp one body of raw recruits, composed of hundreds of stalwart young men, sons of immigrants, no one of which could understand a military command given in English. It was necessary to have seven interpreters along the line in drilling practice with them to let each man know in his own language what the command given in English meant.

Hundreds of them were taken in hand by the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and before they broke camp each member was able to read, write and understand the language of the country in which he was born. He told of the wonderful work of a certain company of engineers, among whom he had lived in camp, every town and ranches in the adjoining state.

TEACHERS FOR COMING YEAR ARE SELECTED AND ANNOUNCED

Superintendent Taylor Has Practically Finished List of Teachers for Coming School Session Which Opens Monday September 16

With the return to the city of Superintendent A. A. Taylor, the schools are preparing to get under way and begin their new year on September 16. The teachers from outside are arriving daily and with only one or two exceptions a full number of teachers have been secured all of which have good records, making the coming year one of the most promising looking in the history of the High Point school system.

There are some conditions existing however, that place the local schools under a heavy handicap. The schools of the city are not able to accommodate near all of the pupils that come within the school law and barely able to accommodate a majority of those that attend school voluntarily.

Conditions have become such that it will be necessary to do away with both of the second grades at the Park school because of the lack of room. This will leave only first grades there and will compel Main street to try to accommodate them. Main street is unable to do this and will likewise have to shift classes to Ghimes street and Elm street schools. In one instance it is thought that it will be necessary immediately after the schools open, to send one grade to Elm street as a body, regardless of the residence of the pupils.

This will make a difference in what school the pupils below the high school must attend this year. In the past they have been able to a large extent to attend the nearest, but this year they will be bound to attend school that covers the particular ward in which they live.

While in a few instances this will cause a little inconvenience, the distance that a large majority of the children will have to walk even in the most severe weather will not be such that it should keep a child from attending regularly. Many parents have objected in the past when it was found necessary to place the children in this way, but in most of these cases the parents had forgotten the miles that they sometimes had to walk to attend the small school over the hill, and the advantages that this walk gave them over the tiny little boy or girl that lived close to the school, only getting the exercise offered by a short recess, or a brief game after school.

The schools are to be run only eight months during the coming year. The question of a nine months school has been discussed to some extent and it is rather well known that any high school pupil compelled to attend a school having only eight months to the year is unable to get credit for his work that other city schools in the state get for him, and that he is unable to cope in some things, with college life as well as the pupil from the nine to ten month school. It is hoped that this condition can be remedied before the close of this school year, and that this thing for which these interested in the schools have worked for several years may be made a permanent figure of the educational system of High Point.

The teachers and their positions for the coming year are as follows: Main street high school, principal, (Continued on page 4.)

NINE CAROLINIANS ON CASUALTY LIST

Three Killed in Action, Three Are Wounded Severely and Three Wounded, Degree Undetermined. Is Total of 654 Names On List

SUMMARY LOSSES

Since Landing in France Expeditionary Force Has Sustained Total of 23,070 Casualties, It is Officially Stated Today

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary force in the lists issued for today:

Killed in action, 111; wounded severely, 251; died of wounds, 179; died of disease, 11; prisoner, 1; total, 654.

The lists include the names of nine North Carolinians as follows: Killed in action: Private J. Leslie Stillman, Andrews; Private Bidwell Loftin, Long Shoals, route six; Private Paul Stallings, Belvidere.

Wounded severely: Private Clarence Digh, Bostic, route one; Sergeant Lonnie C. Tucker, Monroe; Private Eugene W. Strayhorn, University.

Wounded, degree undetermined: Lieutenant William T. Williams, Murphy; Private Kirby Hunt, Bostic, route one; Private Malcolm Landon Melver, Jonesboro, route two.

The list issued for Sunday showed:

Killed in action, 10; wounded severely, 110; died of wounds, 5; died of disease, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 77; total, 203.

Sunday's list contained the names of Private Stephen H. Cartwright, Fairfield, wounded severely.

The total number of casualties sustained by the American expeditionary force since it first landed in France during the summer of 1917, which includes the casualties announced through yesterday, is 23,070. This is divided as follows:

Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea, 2,715; died of wounds, 1,424; died of disease, 1,629; died of accident and other causes, 756; wounded in action, 12,033; missing in action, including prisoners, 2,514.

The following casualties for the marines corps are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in the list issued for today:

Killed in action, 3; died of wounds received in action, 1; died of disease, 1; wounded in action, severely, 8; wounded in action, degree undetermined, 10; in hands of enemy, 1; total, 24.

The summary of the marine corps casualties to date follows:

Officers—Deaths, 27; wounded, 50; missing, 1; total, 80.

Enlisted men—Deaths, 271; wounded, 1,892; in hands of enemy, 10; missing, 123; total 2,596; grand total 25,994.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS NOT DULY OBSERVED

Failure On the Part of Some of the Merchants to Turn Out Their Window Lights and Signs

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the lightless night night question in the city.

City Manager Murphy has announced previous to this date the regulations governing the lightless nights which fall on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and now wishes to call special attention to the fact that store windows and electric signs are also included in the ruling.

The city generally, with this exception has kept up this part of the conservation campaign, which has proved so effective throughout the United States. However there are several merchants here that each week are failing to turn out their window lights, and neglect the turning off of the large electric signs in front of the various places of business.

It is hoped that this will not have to be called to the attention of the merchants again and that the lights that have been left burning in spite of the regulations will be turned out in the future.

Sam Boone who is in the navy has returned to his ship at New York after spending some time in the city with friends. Mr. Boone has made six trips overseas on the same ship and reports it as an enjoyable trip.

TEDDY SCORES THE SHIPYARD SLACKERS

They Are Traitors to Their Country, Says the Colonel in Speech Today at Launching of Ship at Yard

Newburgh, N. Y. Sept 2.—Slackers in American shipyards who loaf individually and unions of shipbuilders which limit the output of ships were denounced by Theodore Roosevelt today as traitors to the country. Colonel Roosevelt delivered an address on the occasion of the launching of the Newburgh Shipyards of the first ten vessels, each of 5,000 tons dead weight, which are to be built here for the United States shipping board.

Colonel Roosevelt expressly exempted the employees of the local yard from his denunciation by saying that he understood that a warm spirit of helpfulness and co-operation had been developed here. Emphasizing the patriotic service rendered by shipbuilders, the Colonel said:

"A slacker in our shipyards is as shameful a creature as a coward in the army in France, and a good worker in the shipyards stands honorably forward like a good soldier in the army. I have come here to Newburgh largely because my inquiries have convinced me that here there has been no organized limitations of output and practically no loafing. I am convinced that, generally speaking, there is a fine spirit of patriotism in shipbuilding labor in all parts of the country.

"Yet it has been alleged to me in certain yards men have loafed individually and that in certain yards unions have actually limited the output so as to limit the number of rivets driven in a day, or to limit the number of days that they work, or in other ways to prevent the development of our full strength and our utmost speed. Such men are traitors to the country.

"If I had my way I would take any such man and any man who aided or abetted him, put him in the army at once and send him across the water to do the hardest work in the most dangerous position; and I would not give him a rifle until he has learned the spirit of patriotism. Any man who lays off now or scamps his job is a traitor to his fellow Americans in France, a traitor to the men who need all the help we can give them.

On the other hand, you certain citizens stated today.

PLEASURE RIDING ON SUNDAY NOT QUIT

Many People Here Yesterday Failed to Comply With Request of Fuel Administration, Only Few Should Be Used

The use of automobiles for pleasure riding was not altogether discontinued, although greatly lessened in High Point yesterday, the first Sunday during which the request of the fuel administration to conserve gasoline to prevent a serious shortage has been observed. The public in states east of the Mississippi river had been requested to cease using of all classes of automobiles with a few named exceptions, motorcycles and motorboats on Sundays until further notice as a conservation measure. Only voluntary compliance with the letter and spirit of the request will prevent the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays, fuel administration officials have announced.

Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply, and they are the only ones that should be operated under any circumstances, are announced as tractors and motor trucks employed in the actual transportation of freight; vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties; ambulances, fire apparatus, patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons and conveyances used for funerals; railway equipment using gasoline; repair outfits used by telephone, telegraph and public service companies; motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam of electricity is not available.

Cars operated for hire are included in the curtailment program of the fuel administration, but the jitneys here and in Greensboro continued to do a thriving business yesterday. Much criticism has been expressed because of the continued practice of several citizens in using their cars for purposes not contained in the official list of exceptions to the order. Under no circumstances, the fuel administration has stated, must cars be used unless for one of the purposes outlined above, and to the owner of an ordinary automobile that means that he must either attend a funeral or else take a necessary trip into the rural sections. Misunderstandings or lack of knowledge may have been responsible for the use of many machines in this city yesterday, but a repetition cannot so easily be excused.