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The High Point Enterprise

Weather—For North Carolina: Fair, cool, probably showers in west tonight and Wednesday.

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HIGH POINT, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

THREE CENTS.

LENS AND QUEANT ARE TAKEN BY BRITISH MANY THOUSANDS GERMANS ARE CAPTURED

BRITISH NOW WELL BEYOND DROCOURT-QUEANT SWITCH OF HINDENBURG LINE; CONTINUED PROGRESS REPORTED TODAY

REACH DEPTH OF FOUR MILES

Maximum Penetration of Wotan or Switch Line Is Four Miles. Many Towns and Villages Are Recovered From the Enemy

GERMANS HAVE NOT REACTED

Early This Afternoon no Attempts Had Been Made To Drive British Back Out of Positions Taken in the Switch Line

London, September 3.—1 p. m.—The British have captured the city of Lens.

The Town of Queant also has been taken. Lens was evacuated by the Germans the British moving in, in their pressure beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British have advanced to a point just to the west of Buissey, two and a half miles northeast of Queant, and occupied Pronville, a mile and a half southeast of Queant.

More than 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British yesterday. Additional prisoners were taken this morning.

The British also hold Doignes Velu and Bertincourt and Rocquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a 20-mile front it was officially announced this morning.

0-mal north

In Flanders the British forces captured the town of Wulverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

Contrary to expectations the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line but has left the British in undisputed possession of it.

The British found Doignes and Velu unoccupied.

The situation of the southern part of the battlefield is said to be extremely interesting but nothing more can be said for the moment.

The capture of the town of Queant the southern support of the famous German switch line before Cambrai and Douai is announced in the official statement from Field Marshal Haig today.

In storming the Drocourt-Queant line the Canadians assisted the English troops and carried everything before them.

Along this line the enemy was heavily defended in his prepared defenses and is now retreating on virtually the whole battlefield.

British forces are reported to have entered the towns of Pronville, Doignes and Boyfincourt.

The sensational break of the Drocourt-Queant line after several important allied advances with the great captures of men and material was made of immense importance here. While too great confidence in the success can be continued is depreciated, the blow is regarded as one of the worst disasters inflicted upon the Germans during the whole war.

The belief is general that the switch line was the main system of German defense and there is nothing equally as strong behind it. Concerning its loss it is believed to open wide possibilities.

Berlin Admits Reverse. Berlin, Sept. 3.—(Via London)—South and east of Arras the British have succeeded with strong superior forces in throwing back our infantry lines on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

Northwest of Queant and on the northern fringe of Moreuil, the statement says, we held the enemy thrusts.

French forces supported by American and Moroccan divisions after several hours of artillery preparation attacked the German positions between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, the German war office announced.

BRITISH GO BEYOND FAMED SWITCH LINE

Beyond Drocourt-Queant Switch Line British Last Night Pressed Forward On Front of 13,000 Yards It Is Stated

FIERCEST FIGHTING

Hardest Kind of Battle Does Not Prevent British From Giving Replies and Gaining At the Same Time. Villages Are Taken

With the British Army in France, Sept. 3—12:31 p. m. (By Associated Press)—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards.

The villages of Sandemont and Rencourt, more than a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken today.

The village of Etang, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesterday at about the same time the British forces further south were capturing Villers-lez-Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after the most bitter fighting.

Determined German resistance at the roads north of Villers-lez-Cagnicourt was overcome by the British this morning, and Haig's men are now moving forward in the direction of Cambrai.

A strong British force is driving forward on the northern reaches of Hindenburg's line. The British are well inside the Drocourt-Queant line. So far as learned no organized counter attacks have been developed by the Germans but on the extreme British left determined opposition is developing.

British troops today advanced well to the east of Peronne and are making steady progress.

The enemy was in force at last reports to the southwest and to the north of Queant. From the ridges he was pouring a heavy machine gun fire at the British who returned the fire and gained ground at the same time.

On the Somme battlefield the British are driving ahead at a pace generally fast in the direction of Canal Du Nord where the Germans have erected wire. Their trenches here, however, are only half dug. It is rumored.

With the lines at the canal at such an embryonic state little protection afforded the enemy if he should be forced to retreat beyond the canal. On the northern half of the Drocourt-Queant line some 3,000 prisoners were in the cages last night.

Thousands more have been taken to hospitals wounded while probably 3,000 additional captives have been effected on the southern half of the front.

Require Much Care.

An Irish Post, Sept. 3.—It requires frequent over-hauling by highly skilled mechanics and a plant especially equipped for its work to maintain torpedoes in a state of efficiency to insure effectiveness. One small defect that may develop as the torpedo lays in the tube on a vessel may render it worthless at a time when most needed.

Lack of facilities and men who understand torpedoes brought to officers of the American Destroyer Base a rather perplexing problem some months ago but it has been successfully met and work is now progressing on a scale that rivals a torpedo station in the United States.

TRAVIS IS FORMALLY INDICTED AT WASHINGTON

Washington, September 3.—Indictments were returned here today by federal grand jury against Edward L. Travis, Barnett Joseph, of Chicago, and L. M. Green, of New York, charging them with conspiracy to violate the selective service law by securing deferred classification for Green.

11,137,000 Bales Is The Cotton Crop For This Year

Washington, September 3.—This year's cotton crop was forecast today at 11,137,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the department of agriculture basing its estimate on conditions of the crop on August 25, which was 55.7 per cent of a normal.

August was the most disastrous month to the cotton crop ever recorded. A loss in prospective production amounting to 2,482,000 bales resulting from the severe drought.

Condition of cotton crop by states included Virginia, .84; North Carolina, .77, and South Carolina, .67.

Carried \$11 Advance.

New York, September 3.—The government cotton crop report was considered sensationally bullish by the market here causing an advance of approximately \$11 per bale in the price of "futures" as compared to the closing quotations Friday.

SEVENTEEN NAMES ON LIST FROM N. C.

Casualty List Issued Today One of Largest Yet Given Out, Containing Total of 998 Names. Many Are Wounded

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces in the list issued today: Killed in action, 133; missing in action, 210; wounded severely, 222; died of wounds, 30; died of accident and other causes, 5; wounded, degree undetermined, 288; died of disease, 9; died of airplane accident, 1; total, 998.

The list includes the names of the following men from North Carolina: Killed in action—Privates Roland Harrell, Aulander; Robert C. Williamson, Winston-Salem.

Died of wounds received in action—Privates Melvin McDeese, Monroe, route seven.

Died of disease—Private Jesse Capers Durham, Roscoe.

Wounded severely—Privates Charles F. Ritchie, New London, route one; Howard Robertson, Knightsdale, route one; Charlie M. Williams, North Charlotte; Fred L. Webb, Marble; Ralph L. Clark, Swannanoa; Heffery N. McLauchlin-Elease; Virgil F. Miller, Siloam; Eutice M. Yates, Merry Oaks.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined—Cook John Wilson, Charlotte; Corporal Robert B. Critch, Durham; William T. Haislip, Spray.

Missing in action—Private Moody I. Kern, Ether; Private Fred C. Caba, Canton.

House Modern Art.

London, Sept. 3.—The trustees of the national gallery have accepted an offer from Joseph Duveen, an art dealer of London and New York, to provide a new building to house modern foreign art. The building will be erected immediately after the war on the Thames Embankment near the Houses of Parliament. Plans are already under consideration. The new gallery will house large collections of modern French, American and Italian paintings already given or bequeathed to the national gallery, while plenty of room will be reserved for later acquisitions of the same character.

French Vessel Lost.

Paris, September 3.—Havas agency.—The French steamship Pampa of 4,471 tons, was sunk by a torpedo on the night of August 26-27 while on a voyage from Bizerta to Saloniki. Four Serbian soldiers out of the 359 persons on board are missing.

CZHECO-SLOVAKS RECOGNIZED AS NATION BY UNITED STATES TODAY

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States formally recognized the Czechoslovak people as a belligerent nation in the war against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria today. General Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak army fighting in Italy, Russia and France, met Secretary Lansing at the state department at noon today and was formally notified of President Wilson's act.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czechoslovak people as a belligerent nation in the war against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria today. Headquarters are at present in Paris but the territory has boundaries in Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

HUNS RETIRE OVER FIFTY MILE FRONT

Movement Not a Voluntary one, But Is Caused By Continued Hammer Blows Directed By Allied Commander In Chief

MAY BE DISASTER

Germans Seem To Be Demoralized Over a Wide Front and Their Losses in Wounded and Prisoners Are Appalling

On a front of virtually 60 miles from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne on the Somme the Germans are in retreat.

This retrograde movement is not a voluntary one on the part of the enemy but has been forced by a series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the past six or seven weeks. It is now accelerated by the notable victory won by Field Marshal Haig yesterday in breaking through the strong defensive line protecting the railway centers of Douai and Cambrai and threatening to outflank even the main Hindenburg line to St. Quentin.

Already the taking of 14,000 prisoners by the British in the advance is reported and German casualties in killed and wounded are declared to be notably heavy as his thickly massed forces felt the fierce British blows.

So pronounced and so speedy is the German retirement that it seems if the enemy has not met with disaster he is perilously on the verge of one. While it appears like an effort to escape in time the acceptance of the German retirement is proceeding both north and south of the Somme it has been markedly accentuated north of the river. In the movement the important French coal mining city of Lens, at the gates of which the British pounded vainly virtually all last year, was evacuated and the British moved in.

To the north in Flanders the retreat is continuing and the British have further closed up the Lys salient by taking possession of Wulverghem, two miles south of Kemmel.

South of Lens the Germans are apparently acknowledging they are beaten on the Queant-Drocourt line where Haig's break through was effected and are in retreat in this vitally important sector without attempting a counter drive against the victorious British.

Starting further south the retreat has resulted in the evacuation of areas three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area.

Although the German command expected the attack on the Hindenburg switch line when the British closely approached it in their earlier advance, it apparently was not expected at this moment. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadians and other British forces after fighting up to the lines, organized the crushing attack against the line itself.

This morning along a 30-mile front where the British are mainly engaged they were reported to have advanced no less a maximum than four miles. This seems to emphasize its cleanliness of the break and with the large capture of prisoners points to the demoralization of the German forces in this area.

It is too early to estimate with any degree of accuracy what the drive may ultimately produce. The fall of Douai and Cambrai would put the entire German line out of joint between the North sea and Rheims and would be likely to force the evacuation of a greater part of northern France now occupied by the Germans.

The operations of the French and Americans in the Salomon region are working toward such results.

DRIVE FOR RELIEF OF FRENCH ORPHANS STARTS NEXT FRIDAY

Citizens of High Point Have Adopted 40 Orphans So Far and It Is Thought That The Total Will Go Well Above 100

Friday, September 6 is to be observed as Lafayette day and the men and women who are in charge of the work in the city for the relief of the fatherless children of France are planning to launch in connection with this day a drive here, that will be launched in all parts of the United States by other committees for the purpose of arranging for the adoption of 100 fatherless French children.

There have been 40 children adopted in the city and it is hoped that Saturday night there will have been at least a full hundred adoptions listed.

There are probably people in the city that do not know what they would do when approached and there are probably some that do not believe in giving this method of relief to French children, but a feeling of this kind can only exist where the parties are ignorant of the work and the scope that it has in its work.

The Fatherless Children of France organization maintains an American headquarters, in New York, and headquarters in Paris, France. The tremendous amount of work that these officers have to handle goes far to show that the movement for this method of relief is meeting with the cooperation of the American people.

The manhood of France is dying to defeat militarism. On the battlefield is buried the splendid promise of her young sons. If the old France forced into the conflict and spending every ounce of energy and manhood in the struggle, is to give birth to a new France, worthy inheritor of her splendid achievements, her children must be reared into a young generation of strength and promise.

It is for this work that the above movement is organized and for which they are asking American cooperation. No greater work can be done for France than to give these children the chance of which their fathers' death has deprived them. Their plight is an emergency which must be met immediately, for neglect during one or two years of the physical mental and moral welfare of the child cannot be repaired later.

Over one hundred years ago France came to the assistance of the young American republic; so the republic of France calls for relief from America for the little ones that are orphaned by the war.

The work is carried on through local committees, each of which is provided with a list of French children. As these children are "adopted" their names with those of their "adoptors" are returned to the French Committee. Payments are then made quarterly to the mother or guardian of the child, by postal money order bearing the name and address of the American donor.

Ever war orphan of France who is certified to be in need and who is being brought up in his own home is eligible to this help.

With every quarterly allowance is sent a letter from the Paris Bureau explaining the friendship of America and instructing the child of its mother to write a letter of acknowledgment to the American benefactor.

Through this personal touch the headquarters are able to, and are building up between the two peoples a lasting and unbreakable friendship. Donors may be sure of the money reaching the orphans because of the safeguards which are; first, the character of the American and French committees; second, the fact that every payment is made on Government postal orders that remain on file and are open for inspection and third, and above all, that the children and the donor are put into personal correspondence so that if the child should fail to receive its remittance the donor would be notified by the child or its family.

Subscriptions may be paid by the year, quarter or month, and a child will be assigned upon pledge of a year's care. Every cent of the money subscribed goes to the child. Expenses are met from voluntary donations for that purpose. The subscriptions and what they accomplish runs as follows, ten cents keeps a child in its mother's home one day; \$3.00 keeps a child one month; and \$36.00 keeps a child one year. This is a small amount for many and if High Point falls to come up to this movement in subscribing for at least 100 her record after the war will not be one that should be put on a flag and flown in the winds of a peaceful world. It is thought however that there will be number of subscriptions with forty little trouble in raising the necessary already adopted without a large drive being started.

Big Steamer Sinks 500 Miles Off the Coast August 16th

A Canadian-Atlantic Port, Sep. 3.—The British steamer Escrick, 4,151 tons, bound to Montreal, was torpedoed about 500 miles off the French coast. Thirteen survivors of the crew of 37 have arrived here on an oil tanker which picked them up.

An engineer and two firemen are believed to have been killed when the torpedo struck the engine room. Two lifeboats containing the remainder of the crew including the captain are missing but survivors believe they had a good chance of being picked up.

AMERICANS REFUSE TO GROUND TO THE GERMANS

London, Sept.—Americans, says the correspondent of Reuter's, limited, at American headquarters in France, have so far never yielded ground in France and upheld that record by the successful advance on Juvigny after three days and nights of bitter fighting. The correspondent says the Americans encountered stout hearted and extremely skilled resistance, the enemy showing no signs of lowered morale.

Every foot of way into Juvigny had to be contested with German machine gunners who fought to the last, never surrendering. The Americans gained the ground and heavy shell fire failed to loose their grip and not even hours later when the Germans flooded the valley with gas did they let up.