

THE COMMONWEALTH

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AFTERNOON DAILY

SLOGAN: "EVERY ONE FOR EACH OTHER AND ALL TOGETHER FOR SCOTLAND NECK."

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AUSTRIA'S FULL POWER IS FACING ITALIANS

PRACTICALLY ALL OF AUSTRIA'S QUALITY TROOPS ARE IN THE ITALIAN VALLEY STRIKING DESPERATELY BUT UNAVAILINGLY.

FEW GAINS COMPARED WITH OFFENSIVES

Rome June 18.—Austria's entire effective military strength has been thrown into the Italian drive according to semi-official statements. Austria has a total of ninety-two divisions, representing a million four hundred thousand men, of which seventy-one divisions, of eight hundred and ninety-two thousand men are already identified on the Italian front. So far as quality is concerned these constitute the whole of the army's really efficient troops. The Austrians also have left seven thousand five hundred guns of all calibers, which includes those of their entire aviation forces, together with an abundance of war material. They only progressed at two points, where their gains were slight compared with the objectives assigned them.

London June 18.—Fourteen bridges were thrown across the Piave river by the Austrians but without reserves of the allies were massed opposite them to check their advance, according to semi-official dispatches from the Italian front. The situation is most encouraging the dispatch stated.

Rome June 18.—The Italians continue to check the Austrians at all points. Attacking bloody defeats have been registered against the enemy at two places along the Piave.

A communique, issued by the Italian supreme command at midnight, states that a successful counter offensive was started by the Italians on the lower Piave. The Austrians are apparently exhausted as the Anglo-French and Italian counter attacks on the Piave failed to arouse infantry assaults in the mountain region and in the important Motello sector.

South of Montella, between Zettola and Mossalla, over a three mile front, and east of Tresiso, an important action developed, but the enemy was stopped everywhere. They left one hundred prisoners between Maserata and Candelup. Three miles south east of Maserata attempts were made to cross the Piave, but these were bloodily repulsed.

COTTON MARKET table with columns for Open, High, Low, Close and rows for various cotton grades.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1918. By J. Y. Savage. Temperature, highest, 94° on 12, lowest 52° on 16. Average high 85-17, low 60°. Rainfall 20.100

ARMED CRUISER SUNK JUNE 13

(By United Press) London June 18.—The armed cruiser, Patria, was torpedoed and sunk on June 13, the admiralty announces. One Portuguese officer and fifteen men were drowned.

CARLTON DENIES BOARDS ORDER

New York June 18.—President Newcomb Carlton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a letter to President Wilson, made public today, virtually declined to accept the ruling of the war labor board in the dispute between the company and the Commercial Telegraph Union of America, requested by the president, and stated that unless forced to do so by the war government he would rather consider the war board decision not binding, neither was it unanimous.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN MEN ON GERMAN SOIL

(By United Press) Washington June 18.—National guard troops from the state of Wisconsin and Michigan were the first American soldiers to fight on German soil. This official announcement from the war department revealed the identity of the troops now fighting in Alsace.

ENGLAND VOTES \$2,500,000,000

(By United Press) London June 18.—Andrew Bonar Law, the British chancellor of the exchequer is scheduled to move a war credit of five hundred million pounds (\$2,500,000,000) and also to make a general statement on the war situation.

SAMMIES FIGHT THREE TO ONE REACH SAFETY

(By United Press) Washington June 18.—Ambushed by a German force over three times their strength, thirteen American sammye patrol venture on the night of June 13 or 14 battled their way through the enemy and returned safely. General Pershing cabled this information to the war department and indicated the fierceness of the fighting by the fact that every one of the American troopers was wounded.

MARINES LOSE 103 IN FIGHT

(By United Press) Washington June 18.—The marine casualty list resulting from the fight at Chateau Thierry represents losses of one hundred and three men, forty five of which were killed in action, fifteen wounded, twelve died from fresh wounds and thirty severely wounded.

A. Clayton, of Rushville, Va., died of wounds and Lester R. Sattmyer, of Strasburg, Va., has been seriously wounded. Kaiser bill says it must be a "strong German peace bill." You know what "strong" means to a people that think limburger cheese is mild.

AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY STATIONS

(By United Press) London June 18.—British naval aviators dropped twenty four tons of bombs on Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, with good results, between June 13 and 16th. The British admiralty announced that one plane failed to return.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT- ORLANDO

Rome June 18.—"The annihilation of the Italian people would be preferable to a dishonorable peace," premier Orlando declared when addressing the chamber of deputies yesterday. "The government will neglect no opportunity of concluding a just and honorable peace, but not a single possibility of such a peace has shown itself yet," concluded the minister.

RACES MINGLE IN WAR'S DRAMA

AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, BELGIAN, AUSTRALIAN, AFRICAN, CANADIAN AND EAST INDIAN ARE FINDING COMMON SYMPATHIES

WAR WELDING ALLIED NATIONS TOGETHER

By Fred S. Ferguson United Press Staff Correspondent. With the American army in Italy June 18.—An English dog chased from a British officer's automobile to chase a French cat. The cat headed across the street and nearly gave up one of its lives beneath an American officer's automobile. An Italian soldier cheered the cat as it sped for a wall. A black African colonial nearly shouted encouragement to the dog. A Belgian took after the dog to restore him to his officer master but as the cat disappeared over the wall an Australian finally colored the dog.

This mixture of nationalities in connection with such a simple incident as a dog-and-cat fight was in a certain French town. As the Italians, Belgians, Africans, Austrians and the French civilians and soldiers scattered after the flurry, American trucks, American ambulances, American motor cycles—all bearing American men hurried through the crowded street. The fighting men from all corners of the world except America had been in this region for two, three or four years. Now, as the automobiles whizzed through the streets, they were bringing American fighting men and fighting material.

Representatives of the nations of the world were drawn together here in a common cause, and involved in a little incident of everyday life, as simple as a dog-and-cat fight. But as Americans had a part in this little incident, so are Americans destined to play their part in the world at large hereafter, through their contact with the men of other nations fighting on the battle line. As America's fighting force gradually extend their zones of operation, it is this inevitable mingling of nations that is constantly in the foreground. The American is learning French habits and customs. The Frenchman is learning American ways. The Britisher and American have much in common, and they are finding more. The American is new in the fighting game, but he has the greatest admiration for the dash and efficiency of the Frenchman and the dogged determination of the Britisher. The men of the Allied armies are fighting for a common principle, but they are doing more than fight together. They are finding common sympathies. Officers and men are making friendships with other officers and men of whose existence they did not even know a year ago. These friendships will not be broken soon. While Germany is seeking to dismember the rest of the world by propaganda, it is slowly but surely being welded closer together by the contact of men of all nations. Statesmen of one nation may find common ground of discussion and understanding with other statesmen. Generals leading their armies in a common cause, may reach agreements for strategical reasons but the man in the ranks and the under-officers of all the armies, will carry with them the real sympathy and understanding of the men of other nations with whom he fought. This will be carried back home by the men who return. It will be spread through the nations. And the nearest German to this dog-and-cat fight, that occurred in a certain French town was some miles away, with barbed wire, trenches, bayonets and cannon between.

LOCAL MEN CALLED BY GOVERNMENT

THE MOST COMPLETE AND THROUGH PLANS FOR THE GREAT DRIVE TO RAISE THE FULL QUOTA OF WAR SAVINGS MONEY BEEN MADE.

ONE WEEK TO FINISH TWO BILLION FUND

SOLDIER LIKES HOME PAPER

A word has come from Bennie Hancock that he looks forward to the Daily Commonwealth for it keeps him in close touch with home affairs, and he sends regards to all of his friends as well as the Commonwealth. The following local citizens have generously contributed to the expense of postage of the papers to the "Boys Over There", and, if there are others who wish to do likewise they should send in word what they wish to subscribe and same will be noted in these columns.

- Mr. R. L. Hardy \$5.00
Mrs. R. C. Josey Jr. 5.00
S. A. Dunn 5.00
Mr. F. P. Shields 5.00
Mr. J. H. Alexander Jr. 5.00
O. J. Moore 5.00
Mr. Hugh Johnson 5.00
John B. Gray 3.00
Mrs. C. W. Dunn (Kinston) 3.00
C. J. Shields 2.50
Balfour Dunn 2.50
R. P. Byrd 2.00
J. E. Bowers 2.00
Mrs. W. H. Rogister 1.00
Mrs. W. W. Manning 1.00
Mrs. J. N. Kirkland 1.00
B. G. Neblett 1.00
Mrs. G. K. Moore 1.00
Dr. A. C. Livermon 1.00
Mrs. A. M. Riddick 1.00
Mrs. J. K. Vaude (Tillery) 1.00
Mr. G. Lamb 1.00
Mrs. G. W. Bryan 1.00
C. Frank Barrroughs 1.00
L. H. Bailey 1.00
Mr. C. A. Jones 1.00
Mr. J. P. Futrell 1.00
Mrs. J. A. Price 1.00
T. D. Temple 1.00
L. L. Cherry 1.00
Rupert Allsbrook 1.00
L. M. Pittman 1.00
Mrs. Lawrence House 1.00
Mrs. Streeter Cherry 1.00
Bessie Smith (Col) 1.00

Starting Saturday the preliminaries will be made for the weeks campaign for the raising of the entire two billion dollar War Savings Fund, which closes Friday of next week, after five days of the most strenuous activity placed upon the shoulders of probably fifty local men that the government has so far called upon them to undertake.

So clear cut are the instruction of the government to the chairmen and committees for the raising of this money that not a man can escape from disclosing his attitude towards the war. Every man's number is clearly set out, and he, and in many cases she is known by name, and what he is able to do in helping to finance these precarious times.

The committee that sees every man and woman during the coming week will know what is expected of each one, and, though they will not force the money from their pockets, they will require a reason why contributions are not made, which explanation will go directly back to the government, so that every person may be known as to his attitude.

The fact is the gloves are off. The time for palaver is over, and the government demands to know who's who, and the why's and wherefores, and since this strong course has now been inaugurated, it is safe to say that there is good and sufficient reason for such course.

Next Sunday afternoon, in both white and colored churches throughout the land brief addresses will be made advising the people of the need for co-operative effort and a ready compliance with the financing of the war, and on the following day the committees will start out, reporting to the township chairman on Tuesday evening as to the progress made, that those who do not do their "bit" may be tabulated and returns made.

Thursday again another meeting will be held prior to the last day, Friday, which is to be known the country over as "war saving's day," on which day there will be meetings held in all the school houses and a final recount of the amount pledged, at which time the balance is expected to be raised.

250,000 BOYS IN RESERVES

Washington, June 18.—A quarter of a million American boys between the ages of 16 and 21 are going to help increase war food production this summer. Indications now are that enrollment in the Boys Working Reserves will exceed 250,000. Thirty-seven of the 48 states report an actual enrollment of 140,000 and an expected enrollment of 250,000. Several large states still are to report. California leads with an enrollment of 22,000 and Illinois is second with an enrollment of 20,000.

LIGHTER LIST OF CASUALTIES

(By United Press) Washington June 18.—The casualty list from the west front includes forty nine names is made public today by the war department. Of these ten were killed in action, two died of wounds, one from an aeroplane accident, one of disease, one from accident of other causes, thirty three severely wounded and one slightly wounded.