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OFFER STRONG RESISTANCE BUT THE ALLIES CARRY ON

COUNTER ATTACKS FROM THE ENEMY ARE REPULSED AND THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND ENGLISH GAIN GROUND

FRENCH AND BRITISH PUSH THEIR SPEAR HEAD FORMATION NORTH OF CHATEAU THIERRY WHICH THEY CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

E. O. S., Paris, July 22.—Strong counter-attacks delivered last night by the Germans on the Ourcq and on the Marne, ere broken by the allies and the position of the allies have not only been maintained but in some sectors ground has been gained. Enemy counter blows were delivered in the region of Grizelles, seven miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry and Beau-St-Germaine, four miles northeast of Chateau Thierry.

British Gaining Ground.

London, July 22.—Further ground has been gained by the British in the Hebuterne region on the front between Albert and Arras, the war office announces. The British likewise in conjunction with the French have carried out successful enterprises to the south of Villers-Bretonneux east of Arras in which prisoners were taken. German trenches were entered during the night by British raiding parties on the fronts including Neuville Vitasse and north of Bailleu and prisoners were taken.

Chateau Thierry Captured. Lines of Germans Broken.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—(1 p. m.)—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The French and Americans driving the spearhead toward the northeast have already advanced five kilometers (5.1-10 miles) at various places. The Allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said that they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77's. Previous to the breaking of the German lines the Allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as the Allied reinforcements arrived. The German losses were terrible.

Allies Capture town of Brasles.

London, July 21.—The French have taken the town of Brasles, one mile east of Chateau Thierry, on the north bank of the Marne, according to advices received here.

The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne.

BRAVE WORK OF AN AMERICAN

London, July 22.—How an American battler on the bank of the Marne shelled for 72 hours under the fire of the enemy's guns is reported by a correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph agency at the front.

A young lieutenant after his telephone connection as severed, maintained communication between his battery and infantry. He had eight horses shot from under him and after making 16 trips and was on his last journey was wounded in the knee.

MAY EXTEND THE DRAFT

Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder are considering the advisability of extending the

time of the "Work or Fight order" as it is applicable to baseball players that they may complete the season's schedule.

JAPAN AGREES WITH AMERICA

London, July 22.—The Japanese diplomatic council has agreed with America's proposal for joint intervention in Siberia says a diplomatic despatch from Tokio dated July 17th. A proclamation will be issued assuring Russia that the Entente allies do not contemplate aggressive action in Siberia. It is probable a relief commission will accompany the expedition.

Washington doing a Little Talking

Washington, July 22.—The government continued its reserve as to its plans with Japan for military aid in Siberia. Officials said that until some official notice comes from Japan on the subject there would be nothing for publication.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS TO BE RESUMED

Washington, July 22.—By an order of the United States Fuel Administration lightless nights will be resumed on Wednesday next for an indefinite period. New York and the nearby pleasure resorts, such as Coney Island, will go dark as far as any spectacular illumination is concerned on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

The exception is made that bonafide roof gardens, outdoor restaurants and outdoor moving picture theatres are to be permitted to operate with the approval of the local Fuel Administrators. Just how far the pleasure resorts will be permitted to use lights will be determined by the latter officials. On the other nights of the week, Sunday, Friday and Saturday there will be no restrictions.

The four lightless nights each week also will apply to the New England States, all of New York state, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia. In other parts of the country the restrictions will be effective only on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Display advertisements, announcements, signs and external ornamentation on any building are included among the forms of lighting which for illumination or display in shop windows will be discontinued from sunrise to sunset, and will be discontinued entirely on the lightless nights.

Street illumination in all cities will be restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and the amount of public lighting in any city will be reduced to that necessary for safety. The order charges local Fuel Administrations with the duty of arranging with the proper municipal authorities for the regulation of public lighting.

The bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce has advised the Fuel Administration that about 500,000 tons of coal per year are used for advertising purposes, including display and show window lighting in the United States. The amount of coal used in advertising lighting in New York City alone is estimated at 16,000 tons a year.

REFRAIN FROM BUYING FOOD

With the American Army in England, July 22.—American officers arriving at rest camps have been requested by the officers in command not to purchase meals or any supplies of food in nearby towns. It has been explained to them that a sufficient quantity of food is at their disposal at camp, and that it would not be fair to the resident population

for them to buy food that England is so earnestly endeavoring to conserve. The enlisted men who arrive at the rest camps are subjected to no such temptation because during their brief stay at the camps no leaves of absence are granted to them.

MARKETS

STOCKS

New York, Wall Street, July 22.—The official war news from the front today seemed to have little effect on prices of stocks. The pools continued their operations in specialties. Sumatra Tobacco recovered its dividend of 2 1-2 points. Industrial Alcohol advanced a point, adding it to Saturday's gains of 3 3-4. United States Steel rose a large fraction but soon fell back. Other equipments reflected slight pressure with the ship-pings and the industrials.

COTTON

New York, July 22.—No relief from the drought in the southwest caused the cotton market today to open with an advance of from 5 to 20 points with the exception of August which opened sixteen points lower on account of the absence of buyers. Prices after the opening made further gains. October advanced to 25.43 or 17 points over Saturday's close.

New York, July 22.—Cotton futures opened firm with July 23.70, October 25.20 to 25.30, December 24.60, January 24.48, March 24.49.

ALLIED RAID OVER METZ PROVED TO BE EFFECTIVE

London, July 22.—(British Wireless service.)—Striking evidence of damage caused by the raids of British bombing squadrons upon the German railway system at Metz-Sablons, is afforded by an official British photograph published today. This photograph taken shortly after the double raid on July 6 and the night of July 6-7 from a height of over 10,000 feet, shows in minute detail the whole of the important railway junction at Metz, including the famous "railway triangle," at Metz-Sablons, where an immense number of lines converge from the Metz central station and the south toward the western front.

The effects of some exceptionally destructive bursts are visible in the photograph among the engine sheds and workshops in the centre of the triangle, and the remains of two trains completely burned out, can be clearly seen. There also is evidence of great damage to the network of railway lines in the southern arm of the triangle.

Since the beginning of June at least twenty-one raids have been made upon Metz-Sablons.

THREE MERCHANTS ARE DISCIPLINED BY PAGE

Raleigh, July 22.—The contribution of the Red Cross Society by Mr. J. H. Burton, a merchant of Reidsville, as announced by the Food Administration here to-day, this contribution being a self-imposed penalty in lieu of more strenuous action by the Food Administration for disregard of food administration rules and regulations in the distribution of foodstuffs. Mr. Burton is one of the most prominent merchants of his section and not only had conducted a wholesale business without license but was charged with showing a spirit of indifference toward activities of food administration generally.

Announcement was made today also of self-imposed penalties for violations of food rules and regulations by F. E. Hashagen Company and the Brooklyn Grocery Company, both of Wilmington. Both of these firms had sold excessive quantities of flour to consumers and the penalties were contribution of \$100 and \$25 respectively to the Wilmington Chapter of the Red Cross Society.

SHOWERS TONIGHT

Washington, July 22.—North Carolina—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with probable showers in the western portion and gently shifting winds.

ITALY OBSERVED OUR 4TH JULY

The Name of President Wilson Was on Every Tongue. The Address

OF AMBASSADOR PAGE

Washington, July 22.—Official advices to the State Department from Rome shows that the celebration of America's Independence Day—the Fourth of July—was almost as widespread in Italy as in the United States. Special demonstrations were held at Rome, Naples, Florence, Bologna, Turin, Genoa, Ancona, Palermo, Catania, Perugia, Padua, Aquila, Milan, and other cities.

Throughout these centers the organization was official but the response was popular to a significant degree. Approximately 300,000 enthusiastic people joined in the celebration at Rome and the spirit everywhere was the same. As one Italian put it—"Italy's heart spoke to America."

President Wilson's name was on everybody's tongue and almost universally he was described as "The President of Humanity." He was made an honorary citizen of both Paris and Florence. Italy is still bedecked with American flags and there seems to be a popular inclination to prolong the Independence Day celebration. Both press and people apparently grasp the idealism which brought America into the war more truly than ever. Editorial comment on the Italian demonstrations were most sympathetically coupled with favorable reference to the President's speech at Mount Vernon.

Rome on the Fourth was a mass of red, white, and blue. More than 50,000 small flags were distributed by boy scouts and even taxi-cabs and trolley cars flew our national colors. The local celebration centered at the Victor Emanuel monument which Romans call "The Altar of the Country." A huge parade ended there and the exercises were begun before a crowd estimated at more than a quarter of a million people. One attractive feature of the exercises was the release of several hundred carrier pigeons carrying "salutes to America."

After the exercises at the Victor Emanuel monument those who had taken part paraded to the American Embassy. There Honorable Barzilla member of the Chamber of Deputies presented to Ambassador Page this resolution adopted by the people of Rome: "From the Altar of the Fatherland the government and the people on the anniversary of the birth of America sends this expression of its admiration and gratitude to the generous American nation and its leader defending the liberty of the world." Concluding his address Barzilla said: "Tell President Wilson and all the noble people who are united with him that the faith, the sacrifice and the consecration of the American nation constitutes the greatest aid that could be given us on the rough road to victory."

Ambassador Page replied in part as follows:

"During one hundred and forty-two years this day has been dedicated by Americans to the cult of liberty. At first it was dedicated only to American liberty, then gradually its significance was extended and today we celebrate here in Italy upon the altar of Patria of liberty of Italy and the liberty of the world. As a representative of the President of the United States of America, who, in the name of the democracy over which he presides, has raised his voice for the liberty of mankind throughout the world, I again declare to you that our cause is eternal and immortal like Rome, is victorious like Divine Justice and all the resources of the United States in men and wealth are dedicated to this cause which cannot perish.

"American help comes also to Italy. The starry banner is found today upon your hills. Although our soldiers here are still few our flag is the symbol of those millions of Americans in the United States whose national holiday we celebrate. Throughout the United States there is no city, village or hamlet where Italy is not beloved and everywhere the people cherish her as a guardian of liberty."

OFFENSIVE MAY BE LAUNCHED

By General Foch in Neighborhood of Rheims in Order to Start

A FLANKING MOVEMENT

Washington, July 22.—With the German retreat from Chateau Thierry and the Marne in full swing, officials here were watching reports for indications that Gen. Foch might launch new flank operations from the vicinity of Rheims in order to break up the withdrawal and inflict the maximum punishment on his beaten foe.

General March and Secretary Baker were at the War Department until late last night and eager for every word that came over press wires regarding the progress of the battle. Official reports were belated, and at a late hour it was impossible to say whether the enemy is going to get the majority of his armies away by sacrificing rear guard units.

The unofficial reports showed that a great stride forward had been made by the Franco-American forces in the Aisne-Marne front increasing the danger in which the enemy stands of having a considerable force pocketed and captured.

Under any circumstances it seems certain that the enemy has already suffered heavy losses in guns and other war material. His main lines of communication have either been broken or are under shell fire.

Rear guard actions depend for their success largely on holding the enemy back with artillery fire until the main body which is being protected has escaped. For that reason German losses in guns are almost certain to be heavy as invariably many rear guard batteries are unable to escape the advancing foe.

The salient in which the Germans appeared to stand tonight is still sufficiently broad at the base to furnish a way of escape if the communication lines they have built up since they invaded the region last May are so placed as to fall in the center of the wedge. Their main rail communication is already useless to them as the Franco-American forces stand along it at many points.

The appearance of British troops on the Rheims side of the salient may mean officials said that General Foch is preparing to drive another spearhead from that side as he is forcing ahead a Franco-American thrust on the north western line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry whenever the opportunity offers. Should he strike also from Rheims it was regarded as probable that his object would be primarily to get behind any line that offers a possibility to the Germans of making a stand below the Aisne.

The enemy's defense of the north bank of the Marne promises to collapse if the Franco-American advance from Chateau-Thierry to the east continues with the success with which it was started. The German forces are between two fires as this movement advances on their right flank and the moment they fall back increased pressure will be brought against them as the French cross the river in pursuit. The allied lines are steadily shortening as they press forward on all sides of the salient, giving them less front to hold and therefore more men to concentrate at selected points of attack.

The French advance toward Oulchy-Le-Chateau about midway between Soissons and Chateau Thierry seems to hold large possibilities. This spearhead thrust may throw the whole German retirement south of that point into confusion. If French and American guns are thrust forward far enough on this front to command the German communication lines the plight of enemy divisions retiring from the Marne would be desperate.

German official statements continued to be the most convincing evidence of allied successes. They dared not report the progress the allies are making and confined themselves to declarations that attacks upon them were being repulsed. That may be true regarding any particular sector and any particular moment but Berlin was forced to add that further attacks at these points were in progress which hardly served to encourage the people at home.

SUBMARINE APPEARS OFF OUR COAST

And Sinks Tug and Three Barges—U-Boats May Be Planting Mines.

HYDROPLANES STOP SUB.

Orleans, Mass., July 22.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod yesterday sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge, for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The tug Perth Amboy with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat, of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later and without warning to the crew a shell struck the second barge amidships.

The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boats. Capt. J. H. Tapley of the tug, had sounded his whistle as soon as the U-boat was sighted and ordered barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile hits on the tug had set her afire but she stood by her barges to the finish. The third barge in line, the smallest of all proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships however, appeared to be in the vicinity and the exhibition of German gunners was being displayed when several hydro-airplanes made their appearance.

The Germans anticipated evidently an attack from the air for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydro-airplanes. They did not fire, however, and a moment later submerged.

The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Scarcely had they reached the shore when the U-boats re-appeared and resumed her attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were half held where they were by the sunken barge one of which with a load of stone, made an effective anchor.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in abandoning the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat intended to carry only five persons and all the crafts were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire.

Several merchant crafts were in the vicinity and regardless of the menace to themselves, went to the rescue of the crews and towed the small boats to shore. The men of the Perth Amboy who stood by their ship until it was ablaze from bow to stern were taken off by life boats from the coast guard station.

The U-boat as still trying to find vulnerable spots in the Perth Amboy and the remaining barge when the hydro-airplanes again appeared. At sight of the plane the submarine again submerged and did not reappear.

The three women and five children did not suffer physical harm, though one of the women, who had been making her first trip at sea, fainted after she had been placed in a small boat. Among the children was an 11-year-old boy, who at the first sign of battle grabbed an American

(Continued on Third page.)

German statement tonight that American troops had suffered particularly heavy losses at one point is the first time the enemy has conceded that Americans were playing a part in the battle.