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PARIS BOMBARDED AGAIN SUNDAY BY LONG-RANGE GUN.

Paris, April 14.—The bombardment of the Paris district by the German long-range gun continued today. One woman was killed. Paris last night was subjected to its first nocturnal bombardment since the long-range shelling began, the bombardment being resumed late in the night. Yesterday's bombardment did not cause any casualties.

Today's bombardment was opened shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The beginning of nocturnal bombardments is attributed to the fact that the Germans now know that the French have located exactly the long-range gun, so that there is no longer any necessity of refraining from night time firing lest the flare of the explosion should betray the gun's position.

Reports up to mid-afternoon still fail to show any casualties resulting from the first night's bombardment, while the material damage was insignificant.

The only shots of the 150 fired which caused any notable casualties were those which, respectively, struck a church on Good Friday, the infant asylum attached to a maternity hospital, and an old men's bowling green. Some others have hit the top stories of houses which were empty, their occupants having gone to work. The Parisians assume that the Germans hoped the night bombardment might find such houses occupied.

TWO AMERICAN AVIATORS AWARDED THE D. S. CROSS

With the American Army in France, April 13.—Capt. James Norman Hall and Lieut. Paul Frank Blair, member of the American aerial forces on this front, were today awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. They are the first American aviators to receive this new military distinction. The official citation states that Captain Hall on March 26, attacked a group of five enemy single-seated machines and three enemy two seaters while he was leading an aerial patrol of three machines. He himself destroyed one and forced down two others which probably were destroyed.

Lieutenant Blair on March 11, attacked single-handed a group of seven enemy machines, destroying one which crashed to the ground near the French line northeast of Rheims. On March 16, he attacked two enemy two seaters, one of which fell in flames. Since the first of March, Lieutenant Blair has driven down six enemy machines, three of which are officially credited to him.

AMERICAN PRISONER ESCAPES

Paris, April 13.—The first American prisoner to escape from Germany, says the Temps, has reached Basel, Switzerland.

Commands Germans on United States Front



General Von Goltz, the German leader who devastated Serbia, is now in command of the Teuton forces that are directly opposed to the American troops in France.

ALL-DAY BATTLE ENGAGED IN BY THE AMERICANS

With the American Army in France, April 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Yesterday's battle was the first all-day struggle in which the American troops have been engaged. Two German attacks, which were delivered in force against the American positions northwest of Toul, were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, including 36 prisoners left in the hands of the Americans. The American losses were slight.

The fighting began with one of the most violent bombardments ever laid down in that sector. During Thursday night the Germans kept up a harassing fire, throwing many gas shells into the American position. The first attack began about 6 o'clock in the morning and was directed against the French troops on the left flank of the American forces in the forest of Apremont.

While this was going on the American troops made a counter-attack on the German line, moving forward behind a perfect curtain of fire. The enemy, driven out of his trenches, was forced to fight in the open.

A deadly machine gun fire and automatic rifle fire was poured into the enemy, who offered stubborn resistance at first, but later retreated to their second line, hotly pursued by the American troops. Desultory fighting continued for several hours.

The Germans again attacked at 11 o'clock at a point further to the right. The American barrage fire cut them off, but the German officers drove their men through the exploding shells until a few succeeded in penetrating the American front line.

A counter attack which was immediately launched by the Americans ejected the enemy, driving him back to his positions. The struggle continued to sway back and forth for several hours.

While the action was at its height the commander of an American machine gun unit reported to his chief that all the machine gun emplacements had been shot away, but that "every gun is working like hell."

The attacks were made by the reorganized remnant of 500 shock troops who failed to reach the American positions in their gigantic raid on Wednesday. Their ranks were filled out by picked men from other units. The German prisoners, who belonged to six different organizations, said that the attack was ordered to avenge the crushing defeat administered to the enemy on Wednesday. Five of the prisoners were Uhlans, and all of the men were carrying haversacks well filled, as if in preparation for a protracted stay in the American trenches, corroborating the stories told by prisoners taken on Wednesday, who said that the Germans had been ordered to penetrate the American third line at all costs.

The American troops, although tired from nearly six days of infantry activity, went into their positions singing and expressing their pleasure at an opportunity to fight in the open in preference to what they term "Sewer Fighting."

The residents of the villages behind the lines saw the Americans moving forward and shouted words of encouragement to the truck loads of smiling men, who waved their caps and cheered heartily. French officers have again praised the remarkable fighting qualities and the courage of the American infantrymen and the splendid co-operation shown by the American artillery. Some units of the artillery were forced for long periods to work in gas masks.

An artillery duel which was resumed last night continued with little interruption until late this morning.

MONSTER FRENCH GUN CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA JUST AS ITS SHELL LEFT FOR THE GERMAN LINES



This remarkable action picture shows one of the most powerful French guns, operating from a railroad truck, just at the moment that the shell left for the German lines. The gunners and the men watching have stuffed their fingers into their ears to protect them from the great noise of the explosion, although their ears have been already plugged to prevent injury from the concussion.

TO WHEAT AND RYE MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Henry A. Page, State Food Administrator, issued an official statement on April 1st, to all wheat and rye millers of North Carolina, limiting the amount of flour that a farmer may have ground out of his own wheat for his own use to thirty days for all farmers who live within three miles of flour mills and a limit of sixty days supply for those who live more than three miles from any flour mill. It is also illegal for a farmer to sell flour out of his own wheat. We quote the following extract from Mr. Page's letter:

"The urgency of the wheat and flour situation is such (there being not more than half of a normal supply available between now and next harvest) that the closest supervision of all distribution by the Food Administration is imperative. Because of this fact the sale of flour by any individuals except recognized millers and merchants is forbidden and no wheat grower may hereafter have the wheat ground and sell the flour to his neighbors or others. Any mill which delivers flour to individuals who follow this practice after this date will thereby give cause for the revocation of their license." We have also received blanks, which are as follows: "Certificate to be signed by farmer exchanging wheat for flour: I, _____, hereby certify that the wheat this day delivered by me to the mill of _____ was grown by me on my farm; that the amount of flour to be delivered to me, together with that already on hand, will not give me a supply more than sufficient to meet the requirements of my household or establishment during the next thirty days, and that I will not sell, lend or deliver such flour to any one, nor permit such flour to be used for any purpose except human consumption in my household or establishment."

PASSENGER TRAIN NEAR NEWTON LEAVES RAILS

Newton, April 13.—Carolina and Northwestern passenger train No. 9, running an hour late, left the rails at 4 o'clock this afternoon on a sharp curve about 3 miles south of this city. The engine tender and combination baggage and passenger coach were derailed. The engine plowed through a field about 50 feet, stopping in an upright position. The train was in charge of Captain Ross. All of 100 passengers on board escaped injury, although a number were considerably shaken up. Engineer Brawley received a painful cut on the head and other slight injuries. The trainmen were unable to give a reason for the derailment, but it is thought it was probably caused by spreading rails.

TIMELY FARM SUGGESTIONS.

A great many farmers are beginning to get restless about planting, but there are a number of things that we should not forget as we go along. Getting the seed in the ground is not all it takes to make a good crop. Therefore, let us think a little about some of these things.

Have you terraced your land to prevent it from washing this summer? If not, now is the time to do it before the crop is planted. We cannot hope to hold the fertility of our soils if we allow them to wash away.

Have you run a germination test on your corn to see if it is fertile and sound? Remember the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," and do this at once for a little trouble now is far cheaper than having to plant over later. If your seed are not good you had better order some from someone who has good seed that have been tested. If you do not know of such a person I will be glad to supply you with the names of several men who have good seed.

Have you thoroughly harrowed and pulverized your soil? This is just as essential as good breaking. Harrow the land before it gets hard and get rid of the clods or you may be bothered with them all summer. A crop of corn is half made when planted if you have given the land the proper preparation.

Don't let high priced tobacco keep you from making your food crops. Make enough corn and other crops to feed your family and live stock, then grow what tobacco you can. The price may stay high but what good is money to you if it will not buy something to eat.

Are you planning to have plenty of grazing crops for your hogs all summer? Hogs are high now and will doubtless be higher later on, so let us sow grazing crops and produce cheap meat. Now is the time to get into the hog business. You can grow hogs just about as cheap now as ever before. If you give them the proper grazing crops, and they will do better on it than they will on corn.

Have you provided a good permanent pasture for your cattle? If not, now is the time to do the thing right. Plow up a part of your old pasture and sow it in cowpeas, and then this fall you can turn this under and sow your orchard grass and redtop with a little clover, and by next year you will have a real pasture.

Don't forget or get too busy to keep up with your spray schedule. The late frost has killed a lot of fruit, and if you have any it will pay you to look after it, as fruit will no doubt be very high this year.

I want to make one more suggestion, and that is that we cooperate this year as never before.

BRITISH ARMY APPEARS LOYALLY RESPONDING TO HAIG.

Washington, April 13.—Meager reports from the battle front in Flanders today indicated that the British army was loyally responding to the appeal of its commander, and holding grimly against renewed German assaults. Meanwhile officers here discussed Field Marshal Haig's call to his forces to fight to the last man.

The meaning and purpose of the order were variously construed. Some officers hailed it as forecasting the counter offensive by the united allied armies. Others were disquieted.

The war department was without information that would throw much light on the battle situation. Officers who have followed the progress of the fight from hour to hour in press bulletins, were very optimistic.

There are many reasons, it was said, to anticipate that any French counter stroke, designed to take pressure off the British front in Flanders, may be delivered south and east of Montdidier.

Intimations from neutral sources that Germany has been preparing for a naval offensive, as contained in press reports reaching this country, already have come to the war department in a more official way. Mobilization of naval reserves at the fleet base, assembly of supplies and other activities indicating plans for a dash to sea have been transmitted for some weeks.

Navy officials, however, were in doubt as to the extent to which these reports are to be credited. In some quarters the sudden drop in submarine sinkings last week lent color to the possibility of a German naval drive to supplement the land operations, the explanation being that the submarines had been called in to prepare for co operation with the fleet.

Undoubtedly, it was said, the German drives in Picardy and in Flanders were for the purpose of capturing the channel ports.

Should the channel ports be brought under gunfire, the German command, it was argued, probably would seek to block off British reinforcements with warships even at the risk of losing many vessels.

Labor is scarce and hard to get at any price, so why not exchange work with your neighbor? Often you have work that you cannot do alone, and so has he. If you could arrange to exchange a days' work now and then you could get along without hiring an extra hand, and often you will be unable to get the extra hand. Often you have some work that you cannot do with your stock, and if you could arrange with your neighbor it would be a help to both.

EWING S. MILLSAPS, County Agent.

THIRTY-THREE CHARRED BODIES ARE RECOVERED.

Norman, Ohio, April 13.—Thirty three bodies charred beyond recognition, have been recovered tonight from the ruins of the building which housed ward No. 14 at the State hospital for the insane here, which was swept by fire early today. The total list of missing tonight stood at 37, one name having been added to the list late today after careful reckoning by authorities.

The victims of the flames were boys and men from 16 to 36 years of age.

Three buildings, all of them frame, were destroyed. The property lost and damaged is estimated tonight at \$40,000.

During the fire 198 patients, including 88 violently insane negroes, were removed safely, although the violent negroes in most instances fought their rescuers. Sixty employees of the hospital including many women nurses, risked their lives to enter burning buildings and carry out crippled patients.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED NEAR SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg, S. C., April 13.—When an army truck, carrying 20 soldiers of Camp Wadsworth, overturned last night, near Reidville, 15 miles from Spartanburg, two were killed and six injured. The dead are:

Private Peter Lonagan, Battery D, 105th Field Artillery; home, 87 Hancock street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Mechanic Francis J. Merritt, Battery C, 105th Field Artillery; home, 1432 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seriously injured: Stable Sergeant Joseph Charlie of Battery B, 105th Field Artillery; home, 100 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The party was going to a country church to give a minstrel show when the accident occurred.

STATEMENT ON AERIAL OPERATION

London, April 13.—The following official statement on aerial operations was issued tonight:

"Atmospheric conditions were favorable Friday and a great concentration of our four machines was effected on the battlefield. A large number of low flying machines were employed in bombing and sweeping with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops. 35 tons of bombs were dropped and more than 110,000 rounds of ammunition were fired.

"In the meantime other formations, flying at a greater height engaged the enemy planes which were extremely lively in this sector. Forty German machines were brought down and 20 others were brought down out of control. 2 were brought down by gun fire. 12 of ours are missing."

Handles Enemy Alien Cases of New York Port



William Wallace, Jr., has been appointed special assistant to the attorney general and authorized to proceed as he sees proper in regard to enemy alien questions in New York city, Brooklyn, northern New Jersey and other sections of the port of New York. He will establish in the post office building a central organization to handle all these cases.

AMERICANS HAVE HAD FOUR DAYS OF REAL BATTLE

With the American Army in France, April 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Preceded by an intense bombardment of high explosives and poison gas shells, picked troops from four German companies hurled themselves against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse north of St. Mihiel early this morning, but were completely repulsed after terrific hand to hand fighting.

The Americans captured some prisoners. The German losses already counted are 34 dead and 10 wounded, who were in the American trenches, and 30 dead in No-Man's Land. Several of the wounded enemy were taken back by their comrades to the German positions.

April 13.—After another night of terrific artillery fire and a bombardment with gas shells, the Germans continued today their efforts to drive through to the third line of the American positions near Apremont forest northwest of Toul. They made two attacks, both of which failed. The enemy's casualties in the four days' fighting are estimated at between 300 and 400. Of this number more than 100 were killed.

Although the enemy wasted fully a half of his specially trained shock troop battalion of 800 men, he was unable to penetrate the American lines, which remained unchanged. Of the 36 prisoners taken by American troops in the fighting on Friday northwest of Toul, during which two German attacks in force were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, 12 have since died of their wounds. The American troops also captured two German machine guns, besides a quantity of small arms, grenades and other war material.

The prisoners taken belonged to the twenty-fifth and sixty-fifth Landwehr units, the sixteenth pioneers and the Uhlans. The prisoners said they had had no food for two days, as the American artillery had prevented their rations from being brought up to their position. The captive Germans quickly devoured the food given them by our men.

The enemy front lines had been destroyed by shell fire, and during Friday's attack the Americans temporarily abandoned their own front line, allowed the Germans to enter it and then forced them to engage in hand to hand fighting in the open, in which the American troops greatly excelled.

This attack, which was the longest and largest scale operation conducted against the American troops since the entry of the United States into the war, has developed many deeds of individual bravery and heroism. A young lieutenant, whose home is just outside of Boston, with three enlisted men, attacked 19 Germans who had penetrated into one of the American trenches.

The lieutenant called on the Germans to surrender. One of them raised his pistol, as if to shoot, but the lieutenant shot him through the head, upon which the others lifted their hands high in the air, and yelled "Kamared." The lieutenant marched the prisoners into the rear of our line and then returned to the front and resumed the command of his platoon.

Five other Americans penetrated into a German dugout, where 12 of the enemy were slightly wounded. They resisted surrender, but our men threw grenades into the dugout, killing four of the Germans. The others quickly gave themselves up.

A small party of bandmen volunteered for stretcher-bearing duty in the first line and worked until they were nearly exhausted. The chief surgeon ordered them to return for a rest, but they hid until the surgeon disappeared and then resumed their first aid duties.

A 19-year-old courier who carried a message more than two miles under heavy shell fire, fell exhausted after delivering his message into the hands of the commander of the unit. After a short rest he begged to be allowed to continue his front line courier service.