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### CERTAIN ENEMY TARGETS WIPED OFF THE MAP

With the American Army in France, May 5. (By the Associated Press.)—During the last three days the American artillery in the Luneville sector has completely chased the Germans from their front positions and have wiped certain sections of the targets in the enemy rear area off the map. This is the same artillery that not long ago gave a similar performance in another Lorraine sector.

On the present occasion, so far as all investigation shows, the Germans have entirely abandoned the territory at least as far back as a point beyond their second line. The only signs that they are there at all are a few machine gun posts hidden in an out of the way place in the back areas, which cut loose when the opportunity offers. Just now, the German first and second lines are in about the same condition as No Man's Land, in which latter area the Americans are working more freely than ever before.

The sections affected by the work of these American artillerymen are the lines south, southwest and southeast of Halloville. (This town is approximately 13 miles almost directly east of Luneville and about six miles from the German border at its nearest point, to the northeast.) The American raiders have found that the shells had worked terrific havoc at many places plainly visible where the big projectiles from the heavy guns had fallen.

### AMERICANS IN AIR BATTLES

With the American Army in France, May 5.—Four more aerial battles were reported today by American airmen flying in the sector northwest of Toul. All of the combats were indecisive, although one of the American machines returned with bullet holes in its wings and two others with holes torn by fragments of shells from anti-aircraft guns. How the Germans fared is not known.

The first report was from the pilot of a pursuit airplane who encountered the enemy over the lines at a height of 5,000 meters. The pair fought a duel for several minutes, the German finally turning quickly and, running in to the direct line of the sun in his homeward way, getting clear.

Later one of the American photographing machines was attacked by two enemy airplanes. The American observer emptied one of his guns into one of the enemy machines. Then the American pilot exercised discretion and turned homeward. The Germans remained in pursuit until the American anti-aircraft guns picked them up. Then they turned and went home. The American airplane circled once or twice and then went back over the lines and calmly resumed the photographic operations where they had been left off.

### Musical Critic Is Serving His Country



Richard Aldrich, well-known musical critic of the New York Times, has been commissioned a captain in the United States army. His work is of a kind which the war department does not advertise, but is illustrative of the fact that the arts and letters are conducted of the war in unusual ways.

### JOY OF SHINING BOCHES DESCRIBED BY PRIVATE

London, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"I am a sniper by trade and it was a day of joy for me," said Private Langford in relating his experiences in the great German offensive on the Somme. Langford, who was a member of a battalion stationed at Mailly, is now in a hospital here recovering from a wound.

"We arrived on the Somme on the morning of March 26," he continued. "As we went up toward our position, Fritz was shelling us pretty hard, putting over some very big stuff. As soon as we got into the trenches we spotted the Germans 600 or 700 yards away on a ridge. During the night our flying men didn't allow those Huns any sleep but kept peppering them with heavy bombs.

"About 10 o'clock the next morning they started one of the most terrific, deadliest barrages I have ever seen. It was fierce, and I have had 17 months of strating. No gas shells but all very heavy explosives. He kept this bombardment up till about quarter of twelve, I should say, then he left his trenches and came toward us in mass.

"As the boches came along I killed some myself. All of our chaps were very busy laying them out.

"Unluckily, when their creeping barrage got right on top of us we had to keep down, and we couldn't see what their game was. Fritz managed to slip thru a gap on the left of our company.

"Two machine gun crews in advance of the main body got through the gap and right in our rear. They nipped through very quick and smart, and planted their guns in a shell hole in no time, and intended no doubt to wipe us off the map. But our boys spotted their game.

"There were only about 25 of us and the Huns with their machine guns were about 30 yards distant at our backs. Yes, he thought he'd got us beat, but we had something up our sleeve yet. As quick as lightning our chaps threw a nice little dose of Mills bombs at 'em—and that was the end of them. The whole lot were done in.

"We then looked to see what was happening in front of our trenches. I saw they were full tilt at us. They outnumbered us, I should say, by 10 to 1. But we got busy with our machine guns and rifles, and did great execution, cutting lines in 'em.

"When they spotted what had happened to those machine gun crews they saw their chance was up. They turned right about and ran, and they did run, too! You see, they weren't more than 15 yards away when they turned, and I don't think a single one of them got back to their line again. They were all killed or wounded. Most of them were a brace lot of men. No squealing or hands-up business. They were tremendous big fellows—in fact, about the biggest men I have seen. Just about this time I got wounded, and I must say I was a bit sorry, because I was just having the finest day's shooting I'd had since I left home."

### AMERICAN TROOPS PENETRATE HUN LINES FOR 300 YARDS

With the American Army in France, May 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—One of the American patrols in the Luneville sector entered the hamlet of Anservillers early this morning and penetrated the German lines to a distance of 300 yards. On the way back the patrol discovered an enemy observation post in which were a corporal and six men. The Americans promptly attacked, killing three of the enemy and taking the other four prisoners, one of them in a wounded condition.

The first the Germans knew that the American patrol was near was when a shower of hand grenades, followed by bullets, hit the post. The patrol ceased firing when the enemy cried "kamarad."

### LED BY A PRIEST, TOMMIES RESCUE STATUES FROM THE RUINED CHURCH OF ARMENTIERES



This unusual photograph presents a striking contrast between the allied respect for all religions and the Teuton ruthlessness that goes out of the way to destroy religious edifices. At Armentieres, now in the hands of the Germans, the shells from their big guns destroyed the church. To prevent further damage to the statues of the saints which fortunately had escaped destruction at the first bombardment, these Tommies led by the priest removed the statues to a safe place. This British official photograph shows them leaving the church with their burdens.

### 17,000,000 OWN LIBERTY BONDS OF THIRD ISSUE

Washington, May 5.—Analysis of Liberty loan reports today showed that probably 17,000,000 persons bought bonds in the campaign which closed last midnight—7,000,000 more than in the second loan and 12,500,000 more than in the first.

Latest tabulations showed \$3,316,628,250 reported subscriptions, but the treasury now believes the actual total, which may run to \$4,000,000,000, will not be definitely known until May 13, four days after individual banks are required to report to federal reserve banks.

"Whatever the money total," said a treasury statement tonight, "the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. The marvelous distribution of the third Liberty loan indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may have participated in this loan."

Banks' resources, it was pointed out, have been drawn on comparatively little to make the loan a success, and the prospects for future loans are brighter as a consequence. An added reason for jubilation among treasury officials is the indication that the government bond buying habit is becoming stronger among people of small means, and that they probably will invest even more heavily in the fourth loan next fall.

Secretary McAdoo, in a statement thanking the nation for its support of the loan, said the widespread distribution of bonds "is particularly gratifying, and added: "This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves."

He urged subscribers to retain their bonds, unless there is a pressing necessity for selling them, both to help maintain the credit of the government, and as a stimulus to "those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to the support, if not the very life, of our army and navy."

Upon hearing reports on the number of subscribers and the money total of the loan, Secretary McAdoo gave out a statement in which he declared:

"I should like to thank the thousands of men and women throughout the country, the Liberty loan committees, bankers and business men, patriotic organizations, press associations, newspapers and magazines—in fact every class of our citizenship,

white and colored alike, for their effective assistance and co-operation in this great victory behind the lines, without which a victory on the front cannot be achieved."

One reason why the money total probably did not reach the \$4,616,000,000 of the second loan, the treasury said, is that it was understood in the second campaign that only one-half the over-subscriptions were to be accepted, and consequently big interests in many cases turned in double the subscriptions they actually desired then. In the campaign just closed, it was announced that all over-subscriptions would be taken.

### BRITISH LOSSES ON WESTERN FRONT 250,000 SINCE MARCH 21

Washington, May 4.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began March 21 are estimated by the British military mission here at nearly 250,000.

This estimate would appear to be in remarkable contrast to the enormous German losses in the drive. The German war office, of course, has not disclosed what its losses in the great battle have been, but the estimates of allied observers have placed them at a staggering figure. From the very nature of the fighting, military experts have pointed out, the losses of the attackers were bound to be heavier than those of the defenders, but in addition to that, the method of German attack, advancing troops in waves, faster than machine guns could mow them down, must, military experts say, have entailed enormous losses.

An inkling of how serious the German losses are came some time ago when it was reported that the German military chiefs dared not disclose their extent to the German people, and therefore, were sending the wounded to Belgium. Other reports have told of railway gateways being choked with trains of wounded, while the dispatches of correspondents at the front have told how the battlefields were carpeted with gray clad bodies.

### GREENSBORO MEN BUY COAL MINE INTERESTS

Pulaski, Va., May 4.—It is known here that Salisbury and Greensboro, N. C., parties closed a deal yesterday for a large coal mine, located in the very heart of the famous Red Ash coal district of Tazewell county, but the writer is not at liberty to give the names of the purchasers at this time.

The deal is for 1,800 acres of coal land located on the Norfolk

### M. S. SMYRE, OF NEWTON, IS ARRESTED ON GRAVE CHARGE

Newton, May 4.—A sensation was sprung here this morning when John L. Millholland appeared in Newton with a warrant and arrested M. S. Smyre, one of Newton's leading hardware men.

Mr. Millholland is a deputy United States marshal and the arrest is the result of an investigation that was made here some days ago by a secret service man of the United States government.

The warrant charges a violation of the federal espionage law and the hearing will be in Hickory Monday before John F. Miller, United States commissioner. Mr. Smyre gave \$1,000 bond for his appearance Monday.

W. A. Self has been employed by Mr. Smyre to represent him in the case. It is rumored that this is only the beginning of what may be expected in Catawba county. Other prominent citizens' records have been investigated and future developments will be watched with great interest in this community and county.

and Western railroad, at Doran, Va., and the amount of money involved is between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. They will begin operation immediately, which means that they will be shipping coal by July 1.

They will likely have offices in Salisbury and Greensboro and at Doran, Va.

The increased demand for coal from the United States government for its enlarged navy and merchant marine, also for the manufacturing industries, war manufacturing plants, railroad and domestic supplies, make it utterly impossible for the present mining facilities of the United States to supply the demand for coal next winter, and as a coal man remarked "last winter's coal problem was very small compared with what we will see next winter. Nobody can forecast what the coal situation will be. Everybody who is familiar with the business knows that coal is obliged to be very scarce on account of the greatly increased demand.

The people in this deal are farsighted business men, and want to do all they can to relieve the situation, and help lick the kaiser, and they are going to push this mine to where they will be turning out 300 to 500 tons of coal per day, by Oct. 1, it is stated.

### NEW LIQUID GAS TRIED BY HUNS

With the American Army on a French Battle Front, May 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—What probably is a new German

### POLICEMAN KILLS NEGRO AT WILSON

Wilson, May 4.—This morning about 5 o'clock Police Officer Cooper of the Wilson force, while going his rounds, shot and killed George Taylor, a well known negro, under the following circumstances as told by Officer Cooper at the inquest held before acting coroner, J. Alvin Clark, soon after the tragedy:

Cooper said, in part: "I saw a man early this morning with a screen door; I followed and overtook him; found he had something under his coat and on investigation found a dead chicken, still warm, in a bag; asked Taylor where he got it and he said he took it off of a fence, and pleaded 'You know, boss, times is hard, let the old nigger go this time.' I told him to consider himself under arrest and started with him to the lock up, holding him by one coat sleeve. After going a short distance Taylor broke and ran. I shot at him three or four times but did not intend to kill him; called police and left Taylor with them and notified Chief Dickens and Mayor Killeet who had happened and they advised that the wounded man be hurried to a hospital as soon as possible."

Taylor died where he fell in about 15 minutes after the shots were fired. Two shots took effect.

The jury found that Taylor came to his death at the hands of Cooper while in the discharge of his duty and recommended that he be released without bond.

liquefied gas was projected this morning against the Picardy front where American troops are fighting.

The gas, in its fluid form, is contained in glass bottles. On bursting they give off some substance from which heavy, white fumes, transparent in texture, continue to rise for five minutes.

No detonation was heard as the bottles were hurled through the air and apparently they were thrown by a spring. The gas caused nausea, sneezing and coughing, but did not harm any of the Americans.

There has been lively artillery fire but the Americans here have not been attacked by the infantry.

Last night an enemy sergeant major and eight men attempted to raid one of our forward posts, consisting of three men. The Germans captured one of our men, but he escaped before he could be taken into the enemy's lines. In attempting to recover their prisoner the Germans strayed into the American lines. They were attacked and the patrol leader was wounded and captured. He belonged to a reserve Saxon regiment.

One of the American patrols encountered a superior enemy force of 22 men. Fighting as they went, they made their way back to the American lines without losses.

Two German airplanes were brought down today.

### Hostess to Our Women War Workers in Paris



Miss Geary of New York, is manager of the Hostess house of the Y. W. C. A. in Paris. The Hostess house is for the convenience of the American women in doing war work "over there."

### AUSTRIA ON BRINK OF REVOLT SAYS TRAVELER

London, May 1.—Sefton Delmer telegraphs to the Daily Mail from Annemasso, on the Franco-Swiss frontier under date of Tuesday, April 3, an interview with a man just out of Austria whose information there is reason to credit. His informant says "Austria is at this moment seething with revolution, but there are no resolute, dauntless leaders and no means whereby the hungry, angry masses can organize themselves effectively into groups. Also the whole people is cowed by the prospects of punishment that might be inflicted on them by the Germans if the much-vaunted victory of Ludendorff in the west really comes off. The Ukraine peace started plans for revolution. The Ukraine peace has not, as hoped, filled Austrian stomachs.

"The people of Austria still are starving. They manage to keep body and soul together with potatoes and mangle wurzels and odds and ends, but there is bad feeling, under-feeding and consequent illness everywhere in Austria.

"Vienna, itself, is on the brink of starvation and living from hand to mouth, although food speculators are believed to have considerable hoards. A railway strike of two or three days would leave the city foodless. There is no catastrophe the government fears worse than a railway strike.

"As regards the Southern Slavs, the new policy of the United States, Italy and the entente, although perilously long postponed, is bearing fruit. Now a that the entente recognizes a separate southern Slav nation has in whispers already thrilled southern Slav soldiers on the Austrian front. Unless the Germans win a decision in the west and win it quickly, strange things are going to happen in Austria. Another Verdun, whatever it means to Germany, means to Austria despair and the revolution of despair and men mad by hunger."

### WILSON SAVES FOUR SOLDIERS FROM DEATH PENALTY

Washington, May 4.—President Wilson's action today in pardoning two soldiers of the American expeditionary force who had been condemned to death by a military court-martial in France for sleeping while on sentry duty, and commuting to nominal prison terms the death sentences imposed on two others for disobeying orders, was viewed by many army officials as approval by the President of Secretary Baker's stand against the imposition of the death penalty in the army except in special cases.

Privates Forrest D. Sebastian, of Eldorado, Ill., and Jeff Cook, of Lute, Okla., were the men pardoned. In reaching his decision the President took into consideration their extreme youth—the former being 20 years old and the latter 19, and concluded that they did not realize the seriousness of their offense and its possible disastrous results upon the unit to which they were attached.

Privates Olen Ledoyden, of Atlanta, Ga., and Stanley G. Fishback, of Connetton, Ind., were the men convicted for disobeying orders. Their sentence was commuted to three years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and they will be brought to this country for imprisonment. The soldiers are 19 years old. All four of the men were volunteers in the regular army.

The recent execution of 16 negro soldiers in Texas after conviction on the charge of rioting resulted in President Wilson issuing instructions that cases in which similar sentences were imposed should be sent to him for final approval. Army regulations give General Pershing full authority to order the carrying out of death sentences, but in these cases he sent the record to the war department for consideration.