

SEPTEMBER 12 IS FIXED AS REGISTRATION DAY BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Estimated at Least 12,778,758 of Ages 18 to 45 will be Added to Rolls.

Washington, Aug. 31.—All men from 18 to 45 years of age in the continental United States, except those in the army or navy or already registered, were summoned by President Wilson today to register for military service on Thursday, September 12.

Machinery of the provost marshal general's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment under a presidential proclamation issued soon after the President had signed the new manpower act extending the draft ages. The bill, completed in Congress yesterday had been sent to the White House for the President's signature today soon after the house and senate convened.

Look for 12,778,758.

It is estimated that at least 12,778,758 men will register this time, compared with nearly 10,000,000 on the first registration of men from 21 to 31 on June 5, 1917. Of those who enroll now it is estimated that 2,300,000 will be called for general military service, probably two-thirds of the number coming from among the 3,500,000 or more between the ages of 18 and 21.

General March has said all registrants called into the army will be in France before next June 30, swelling the American expeditionary force to more than 4,000,000 men expected to win the war in 1919. The last to be called will be the youths in their eighteenth year, but those of that age who desire and who have the necessary qualifications may be induced into service on October 1, for special technical or vocational training.

Registration this time will be conducted as heretofore by the local draft boards. All federal, state, county and municipal officers are called upon to aid the boards in their work, to preserve order and to round up slackers. All registrants will be classified as follows: (1) those who are physically fit and are to be drafted; (2) those who are physically fit but are to be deferred for a specified period; (3) those who are physically unfit and are to be exempted from service.

The provost marshal general's estimate today places the number of men under 21 now in the army at about 245,000 and the number of those from 21 to 45 at 165,000.

President's Proclamation.

The proclamation follows: "Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age were registered. Three months ago and again last Saturday those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligations which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military manpower of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

"The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through their years to come of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

"By the men of the older group now called upon, the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize as perhaps no other could, how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right and will know that the very records they have made render their new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the nation's

war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day, and will answer it accordingly.

"Only a proportion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien alliance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military duty may be made more intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

Shell Shock Patients

Need Quick Attention.

A Chateau in Lorraine, July 11.—American soldiers suffering from shell shock now are hurried in the shortest possible time to a base hospital established here for the special treatment of such cases. The elements of time is regarded by the specialists attached to this hospital as a prime importance. Efforts are made to deliver such cases to the hospitals within 48 hours after the first symptoms develop. A special ambulance service has been organized for that purpose. Once here, the shocked soldier remains here until the treatment of his case is finished.

If the nervous trouble of a patient results from concussion or from the strain of service, it is curable here. If it is not curable, it is because the patient has a chronic condition, such as a chronic foundation before the patient went into the army. Nervous symptoms resembling what has been called shell shock have developed under the simple strain of service in soldiers who have never heard a shell explode.

Base hospital 117 treats both these aspects of war neurosis, and only according to the highest standards of neurological science. Hypnosis is seldom used. No dangerous experiments are allowed and isolation is not followed excepting as simple ward routine. The patients are kept together and the nurses are kept with them, giving their company as well as their experienced care and both are a part of the cure.

The patients, themselves, when they have recovered sufficiently become ex-officio members of the staff; they cooperate with the doctors and nurses in helping the other boys out of their muddled condition of mind and their unsteady state of nerves.

The most obvious part of the treatment is the use of tools or the instruments of sport. A shaking hand that is unable to retain anything in it gradually steadies with patient gripping exercise and this method has the advantage of occupying the mind while it re-educates the hand.

One boy whose head and hands were shaking constantly was seen weaving things out of dyed ends of strings on a loom made for him out of odds and ends of lumber by other patients. Through his attention to the work and by the growing firmness of grip he is obtaining through practice he is gaining control of his nerves and will be cured in a few days. A machine shop with turning lathes, a tailoring shop and the ambulance garage furnish occupations for many.

All cases of palsy and paralysis from concussion are cured here when taken in time. A boy who was brought in with a paralyzed leg is now walking around the grounds, after a week of treatment. Defects of speech are the most difficult cases; the treatment is longer and requires greater pains, but they yield to it finally.

Victor to Make Rifle Parts.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Victor Talking Machine Company has received a government contract to make rifle parts. This will include the wooden stocks, which will be made in other different parts to be manufactured in the company's metal factory. The company will not undertake to make the rifle barrels, which are too large and heavy a product for its machinery to handle.

ONE MARNE AVIATOR DEVASTATES THE ENEMY

Lieut. Chamberlain had not finished For the Day—Carries a Wounded Frenchman to the Lines, Wadig Brook Under Heavy Fire.

London, Aug. 31.—First Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, of San Antonio, Tex., a graduate of Princeton and the University of Texas, and an aviator attached to the United States marine corps, has received simultaneously recommendations for the Victoria cross and the Congressional medal of honor for an exploit in which he figured on July 28.

On that day, over the British front Lieutenant Chamberlain took part in an aerial battle with 12 German machines. He destroyed five of them, damaged two others and sweeping earthward with a damaged plane scattered a detachment of German soldiers. After landing, he bluffed three others into believing his compass was a bomb and captured one of them. He then carried a wounded French officer back to safety and finally refused to give his name to the British officer in command of aerial forces in that section of the front, because of his fear of being reprimanded.

The story, which is one of the most thrilling chapters in the drama of the war, also has been cabled to America by the London office of the committee on public information.

Was Looking for Experience

Lieutenant Chamberlain appeared at a British aviation camp on July 27, and informed the major in command that he had personal but official permission to visit the camp. This is borne out by the young man's superior officer, who says that Lieutenant Chamberlain had asked to be permitted to go up near the front during a furlough because he desired to get some more experience before resuming his work.

The British commander was in need of aviators and told Lieutenant Chamberlain he could go. On this flight, the young American brought down one German airplane in flames and sent another whirling down out of control.

The next day he was one of a detachment of 30 aviators who went out over the battlefield through which the Germans were being driven by the allies. As the 30 machines circled about over the fleeing Teutons, they were attacked by an equal number of German machines. It was a hurricane battle from the first and almost at the inception of the combat the British lost three planes.

In the tempest of machine gun bullets that rained about his machine, Lieutenant Chamberlain's engine was damaged. One of his machine guns jammed, and he seemed to be out of the action.

But, instead of starting for home, he remained to offer assistance to two other airplanes which had been attacked by 12 German machines.

He Gets Action.

His machine had lost altitude, owing to engine trouble but, when he was attacked by a German, he opened such a hot fire that the enemy went into a dive toward the earth.

His two companions were now engaged in a life and death struggle and Lieutenant Chamberlain went to their assistance. His action probably saved the lives of the two Englishmen.

His engine was now working better. He climbed up toward the enemy, and with a burst of fire, sent one of them crashing to earth. A second was shattered with another volley from his machine gun. Then Lieutenant Chamberlain looped out of a cordon of enemy machines which sailed away, he shot the wing off another German machine.

The leader of the German squadron came straight at him but was met with such a torrent of bullets that his airplane joined the others sent to earth by the American.

The lieutenant then turned for the British lines. His engine had "gone dead" and he was forced to volplane, carefully picking his way through the smoke clouds of shells fired at him by the enemy's anti-aircraft cannon.

Comes to Earth a-Fighting.

As he made a wide sweep toward his destination he saw beneath him a column of German troops and into it he poured a gust of machine gun bullets from the gun which he had succeeded in putting into action again. The Germans scattered and Lieutenant Chamberlain flew on for an eighth of a mile and came to earth.

He found that he could not carry off the equipment of his machine, so he took his compass and started running

across the fields. As he did so he encountered a patrol of three Germans. He shouted to them to surrender waving a compass above his head like a bomb. Two of the enemy ran, but the third surrendered.

The American started again for the British lines but came upon a wounded French officer, whom he picked up and carried, driving his prisoner before him. He waded a brook under heavy fire and finally arrived within the British lines in safety with the French officer and the German prisoner.

He then reported "ready for duty" and asked the major in command of the British airmen not to make any report of the affair and refused to give his name. The major was unable to keep the affair quiet and the full details were made a part of his official report of the day's fighting.

Surry County's Record

is Again at Stake

Surry County's record is again at stake. Next week beginning Monday September 9th and continuing thru Saturday September 14th, the people of this county will again be given an opportunity to say to the Government whether or not they can be counted on to help win the war, particularly through the War Savings Campaign. This is the second time that the Government has asked this county to declare itself in regard to this work, to say whether or not it would pledge itself to raise its quota of War Savings Stamps during the year. It asked that this be done by subscribing its entire quota in pledges, which was the purpose of the war saving drive of the week of June 23-28.

As a result of the first War Savings Drive this county pledged only 78 per cent of its quota. This means that 22 per cent is yet to be pledged. This is the task of next week. The county's entire quota of War Savings stamps amounts to \$653,520.00 or an average of \$20 for every individual in the county.

Knowing as we do the size of the task that is before us next week, our first duty is to set ourselves about to do it. Nothing should be allowed to call of the Government. Our private and personal interests can be and should be set aside until we have redeemed our county from the unfavorable position it now holds in this work, and placed it on record as 100 per cent patriotic. This will call for time, service and perhaps a little sacrifice on the part of our citizens, but we will be a poor lot if we are not able to make at this period of our country's struggle whatever sacrifice and service is necessary to save her righteous cause.

We believe that this country's record as a result of next week's War Saving Drive will come clear and clean. We believe that by Saturday night, September 14th, Surry County can boast with pride that her people are 100 per cent patriotic, that they are in to help win the war, and that their answer to their Government is that they can be counted on always to do their part in defending the flag and fighting for freedom and justice.

Midget Airplanes are Now Built in England.

London, Aug. 31.—The smallest British airplanes now being manufactured are actually of less span than the largest birds. The great albatross has been known to measure nearly 18 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. A certain type of "midget" airplane recently exhibited in London is only 15 feet in width.

"These are the machines which we may expect to see after the war carrying our mails," declared Major Orde Lees, of the British aviation service, "and they will be almost as universal as the smart automobile mail vans of pre-war times. These small machines will be largely used by the postal authorities on account of the existing limitations of storage and starting grounds in our great cities. Postal aerodromes, like railway stations, must be near the postoffices, at least in the initial stages of the development.

"Later the problem may be solved by the use of pneumatic tube communication between the central postoffices and the postal aerodromes. In delivering letters to distances of 250 miles or more, the big types of airplane will be used, but for local work small machines are likely to be much more serviceable.

"Dropping the mail bags by parachute will be given a good trial, and this if successful, will be of great assistance. Bags may also be picked up while flying after the manner in which mailbags are now caught by express trains."

Field Helmet Proves Its Value at Cantigny

Paris, Aug. 11.—The case of one American marine who went through a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire at Cantigny and is now convalescing from a wound in the great American military hospital at Neuilly, in the Paris suburbs, seems to have demonstrated that the American field helmet commonly called by soldiers, the "tin hat" is a thoroughly reliable article when put to the supreme test.

This marine owed his life to his "tin hat," and the peculiar qualities of its steel in giving slightly without shattering. In the midst of the action he went down with a ball striking the top of the helmet and pressing down to the scalp, making a wound which required trepanning. But there it stopped, and the metal of the tin hat after giving to the missile until its force was spent, had stopped it in its deadly straight toward the brain. The trepanning operation was only slightly and the marine was well on the way to recovery.

The indented helmet was preserved, not as a souvenir, but to be forwarded to the ordnance experts at Washington to show them the good qualities of their helmets. It is said that a hard and brittle steel, which would have resisted without giving, would have been shattered to bits by the impact and the ball would have gone straight through the brain.

In an adjoining ward a stalwart young marine who had been in the same Cantigny fight stood at attention with no apparent sign of wound. But the surgeon, feeling the boy's throat, nodded approvingly and remarked that this was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation, and probably the only case of the kind on record. A bullet had struck the soldier in the left side of the neck and had gone through to the gullet, where it stopped, and had then descended or been swallowed into the stomach.

An X-ray examination clearly showed the ball in the intestines. But instead of removing it by an operation the surgeons decided to await the course of nature and see if the soldier would digest the rifle ball. And this he did. One of the surgeons remarked that the chances of such a thing happening were less than one in 1,000,000 but a colleague added that the chances were far less than that as he could not recall any like case in the whole range of military surgery.

Many of the French Polius under American care were in the wards of the Daughters of the American Confederacy, with the beds marked with the names of the well known southern figures, such as Stonewall Jackson, Senator Zebulon Vance, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

When the big dietary kitchen was inspected later there was a savory smell of American dishes and dainties being prepared for the wounded men, and one of the surgeons cheered the cooks with the remark "Your dishes do more good than all our medicines." And this is literally true, for these American wounded do not want foreign foods but long for the simple old-fashioned dishes of home, like boiled custard, malted milk, egg-nog and bread and milk. So that, even in the food American cooks are doing their share, and down to the last detail the Americanism of the big military hospital is proving a blessing to the American maimed and wounded who have come back from the front.

Green Tomato Pickles.

Cut into slices, about 1-3 to 1-4 of an inch thick, 2 gallons of green tomatoes and place in a jar, sprinkling a generous handful of salt over them, and leave overnight. Then drain off the salt water thoroughly.

Heat 1 quart of white vinegar to boiling point, put in a few slices at a time and take them out, after heated through, putting them into the jars. (Boil up just a little, so they are tender.) None of the liquid goes over them until later.

Then heat 1½ quarts of vinegar (some prefer the white), put in about 5 teaspoons of white sugar, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon sticks and whole cloves, and let the mixture boil about 15 minutes; pour this liquid over the pickles already in the jars until it covers them, and then screw on covers tightly.

These may require a little more or less sugar, according to taste.

READS LIKE FRICTION OF THE SEA, BUT IT'S TRUE.

Keeper John Midgett of station 179 off Hatteras Writes Stirring Tale of Rescue.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A story which reads like the fiction of the sea, but covers the actual rescue of the master and 41 men of the British steamer "Mirio," torpedoed off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N. C., was made public here tonight by Secretary Daniels. The account of the rescue was written by Keeper John A. Midgett, of Station 179, Coast Guard, just north of Capt Hatteras and reads:

"At 4:30 p. m. on August 16 the lookout reported seeing a great mass of water shoot up in the air which seemed to cover the after portion of a steamer that was about seven miles east by south from the station. A great quantity of smoke was immediately seen to rise from the after part of the ship, which continued on her course for a few minutes when she swung around and headed for the beach. Fire was now seen to shoot up from the steamer and heavy explosions were heard. The coast guard crew immediately launched their power surfboat through the heavy sea on the beach and headed for the burning wreck. When about five miles off shore one of the steamer's boats with the captain and 16 men was met. Upon inquiry it was learned that two other boats were in the vicinity of the fire and that one was capsized and the captain feared that all of the crew of that boat had perished in the burning sea. The coast guard keeper directed the captain where and how to go and await his arrival, but not to attempt a landing as the sea was strong and there was great danger of capsizing his boat, without assistance.

"The life boat then headed to the burning mass of wreckage and oil. Upon arrival the sea was found to be covered with blazing gas and oil. There appeared to be great volumes of flame about 100 yards apart and the ocean for many hundred yards covered with flames. Between the two large bodies of flame, at times when the smoke would lift, a boat could be seen bottom up with six men clinging to it and a heavy swell washing over the boat. With extreme difficulty the coast guard boat ran through the smoke and floating wreckage and rescued the six men from their overturned boat. The rescued men stated that at many times they had been compelled to dive under the water to save themselves from being burned to death. All had burns but none was in a very serious condition. They also stated they had seen some of their crew sink and disappear in the burning sea. The life savers continued their search in the vicinity but no more men could be found.

"As one boat was still missing, the lifeboat was headed before the wind and sea and in a short time the third boat with 19 men was sighted, and it was found to be overloaded and so much crowded that the men in it could not row and were drifting helplessly with the wind and sea about nine miles southeast of the station. The lifeboat ran alongside and took the steamer's boat in tow. The first boat was then picked up and also towed to within about two miles south of the station, when the wind from the north east began to freshen and a heavy sea was running on the beach. It had now become very dark, and it was decided to make a landing. The two ship's boats were anchored about 500 yards off shore and after great difficulty all passengers were safely landed through the surf in the power lifeboat. As fast as the rescued men were landed they were taken to coast guard station No. 180, where proper medical aid was given them and each survivor furnished with dry clothes with which all coast guard stations are supplied.

The following morning all of the ship-wrecked men were taken aboard a patrol vessel and transferred to Norfolk, V."

Expert Predicts no More Clothing at Cheap Prices

London, Aug. 9.—Gone never to return, are the cheap pre-war prices of clothes. That is the view of an expert writing in a British trade publication, and he predicts another rise soon.

Every shot from a 12-inch gun, he says, uses up half a bale of cotton, and in three minutes a machine-gun will squander a full bale.

The price of woolen cloth today is from two and three-quarters to three times greater than it was in July, 1914. Linen prices this year, it is stated, probably will keep at least 33 1-3 per cent above those of 1917.