

The Smithfield Herald

VOLUME 36

SMITHFIELD, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

Number 35

REGULATIONS FOR DRAFTING.

Rules to Govern the Selection of the Men for Army Service Are Issued at President's Direction. Methods of Arriving at Exemptions Are Set Forth in Detail and Work of Local Boards Outlined. To Be No Class Exemptions; Each Must Be Decided Upon Its Own Merits.

Washington, July 2.—Regulations to govern the next step towards selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5, were issued today at the direction of President Wilson. They leave to be prescribed later the manner of determining the order of liability of the men registered, but set forth in great detail the method of arriving at exemptions and the work generally of the local district boards already named to carry out the task.

Exemption regulations add little to the terms of the draft law, the question of whether men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty are entitled to exemption because of dependents, the nature of a man's occupation or physical unfitness being for the boards to decide after proper investigation. It is made very clear, however, that there are to be no class exemptions, and that each individual case must be decided upon its merits. The local boards, one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population—will pass upon claims for exemption except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeal to the district boards.

All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each federal judicial district—which will also decide appeals from decisions of the local boards. In the near future, a date will be set by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time, it is expected that the regulations will be promulgated, so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1, or as soon thereafter as the cantonments to house them can be completed.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the President called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection." The statement follows: **President's Statement.** "The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to contribute, with the regular army, the national guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country, and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board to review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult du-

ties intrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation.

"Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions, perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

Method of Procedure.

Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the national guard or regular army) each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press, and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

"As the men so notified appear, the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

"Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include:

Officers of the United States, of the States, territories and the District of Columbia, ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers; county or municipal officers, customhouse clerks, workmen in federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service designated by the President for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of a dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under sixteen years of age); those found morally deficient, and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

Claims for Exemption.

"Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents, the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case, the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

"Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits.

"District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed, the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

Passing on Claims.

"In passing on claims for exemptions on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations, the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or national interest during the emergency.

"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the par-

RUSSIA IS AGAIN WAKING UP.

More Than 18,000 Teutons Were Captured by Russians in the First Two Days of Offensive. Two German Airplanes Shot Down in Raid Over England.

The soldiers of revolutionary Russia maintained their attempts to break through the Austro-German lines in eastern Galicia. Cheered by the results of the fighting during the first three days of July, General Brussloff's men continue their efforts, especially in the region of Brzezany, and are throwing fresh forces against the Tennon positions.

During Sunday and Monday, the first two days of the new drive, the Russians captured 300 officers and 18,000 men and on Tuesday and Wednesday probably added several more thousand to the total. Twenty-nine guns and thirty-three machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans. Violent artillery duels have been in progress on the Konluchy-Zlochoff sector, on the Stockhod, in Volhynia and at Brody, on the Galician-Volhynian border.

In the Champagne on the western front the German crown prince has made another desperate and fruitless effort to break the trench lines northwest of Rheims. Attacking in force along an 11-mile front, the Germans especially strong efforts around Cerny and Allies and against the Californie plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

After checking the Germans, the French took initiative in a small operation east of Cerny and captured a strong German salient. German attacks on the left bank of the Meuse were repulsed.

Raids and patrol engagements have occupied the German and British further north. Several Austrian attacks on the Carso south of Gorizia were checked by the Italians, Rome reports.

German airplanes have again raided the English coast, this time attacking Harwich. British airmen pursued the raiders and two enemy machines were brought down ablaze and a third was damaged. Eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured by bombs dropped by the raiders.—Wednesday's War Summary.

PRESBYTERIANS AT BENSON.

Edifice Now Complete and Revival Service to Be Held by Pastor and Rev. J. J. Hill.

Benson, July 5.—The handsome church edifice of the Presbyterian congregation at this place is now complete. The pastor of the church, Rev. A. T. Lassiter, is delighted to be ready to enter the new church, and the church people of the town and community rejoice with him in the success of his undertaking.

A protracted meeting will begin tonight, the pastor to be assisted by Rev. J. J. Hill, of Red Springs. The public is invited to attend all the services.

ticular industrial enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial or material loss detrimental to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."

Later the President may from time to time designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary, and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for service, and to make the result into consideration in determining such things.

"If, in the opinion of the district boards," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued to him."

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.—Associated Press news, in News and Observer.

AT LEAST ONE U-BOAT SUNK.

No Loss of Life of Americans Aboard. Germans Had Information of Coming of Transports. Not a Vessel Was Hit. Transports Bearing the Troops Were Twice Attacked by the Germans. Army Thanks the Navy.

Washington, July 3.—American destroyers conveying transports with troops for France fought off two submarine attacks. The first news of the fight was given out today by the committee on public information with formal announcement of the safe arrival of the last of the transports with their convoys.

At least one submarine was sunk. Both of the attacks were made in force, showing that the Germans had information of the coming of the transports and planned to get them.

This announcement was issued: "The navy department at 5 o'clock this afternoon received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of General Pershing's expeditionary force. At the same time the information was released that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across."

"No ship was hit, not an American life was lost and while the navy gunners report the sinking of one submarine only, there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack."

Daniels' Statement.

Secretary Daniels made this statement:

"It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship."

"Now that the last vessel has reached port, it is safe to disclose the dangers that were encountered, and to tell the complete story of peril and courage."

"The transport bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the U-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom.

"For purposes of convenience, the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troop ships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met.

"An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters in order that the passage of the danger zone might be attended by every possible precaution.

"The first attack took place at 10:30 on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous, and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines."

"The attack was made in force, although the night made impossible any exact count of the U-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter."

"The high seas convoy, circling with their searchlights, answered the heavy gun fire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that the torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched but five were counted as they sped by bow and stern.

"A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The results of the battle were in favor of the American gunnery."

"Not alone did the destroyers hold the U-boats at a safe distance, but their speed also resulted in the sinking of one submarine at least. Grenades were used in firing, a depth charge explosive timed to go off at a certain distance under water. In one instance, oil and wreckage covered the surface of the sea after a shot from a destroyer at a periscope, and the reports make claim of sinking."

"Protected by our high seas convoy and by destroyers, the contingent proceeded, and joined the others in a French port."

"The whole nation will rejoice that so great a peril is passed. No more thrilling Fourth of July cele-

bration could have been arranged than this glad news that lifts the shadow of dread from the heart of America."

Secretary Baker wrote this letter to Secretary Daniels, conveying the army's thanks to the navy:

"Word has just come to the war department that the last ships conveying General Pershing's expeditionary force to France arrived safe today. As you know the navy assumed the responsibility for the safety of these ships on the sea and through the danger zone. The ships themselves and their convoys were in the hands of the navy, and now that they have arrived, and carried, without the loss of a man our soldiers who are the first to represent America in the battle for democracy, I beg leave to tender to you, the admiral, and to the navy, the hearty thanks of the war department and of the army. This splendid achievement is an auspicious beginning, and it has been characterized throughout by the most cordial and effective co-operation between the two military services."

THE NEWS IN CLAYTON.

Clayton, July 4.—Misses Barbara Gulley and Blanche Ellis are spending some time with relatives at Lillington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith are spending a few days at Morehead City.

Miss Mabel Ellis is visiting friends in Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Creech and Mr. Chas. G. Gulley motored to Lillington last Sunday and spent the day with relatives, returning in the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. M. G. Gulley and little Mark Grady who have been visiting there for several weeks.

Mr. A. Sam White went to Goldsboro Tuesday on business.

Miss Lenora Keeter, from the Western part of the State, is visiting Mrs. L. M. Edgerton. Miss Keeter is a former teacher here and has lots of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stallings, of Florida, are visiting here.

Mr. Exum E. Hall, who for the past several months has been at Goose Creek, S. C., was here for a few days the first of the week en route to Pennsylvania.

Mrs. M. M. Gulley, of Nashville, arrived Monday, being called here by the serious illness of Mrs. J. L. Godwin. Mrs. Godwin has the sympathy of the entire town and all hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. P. A. Wallace spent a few days last week at Wrightsville.

Mrs. A. S. Johnson and daughter, Lucile, of Raleigh, spent Monday here with Mrs. A. Sam White.

Mr. G. T. Smith and Miss Mabel Sherrill, of Lillington, were here for a few hours last Friday.

Mr. A. G. Duckett, of Raleigh, was in town Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Chas. G. Gulley is visiting in Columbia.

Miss Julia Austin is spending some time with friends at Goldsboro. In the absence of the pastor, the pulpit of the Baptist church was filled last Sunday morning by Mr. Ferrall, of Meredith College. At night Mr. R. L. Davis lectured in the interest of Prohibition and the Anti-Saloon League. A large audience enjoyed his sermon.

Miss Eloise Turley is visiting friends in Selma this week.

Mr. R. B. Whitley, of Wendell, was in town on business Tuesday of this week.

Prof. M. A. Huggins, of Marion, S. C., arrived Monday to spend a few days here with friends.

Mr. J. W. Vinson, of Wilson's Mills, was here Monday.

Mr. J. H. Pridgen, of Selma, was in town Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Austin, of Four Oaks, spent Sunday here with Mrs. M. E. Gattis.

Mr. B. B. Wallace has resigned his position as clerk at the Department Store and accepted a position in Raleigh.

The Road Commissioners of Clayton township have purchased a new Corbett motor road truck.

Cotton Blossoms.

Mr. N. G. Massey, of Bentonsville township, sent us a cotton blossom which he plucked from his field on July 3. This is the first reported from Bentonsville.

MASON HAVE PICNIC HERE.

The Officers of Fellowship and Granite Lodges Were Installed on the Fourth by Grand Master C. L. Pridgen. Quite a Number of Masons in Attendance. To Have Big Picnic Here Next Fourth.

The recently elected officers of Fellowship Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., and the officers of Granite Lodge, No. 181, of Clayton, were publicly installed at Smithfield Wednesday by the Grand Master of the State, Claude L. Pridgen, of Wilmington. The meeting was called by District Deputy Grand Master, J. M. Turley, of Clayton. Grand Secretary W. W. Wilson, of Raleigh, and District Deputy Newcomb, of the Tenth District were here to enjoy the day.

An address was delivered by the Grand Master.

The following are the officers of the Smithfield Lodge, Fellowship, No. 84:

- J. D. Parker, Worshipful Master.
- J. D. Underwood, Senior Warden.
- H. F. Brinson, Junior Warden.
- C. R. Turner, Secretary.
- T. R. Hood, Treasurer.
- A. M. Noble, Senior Deacon.
- D. H. Wallace, Junior Deacon.
- W. M. Grantham, Tyler.
- H. L. Graves, Jr., and W. L. Fuller, Stewards.

Following the installation of the officers which interesting ceremony was held in the court house, a basket picnic was enjoyed on the court house square. Quite a number of Masons were here to participate in the festivities.

A resolution was adopted to have a public installation of the officers of all the lodges in the county at Smithfield July Four next year. Also to plan for a big picnic and a general good time.

The Farmer's Part in the Great War.

If we are in a war which will tax to the limit all the energies of this country, then every line of business should be put on a war basis as quickly as possible. That does not mean that we should entirely neglect other essential lines of business for either food production or the making of munitions; but it does mean that the conduct of every business and every individual should be put on a war basis, or should be conducted for the next year or two, at least, with a view to making the Nation the most forceful and efficient in the great war in which we are engaged. Unfortunately too many have not yet awakened to the magnitude of our task or the seriousness of our situation.

This is a powerful nation in war only when her resources in men, food production and manufacture are effectively mobilized and efficiently exerted to this one single national purpose. The Nation needs the best service of every citizen—man, woman and child. Men and munitions are important parts of our war equipment which will be directed and controlled by governmental force and authority. Food supplies and the spirit of the Nation, which alone can make us invincible, must largely be left to the men and women on our farms. When they are sufficiently impressed with the seriousness of our food shortage and the dire need of the Nation for the best efforts of every individual, they will respond; but the pity of it is that so many are so slow to become aroused to their full duty. Every effort which each individual fails to exert and every day we delay the full performance of every possible effort, just so much longer is the war prolonged, and the misery and loss of life are increased.

The duty of those who remain on the farm is plainly the production of the largest possible food supply—the best and most needed sinew of war, now and for the future.—Progressive Farmer.

Heard It Before?

Tom Johnson claims that the oldest joke is the one about the Irish soldier who saw a shell coming and made a low bow. The shell missed him and took off the head of the man behind him. "Sure," said Pat, "ye never knew a man to lose anything by being polite."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

When the devil finds a busy man he goes away on tiptoe.