

MUST GO TO HIGHER UP BOARD.

Claims of Exemption for Industrial Reasons Must Go To the District Board. Registrant Has Five Days in Which to Make His Appeal After Being Certified by the Local Board. Provost Marshal General Issues Statement That No Questions Concerning Draft Will Be Answered From His Office.

A Washington dispatch dated July 27, says: A deluge of personal inquiries concerning future steps in the army draft and of pleas from industrial concerns for exemption of their expert workers, drew from the provost marshal's office today a statement that questions must be addressed to local boards and that claims for industrial exemption must go later to the district boards.

No general class of workmen will be exempted, Provost Marshal General Crowder told the coal production committee, which sought information whether miners would be left at their work. Appeals to the provost marshal's office from employers on behalf of their workmen can accomplish nothing, it was explained, as regulations promulgated by President Wilson govern all exemptions.

"The question of whether a man is more useful to his country in a peaceful pursuit than in military service is a matter to be taken up with the district board," said an announcement, "and for that board to determine in the light of the circumstances surrounding each individual case."

"Procedure in a case of claim for discharge on the ground of industry or agriculture is explicitly outlined in the regulations. Only the upper or district board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before a man has a standing before the district board he must first be certified to it by the local or lower board as physically qualified for service, and must have had any discharge claim made before the lower board decided adversely to him."

"He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file claims for discharge and five days more in which to file proof. All claims for exemption or discharge, except claims for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board."

Most individual queries to the provost marshal's office come from men who are absent from their place of registration and who have been summoned for exemption. Such a man should apply in writing to the local board in the district where he registered, and request an order directing him to appear for physical examination, and possibly exemption or discharge claim, before the board of the district in which he is now living. His request should designate definitely the board having jurisdiction over the district in which he is living; for example, "local exemption board, Division No. 9, New York City."

SUPPLYING A MILLION MEN.

To Get the Necessary Things for Uncle Sam's Big Army is the Biggest Job He Has Ever Tackled.

An idea of Uncle Sam's big job may be gained by reading the following sent out from Washington City to the daily press:

"Buying the things an army must have, getting them to the training camps and, later on, putting them across the sea will be the biggest feat of merchandizing Uncle Sam ever attempted."

"Consumption of food, clothing, bedding, hardware and other necessities by an army of 1,000,000 is roughly calculated to be three times as great as for the same number of men in peaceful occupations."

"Aside from arms and ammunition, 561 different articles must be supplied to equip an army. The government is rapidly completing the purchase of enough items to supply 43,000 officers, 1,018,270 enlisted men and 926 civilians for a year."

"Manufacturing and transporting this mountain of goods will be felt in every business channel. It means prosperity, but also higher prices. Everything men use in ordinary life, except extreme luxuries, will be drawn upon. Women are affected by the use of raw material for army needs, otherwise devoted to their demands."

"Following is part of the army's demand, for a year:

"Garbage cans, 55,011; whistles with chain, 129,011; saddlers' wax, 28,936 pounds; soap, 18,690,153 pounds; soup, 89,991; small field desks, 27,126; hats, 2,291,109; extra shoe laces, 10,182,700; nose bags for horses, 72,240; brooms, 54,720; white wash brushes, 27,796; blacksmith shops, 344; camp chairs, 8,532; tooth brushes, 3,054,818; face towels, 3,054,818; complete company barber shops, 19,624; tent stoves, 198,348."

SOME MONEY TO RUN BIG WAR.

McAdoo Estimates One Year's Cost of War at \$10,735,807,000 Exclusive of Loans To Allies. Congress Informed That \$7,000,000,000 New Revenues Must be Raised This Year.

(Washington Dispatch.) Estimating the cost of the war for the coming year at \$10,735,807,000, exclusive of loans to the allies, the administration informed Congress Friday that new revenues totaling \$7,000,000,000 must be raised from taxation or issuance of securities.

If advancement of credit to the Allies is continued at the present rate, the year's total of war expenditures will pass \$15,000,000,000, and the amount of additional revenue required will increase accordingly. How Congress will meet the enormous new revenue requirements remains to be determined, but there is a distinct sentiment in favor of offsetting most of the expenditures by bond issues. Many leaders on both sides of the Capitol predicted that not more than \$2,000,000,000 of the \$7,000,000,000 asked would be raised by taxation, and that the remainder might be met partially by bond sales and partially by issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Equipment and stores for the National Army, particularly artillery, will require the lion's share of appropriations under the administration's estimates. Of the year's total of \$10,735,807,000, the War Department alone expects to spend \$7,864,240,000, or \$5,319,000,000 more than has been appropriated thus far for its expenses during the year.

The navy expects to spend \$1,200,000,000, of which \$288,000,000 remains to be appropriated. The Shipping Board, whose ship-building projects place it third on the list, expects to spend \$799,000,000 of which \$350,000,000 remains to be appropriated.

These figures cover the cost of war from July 1 last to June 30 next. They do not include the money spent prior to the first of this month.

Estimated receipts for the war were placed by Secretary McAdoo, in transmitting the estimates to the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committee, at \$1,333,500,000. This estimate of receipts did not include revenues to be raised under the pending war tax bill, estimated by administration leaders in Congress at \$1,670,670,000. Revision of the bill will begin immediately.

Uncle Sam as a Shopper.

Have you a government contract? If you are in the manufacturing business, there is scarcely a line in which Uncle Sam is not buying something with which to equip the big army about to be called into service.

Most people have familiarized themselves to a certain extent with one feature of conducting a war, the raising of the army itself, but have the most nebulous and inadequate notion of those other features which are of equal importance. They have no idea of the cost of outfitting an army before it is ready to take the field. That is what Uncle Sam is doing now. He is spending about \$50,000,000 through his quartermaster's department to equip the first army of half a million men, something like \$100 for each soldier, exclusive of his rifle and ammunition.

It is a big shopping tour on which the government is engaged. The figures seem almost incredible, but they serve to give some idea of the cost, not of war, but of maintaining an army. Some of the principal items, taken from the books of the War Department, are as follows:

2,500,000 hats to cover the heads of the soldier boys.
2,600,000 coats for camps, barracks and cantonments.
5,380,000 blankets to keep the khaki-clad boys warm.
4,700,000 pairs of russet shoes and 2,500,000 of field shoes.
54,000,000 yards of duck with which to make tents.
9,000,000 yards of cloth for shirts and underwear.
45,000,000 yards of cotton cloth for coats and trousers.
14,000,000 yards of woolen cloth for suits.
10,000,000 yards of woolen cloth for overcoats.
16,000,000 pairs of cotton and woolen stockings.

We all have heard much of the military side of preparing an army, but of the other side we hear little. Yet consider their magnitude. These figures give an illuminating idea of the quartermaster task of war before fighting is begun. Next comes the provisioning of an army, and there the figures are equally vast. Multiply our army by ten and put it into the battle line and no longer will you marvel at the tremendous cost of war.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

THE WAR SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Government's Policy of "Blood and Iron" To Be Carried Out in Way That Bodes Ill To Traitors. Korniloff Reported To Have Had Division of Cowards Blown To Pieces by Former Brothers-in-Arms.

(War Summary for Thursday.) The Russian government's policy of "blood and iron" is to be carried out along lines which bodes ill for the seditious troops along the eastern front and those persons within the country who are trying to nullify the good work that has followed in the wake of the revolution.

Capital punishment, abolished with the advent of the new government, again has been put into force on the demand of the military commanders at the front, who now will be able to assemble field court martials and put to death summarily traitors in the army. General Korniloff, commander of the forces in Galicia, whose disaffection and desertions have wrought havoc in the Russian morale, was the most insistent of the military chiefs in calling for a free hand to check the refractory troops declaring that the death penalty was the only means of saving the army.

Prior to the acquiescence of the government General Korniloff is reported to have taken the drastic step of having a division of fleeing cowards of the Eleventh Army shot to pieces by their faithful former brothers-in-arms.

Meanwhile, pending the tightening of the reins of repression, the Russian troops everywhere in Galicia from the region around Tarnopol southward to the southwestern Bukovina border, are continuing to give way with relatively little fighting, before the Germans and Austro-Hungarians. The important towns of Buczacz, Tlumacz, Otynia and Delatyn have been captured by the Teutonic allies and the Russians also have been driven from the Tartar Pass in the Carpathians and their positions in the Kirlibaba sector, to the southeast.

The withdrawal of the Russians in the latter regions apparently paves the way for the Teutons to recapture Bukovina which, if accomplished, possibly would make less stable the Russo-Rumanian line running through Moldavia to where the Danube bends eastward for its last race into the Black Sea. Already Berlin reports the Germans debouching from the Tartar Pass to be headed in the direction of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

In addition to breaching the German lines south of the Carpathians, the Russians and Rumanians made large captures of men and guns. To the Rumanians there came as a reward for their part in the concentrated attack more than a thousand prisoners, 33 guns, 17 machine guns and other war equipment, while the Russians for their took approximately the same number of prisoners and 24 guns.

WAR SUMMARY FOR FRIDAY.

Friday Was Another Bad Day With Russians Still Retreating in East Galicia.

The Russian retreatment in Eastern Galicia continues. There has been a noticeable slackening in the Austro-German advances north of the Dniester, where the Russians now are offering more spirited resistance, but south of the river to the Carpathians the Teutonic forces are moving forward almost unimpeded.

Around Tarnopol the Austro-Germans have met with a stubborn resistance from the Russians, but Prince Leopold's soldiers were able to enlarge recent gains on the eastern bank of the Sereth. Between Trembovka and Skormecze, south of Tarnopol, the Russians were forced to yield the crossings of the Sereth and Guiza rivers on a front of about eight miles, according to Berlin. Southeast of Tarnopol, Petrograd reports, the Austro-German attacks were repulsed.

The Russians have retired to new positions southeast of Trembovka, but whether they also surrendered the crossings of the Sereth there, Petrograd does not say. Between Czortkov and the Dniester, Russian cavalry has repelled Teutonic assaults and driven the attackers northwestward toward Monasterzyska.

South of the Dniester into the foothills of the Carpathians the Russians are retiring eastward. Kolomea, about 50 miles northwest of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, has been occupied by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops. The town is an important railway junction and lies north of the Pruth.

An unofficial report from Austrian sources says the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

The advance of the Rumanians in the Nuchitnea Valley northwest of Focsani, has resulted in the abandonment of that valley as far as the

northern course of Putna by the Austro-Germans. The Rumanians have moved their line forward 7 1-2 miles, gaining all their objectives. More than four hundred additional prisoners and guns and war material were captured by the Rumanians.

SATURDAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Russians Continue to Fall Back in Galicia But Forge Ahead in Rumanian Theatre.

Still the center of military interest, the Russian front from Volhynia southward to the bend in the line near Fokshani in Rumania presents the curious spectacle of the Russians still in retreat on a wide front in Eastern Galicia and of Russian and Rumanian forces victoriously advancing in an important sector along the western Moldavian frontier.

Petrograd has little to say of the situation in Eastern Galicia, but indicates a considerable resistance by the Russian forces to Austro-Hungarian pressure in the Carpathians, notwithstanding which a Russian retirement was forced under a Teutonic attack.

Berlin is more specific regarding the Galician campaign. It announces the Austro-German troops as nearing the Pruth plateau below Kolomea, on the road to Czernowitz, and further gains effected along the line both north and south of the Dniester.

Teutonic Line Bent Back. On the Moldavian front, the Russians and Rumanians are carrying out an effective operation which has bent back the defensive line opposite Kozdi-Vasarhely, Transylvania, and farther north. Important heights have been occupied by the Rumanians near Bedeszi, while in the vicinity of Kalakul mountain the Russians are pushing toward the Putna river and have occupied Boudupel on the left bank of the Putna.

Possible indications of further reorganization of the Russian military machine are seen in the summoning of two famous generals of the old regime to Petrograd. The men summoned are General Ruzsky, formerly commander-in-chief of the northern armies, and General Gurko, former commander of the southwestern front.

SON OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

Still Living at Jacksonville, Fla., Although Past the Century-Mark.

The oldest and most vigorous centenarian in Florida, Major James Monroe, of this city, only surviving son of President James Monroe, celebrated his 101st birthday here Saturday.

Major Monroe is a widely known figure in the neighborhood in which he lives. A small pension from the State, which he gets for having served in the Confederate army, is his chief support. His home, a dilapidated houseboat, is drawn up on the bank of the St. John's river, in the heart of Riverside, the most exclusive residential section of Jacksonville. Surrounding it are the homes of many well-to-do citizens.

Major Monroe wears his years lightly. He is as sprightly as some men of fifty. He works in the gardens of the wealthier residents of the Riverside section, and is a favorite with the children, for whom he has a constant fund of stories relating to the Mexican War, the Civil War and antebellum days. He has been married three times and has lost five sons fighting for this country. Two of them were killed in the Civil War. One daughter remains alive. Her home is at Richmond, Va.

At the side of the houseboat home of Major Monroe, a Confederate flag flies, but in the place of honor is the Stars and Stripes. Each Fourth of July, Major Monroe salutes "Old Glory" with a volley from a flintlock musket.

A prized photograph of President James Monroe is owned by Major Monroe.—Jacksonville, Fla., Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Esprit De Corps.

The son of the well to do family had recently joined up as a private and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out?" Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"—Saturday Night.

We spend our years as a tale that is told.—Bible.

RUSS WOMEN FALL IN BATTLE.

Five of "Legion of Death" Killed or Wounded in Fight With Kaiser's Troops on East Front.

Petrograd, July 26.—Russian women have laid down their lives on the battlefield of democracy.

Against the reports of traitorous retreat of some of the Russian male divisions before the Austro-Germans came word to-day of how the women's "Legion of Death" on the Vilna front fought and died in repulsing an enemy attack.

For the first time in the history of the great world war casualty reports to-day chronicled the death and injury of women in the trenches.

Five women of the "Legion of Death" were killed and wounded in the first engagement in which they were called upon to resist with arms the invasion of their country.

The "Legion of Death" left Petrograd barely two weeks ago, its girl soldiers garbed in trousers, puttees and tunics a trifle longer than the usual army coats. They wore the regulation army caps over bobbed hair and carried packs only a trifle lighter than those of the regular Russian soldiers.

They entrained amid the proud tears of their families, soberly, like veterans. The girls were of Russia's best blood, of the strong stock of some of the city's intellectual, financial and social leaders. Most of them were students at universities. Some were wealthy. All pledged to "do or die" for Russia.

To-day Petrograd proudly realized the Russian women were capable of the supreme sacrifice, of their lives for the new democracy. Except for the women of Belgium, none have suffered so in the years past as those of Russia. Through the years of the Czar's autocratic grip they were ground underfoot. When the war began their men were taken for the Czar's service. No word ever reached them from those who left in the Russian army's ranks. No kindly government told them of their fate. At home, only the zemstvos—citizens' organizations—kept many women from starvation. The Government had no heed for their fate.

Then came the revolution and all was swept aside. Russia revived again. Russia's women, trampled through centuries under the iron heel of autocracy, sprang to the opportunity for the supreme sacrifice of life to cement their new liberty.

The Legion of Death was the uttermost exemplification of this spirit of sacrifice.

One other thing that gave Petrograd pride in the women fighters was that they were in action at a front where Russia's troops were victorious. They speculated on the possibility that it was this small unit of amazons that shamed some of the insecure Russian men fighters into such fierceness of purpose that the Teutonic line gave way.

Great preparations were in progress here to-day to care for the wounded girl soldiers. It was expected that those who could be moved would be brought here immediately from the front. Meantime, reports from the front said those whom Teutonic bullets had struck were bearing their suffering with stoical fortitude.—William G. Shepherd, in New York Sun.

Siam's Entry Important.

The announcement that Siam has declared a state of war with Germany carries greater significance than might at first be supposed, according to John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union, Washington, and formerly United States minister to Siam.

"Siam's chief importance in the present war crisis is that it is practically the rice granary or source of food supply for China, and its action may have a direct effect upon China's attitude toward Germany," said Mr. Barrett Monday. "It also gives the allies now for the first time an unbroken favorable coast line all the way from China to the Mediterranean, for Siam was the only neutral territory in that entire distance of many thousand miles. It also possesses an excellent little navy, adequate to patrol the Gulf of Siam coast line of nearly 2,000 miles."

You are liable to an attack of Bowel Complaint and should provide yourself with the best known Remedy. Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSA. Warranted by HOOD BROS., Smithfield, N. C.—Adv.

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Through Sleepers To ATLANTA And ASHEVILLE

Commencing Sunday, July 8th, the Atlantic Coast Line will inaugurate a through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Asheville, via Florence, Sumter and Columbia, in connection with the Southern Railway System, upon the following daily schedule:

LV. Wilmington..... 3:45 P. M.
LV. Chadbourn..... 5:30 P. M.
AR. Florence..... 7:30 P. M.
LV. Florence..... 7:55 P. M.
LV. Sumter..... 9:25 P. M.
AR. Columbia..... 10:50 P. M.
LV. Columbia..... 11:50 P. M.
AR. Spartanburg..... 3:20 A. M.
AR. Tryon..... 4:50 A. M.
AR. Saluda..... 5:15 A. M.
AR. Flat Rock..... 5:35 A. M.
AR. Hendersonville..... 5:50 A. M.
AR. Asheville..... 7:00 A. M.

Returning: leave Asheville 4:10 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

This Sleeping Car Service, which will be operated until Sept. 16th, will afford comfortable accommodations for passengers visiting the Mountains of North Carolina.

The old established through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Atlanta will be continued via Augusta, in connection with the Georgia Railroad, upon the following schedules:

LV. Wilmington... 3:45 P. M.
LV. Florence..... 7:55 P. M.
LV. Sumter..... 9:30 P. M.
AR. Orangeburg..... 10:53 P. M.
AR. Augusta (Eastern time)..... 1:35 Night
AR. Atlanta, (Central time)..... 6:10 A. M.

Returning: leave Atlanta 8:35 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

Passengers may remain in this car, in the Union Depot, which is in the heart of Atlanta, until 7:00 A. M., if they so desire, and on account of the earlier arrival of this train, and the use of the Union Depot, convenient connections may be made with through Observation-Dining-Sleeping Car-Coach trains which leave from same station for Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc.

Connections are made at Florence with above trains by leaving Smithfield at 3:08 P. M., and equally good connections are made returning.

For fares, tickets, etc., apply to J. A. CAMPBELL, Ticket Agent, Smithfield, N. C.

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