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KNEW AUSTRIA'S INTENTION.

Germany Received Austria's Ultimatum Fourteen Hours Before It Was Delivered to Belgrade. Zimmermann's Admission Sets at Naught the German Government's Repeated Denials.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Germany had possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia fourteen hours before it was delivered to Belgrade, according to positive information which has reached officials here and which was made public today for the first time.

It was stated that former Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admitted this himself, when pressed very closely as to Germany's foreknowledge of the action of her ally which precipitated the European war.

Germany has maintained consistently in all her public documents that she was not consulted by Austria as to the ultimatum which practically denied Serbia's independence and that she did not even have knowledge of the step.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's admission, however, is interpreted here to show that Germany had full knowledge of the note in time to stop action on it if she felt it essential. Her inaction, however, is felt to have proved her an accomplice of Austria, whom she had already told she would support in any decision she might make.

The admission was stated here to have been made when Zimmermann was pressed very closely as to Germany's knowledge of the Austrian ultimatum. For a considerable time, it was stated, he maintained Germany had known nothing at all about it.

MEN EXAMINED IN CHARLOTTE.

Thirty-four of Ninety-two Summoned for Saturday Absent. Of Fifty-eight Men Examined Saturday Forty-Six Passed. Of the First 197 Men Examined 42 Failed to Pass Physical.

The third lot of men called by the Charlotte exemption board for the new national army were examined during Saturday in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. Of the ninety-two summoned to appear yesterday for the examination thirty-four failed to report, leaving fifty-eight to be examined. Forty-six of those examined passed the physical examination, while twelve failed.

The fact that so many men have failed to report for the examination, when they have been mailed notices to appear, is causing the city board trouble. Members of the board said last night that they hoped that it would not be necessary to resort to unpleasant means to bring the delinquents before them.

Of the thirty-four men failing to appear, nineteen were white and fifteen colored.

The twelve men failing to pass the physical examination were white, all the negroes examined passing. Thirty-five white men passed the examination and eleven negroes. Only eleven negroes were examined.

The city board has now examined 197 men, forty-two of whom have failed to pass the physical examination, leaving 155 men who have passed and are therefore liable for military duty should they have no claims for exemption. Seventy-one have failed to appear before the board, although notices were mailed them to report during last week.

A Moonlight Picnic.

Kenly, Aug. 3.—A delightful moonlight picnic was given Wednesday evening by Misses Clyde and Agnes Watson of Kenly, in honor of their guests, Miss Bedia McCaskey, of Kinston, N. C., and Miss Celestia Gully.

At four o'clock the party motored out to Sasser's Pond. Boating and swimming were enjoyed, but the lunch was especially enjoyed.

Those present were: Misses Bedia McCaskey, Celestia Gully, Elizabeth Farmer, Inez Edgerton, Adna Lee Bailey, Nellie Hardison, Eunice Jerome, Sadie Morris, Clyde, Agnes and Myrtle Watson.

Messrs. Rudolph Kirby, Dobbin Bailey, Ulysses Hardison, Hal Gilbreath, James Kirby, Robert Jerome, Claude Edgerton, Donald Kirby and Viron Edgerton. Chaperones, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Aycock.

MANY GIRL SOLDIERS KILLED.

Only 55 Remain Unhurt in the Heavy Casualties for Russia's Legion of Death. All Wounded Determined to Return to Battle Line.

Only fifty-five of the whole battalion of women in Russia's Legion of Death came through their first battle unscratched. But the wounded as well as those who escaped are going back to the front.

Mme. Botchkneva, commander of the legion, suffered from shell shock in a hospital, near Petrograd, proudly told the heroic story of her unit's fighting and made this statement. Half a dozen other wounded girls in the same hospital gave instant corroboration.

"We have fought with men and with women," Commander Botchkneva declared, "and one is as good as the other if he or she loves the fatherland."

"My girls had been divided before the battle. One-half remained a unit, under my command, and the other half was distributed in small detachments of six or ten to various companies. These small units were to act as ammunition carriers only. My half was an active fighting force. I led them into the charge myself."

"Out of all our legion, just fifty-five of the girls were uninjured."

"Why should women anywhere in the world be surprised at our fighting?" interjected Evodkia Minenkova, formerly a stewardess in the transatlantic steamship service, who spoke good English. "I know American women pretty well. If they knew the facts I would not be surprised to see them do the same thing."

I asked all the wounded girls to tell me exactly why they fought.

"Russia needed me, so I quit high school," promptly responded pretty Minnie Golubieva, 18.

"Because my husband is also in the army," said Mrs. Anna Konovaviva.

"My husband was killed in fighting early in the war, and I joined to avenge his death," responded Mrs. Irene Perchurina, salesgirl.

Nataly Svanzinger, former chauffeuse, declared:

"Because driving a car did not make a sufficient dent in the enemy, I preferred a rifle."

"I'm a 'papa's girl,'" laughed pretty Mary Bialokurova, round-faced and blue-eyed. "They used to say I went to school instead of working. Well, here I am, and I've been working."

"We are all going back to the front," one of the girls declared. The whole roomful of wounded legionnaires chorused instant approval.

"The German girls we captured carried a sign, 'Send us your women; we will pay them well,'" declared one of the girl soldiers.

"They sent us, but we carried bayonets," she added.—Petrograd Special to New York Evening Sun.

Iredell's Tallest Man Exempt.

The Iredell County Exemption Board had the first called men before it Wednesday and Thursday of last week. One of the men before the board Thursday was over 6-1/2 feet tall. Friday's Statesville Landmark says:

"Of the 50 who appeared yesterday for examination James Burley Wilcox, New Hope, 'took the cake.' He stood 79 1-4 inches flat-footed and is entitled to exemption on the grounds of excessive height, the government not accepting men in excess of 6 feet and 6 inches unless they are otherwise exceptional. A local wag remarked that if Wilcox was accepted they would have to dig him a well to stand in instead of the ordinary army trench. He weighs 145 pounds."

ORDERS SLACKERS REPORTED.

President Wilson Says All Delinquents Will Be Certified Into National Army.

Washington, Aug. 2.—President Wilson to-day ordered all "slackers" who failed to appear for draft examination be reported to the Department of Justice and certified into the national army by the Adjutant-General of the State.

Should these men fail to report to the Adjutant-General within five days after notification of their certification into the army they will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army for his action.

FRIDAY'S WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Political Troubles Break Out Anew in Petrograd, While the Russian Armies Still Retreat. Haig's Men Re-Establish Themselves in Town of St. Julien.

(Associated Press War Summary.)

Political troubles in Petrograd, the continuance of the Russian retreat and a further advance by the British in Flanders stand out from the general war news.

Northeast of Ypres on Friday the troops of Field Marshal Haig re-established themselves in the town of St. Julien, captured by them on Tuesday, but from which they were driven by the Germans on Wednesday.

Additional ground was gained south of Hollebeke, near the center of the line on which Entente allied attacks were launched early this week. British artillery dispersed German forces preparing to attack near Ypres and forestalled any attempt by the Teutons to charge against the British lines. On Tuesday, the first day of the allied advance, 6,122 Germans were made prisoner by the Anglo-French forces.

Near Monchy le Preux, southeast of Arras, the Germans on Thursday night entered British front line trenches at two points. Desperate fighting ensued and the British during Friday re-took most of the elements.

Except for the repulse of a German attack on a 1,500 yard front near Cerny, on the Aisne front, there has been only raids and artillery duels on the rest of the Western front.

With apparently no let-up in the Russian retreat along the line from Tarnopol to the Rumanian border, there came advices of a new political process in Petrograd. Premier and War Minister Kerensky and his fellow cabinet members, except one, resigned, but later, with the exception of M. Terestchenko, the foreign minister, withdrew their resignations.

To defend himself along charges that he had been connected with the German general staff, M. Tchernoff, the socialist minister of agriculture, has resigned. Efforts to strengthen the Russian cabinet by the inclusion of constitutional democrats seemingly have failed, and Premier Kerensky will attempt to rule the country with aides from the radicals and socialists. General Erdelli, recently appointed military governor of Petrograd, is reported to have been assassinated.

The line of the river Zbroz, at its confluence with the Dneister, has been given up at several places by the Russians, who, however, fought stubbornly to hold back the Austro-Germans. Between the Denter and the Pruth the Russians have not halted in the retreat toward the border.

Bukovina is almost entirely in the hands of the Teutons again. Czernowitz, the capital, has been occupied by the Germans, and Kimpolung, an important town several miles south of the Rumanian border, has been evacuated by the Russians. The German advance in Galicia and Bukovina seemingly is aimed at Kamenetzpodolsky, a fortified city north of the Dneister and in the direction of Odessa, Russia's great port on the Black Sea.

AVIATION INSPECTOR DEAD.

Capt. Ralph L. Taylor Falls to Earth While Making a Flight at Mineola, N. Y.

Mineola, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, in command of the training section of the aviation signal corps here, lost control of his airplane today and plunged 800 feet to his death. Sergt. Thomas Pell, who was in the machine with him, suffered a broken jaw and internal injuries.

Captain Taylor had been in command of the instructors and students about two months and was an expert flier. He was married two months ago. His home was in Stamford, Conn.

The Bags Used by Oil Mills.

The latest quotations of which we have heard on bags used by the oil mills are as follows:

Inside coffee bags \$182.50 per thousand f. o. b. place of shipment. Second hand cotton-seed meal bags 11 1/2 cents each, freight prepaid. Hull bags are 12 1/2 cents each and new fertilizer bags are \$220.00 per thousand.

CRUEL ACT OF A SUBMARINE.

Thirty-Eight Sailors From the British Steamer Belgian Prince Mustered on Deck of U-Boat Which Later Submerged, Leaving the Men to the Mercy of the Seas.

A British Port, August 3.—Thirty-eight member of the crew of the British steamship Belgian Prince were drowned deliberately by the German submarine which sank her, according to the account given by survivors who have reached British shores. The chief engineer, who many times after the steamer was torpedoed was near drowning, gave the following narrative of his experiences:

"About eight o'clock on Tuesday evening when we were two hundred miles off land I saw the wake of an approaching torpedo. The vessel gave a lurch as she hit and I was thrown to the deck among the debris. The vessel listed heavily and all of us took to the boats."

"The submarine approached and shelled the vessel and then ordered the small boats alongside the submarine. The skipper was summoned and taken inside. The others were mustered on the deck of the submarine."

"The Germans removed the life belts and the outer clothing of all except eight of us, smashed the life boats with axes, and then re-entered the submarine and closed the hatches, leaving us on deck. The submarine went about two miles and then submerged."

"I had a life belt. Near me was an apprentice boy of 16, shouting for help. I went to him and held him up until midnight, but he became unconscious and died of exposure. At day light I saw the Belgian Prince afloat. I was picked up after 11 hours in the water by a patrol boat."

The second engineer also was a survivor, and succeeded in reaching the Belgian Prince before she blew up. The Germans came on board and looted her, he reported. He was in hiding, but finally jumped into the sea and kept afloat on the wreckage.

The only other known survivor is too ill in a hospital to tell his story.

OKLAHOMA MEN IN TROUBLE.

Two Hundred Who Resisted and Defied the Selective Draft Now Under Arrest Charged With Treason. Attorney to Ask for Death Penalty.

There has been trouble in some sections in Oklahoma among those who have banded together to resist the Draft Law. The United States government officials have been right after them and the following dispatch in this morning's News and Observer tells the story:

Oklahoma, City, Okla., Aug. 6.—Without waiting for a conclusion of the state's campaign against organized resistance to the selective draft in central Oklahoma, the United States government today moved to punish the 200 men under arrest in connection with armed opposition to military service. Warrants charging treason were served on the prisoners who were taken to the penitentiary at McAlester or the jail at Muskogee to await trial at which United States District Attorney McGinnis will ask that the death penalty be imposed.

Announcement that extreme punishment would be asked was expected to aid materially in bringing to terms the few resisters still sheltered in the hills. Posses in three counties—Seminole, Hughes and Pottawatomie—reported tonight that isolated groups refused to surrender, but that they apparently were discouraged and seeking to avoid an encounter.

Determination of the possmen to run down all of the leaders was strengthened today by confiscation of half a freight car of dynamite which had been run on a siding southeast of Sasakwa, in Seminole County. An investigation is being made to establish ownership. The car was unaccompanied.

Clashes between the resisters and posses have cost three lives and numerous injuries. Two objectors to the draft have been killed and a traveler was shot when he failed to heed a posse's warning to halt.

Development of the causes of the outbreak and of the forces behind it is expected preliminary hearings tomorrow when the men in custody are arraigned before a United States commissioner at McAlester.

SATURDAY IN THE WORLD WAR.

Germans Give Back Slowly Under Tremendous Entente Pressure on West Front. In the East, They Continue to Drive Russians, But in Face of Increased Resistance.

The teutonic armies, still advancing, although against increased resistance, on the eastern front, are slowly being forced back by the pressure of the entente masses in the west.

Gains made by the British on the Flanders front on Friday, when the village of St. Julien was re-entered, were followed by an advance by the French on their front Friday night. Notwithstanding the continuing inclement weather, French forces drove in beyond the Korteker Cabinet, moving their lines forward, while their patrols pushed back German outposts and explored considerable areas in advance of the French positions.

Berlin announces an increase in the artillery fire to great violence at times on the Flanders front. Apparently the renewal of the great battle in all its fury is only awaiting the return of fairly good weather.

The London war office makes it clear that no shifting of British troops was found necessary to cope with the situation created by the German diversion of Thursday night near Monchy le Preux, on the Arras battle front, though which inroads were made upon the British position on Infantry hill. Attacks carried out the following day and night by the troops on the spot, the official statement announces, forced the Germans out and completely restored the position.

The situation on the Russian front, from northern Galicia to the Carpathians, continues favorable to the armies of the central powers, but the Russians, although symptoms of continuing low morale are still noted, appear on the whole to be offering a stiffer defense, particularly along the eastern Galician border. At one point, an energetic operation cleared the Austro-German forces from a sector of the east bank of the Zbrocz, the river forming the boundary line. At another point on this line, near Skala, the teutonic troops were driven out of two villages.

The Russians continue to yield ground in Bukovina and in the Carpathians. They are engaged in a stiff battle with the enemy northeast of Kimpolung, however. Below Kimpolung, the Russian forces are falling back on the Moldavia aid have yielded the town of Watra, on that river, to the Austro-German advance.

Berlin sums up the campaign of the last fourteen days in the east as having cleared all Galicia of the Russians, with the exception of a small strip of territory extending southeast from Brody.

On the Austro-Italian front there is somewhat more activity. The Italian airmen are notably busy. They rapidly followed up their recent raid on Pola, carrying out a second air attack in which great damage is reported to have been done this Austrian naval base.—Associated Press Summary.

Weather Summary for Cotton States.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 6.—Temperatures generally near the seasonal average except maximum temperatures ninety-four to one hundred and four in Oklahoma, northern and central Texas Saturday and Sunday, and cool weather with maxima seventy-four to eighty-two in Georgia Sunday.

Heavy rains Sunday in southern Georgia and north central Florida, and light to moderate showers in southern portion of South Carolina, Alabama, and in southeastern Louisiana. General rains Monday in Georgia, northern Florida, and Alabama; local showers in southeastern Louisiana, central Oklahoma, and northwestern east Texas.

Heavy Rains—Monday, Georgia, Dublin, 1.04; Waycross, 1.54; Eastman, 1.46; Glennville, 1.30; West Point, 1.40; Newman, 1.10. Alabama, Ozark, 2.04; Anniston, 1.58; Eufaula, 3.32; Goodwater, 2.80; Opelika, 1.28. Texas, Henrietta, 2.20; Weatherford, 2.54. Heavy Rains—Sunday, Georgia, Waycross, 1.54; Glennville, 1.42. Alabama, 2.80; Albany, 1.30; Dairdridge, 2.00; Valdosta, 1.90; Quitman, 3.04. Florida, Tallahassee, 4.24; Marianna, 1.20. Louisiana, Clifton, 1.60; Lafayette, 2.50; Schriever, 1.40.

A BETTER VIEW OF THE WAR.

Only One Man in Four Will Ever Get in Fight. Statistics Show That Comparatively Few Are Wounded and Killed.

War danger and war mortality among the men who will go to Europe in the American conscripted army will not be unduly heavy in the opinion of Babson's Statistical organization, which has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon the most accurate information obtainable as to mortality ratios since the war began. The men now being drafted, says this statistical authority, stand only one chance to four of seeing actual fighting, and even if they take part in hard fighting, statistics are in their favor and conditions are improving.

It is brought out that according to the most reliable statistics, which are difficult to obtain, about sixty men per 1,000 are being killed in the war and about 150 men per 1,000 are being wounded. Most of the wounded later return to the front.

The normal death rate in peace times of men within the age limits of the soldiers now fighting is only eight per 1,000, but that is a yearly rate, while the figure of sixty per 1,000 covers the period of enlistment and in some cases is for a period of three years.

The loss of life from disease, which has been one of the deadly life-takers of other wars, is declared to be in large measure eliminated.

The mortality is said to be less today than it was at the start of the war. Gas attacks are being well handled, and with reasonable precautions men are not in very great danger from that form of attack. They are exposed to the most danger when a charge is made.

At other times wounds are mostly in the shoulders or arms and easily treated. Skull wounds are rather frequent, however, and are naturally serious. But the amputation of limbs is less than in previous conflicts.

Different branches of the service show different degrees of mortality. In the heavy artillery the danger is said to be about equal to the danger of railroading in civil life. The mortality among certain classes of officers, including lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, is found to have been greater than among privates.

"We believe," says Babson's Statistical organization, "that the drafted man who goes as an ordinary soldier, taking his judgment with him and leaving his enthusiasm at home is not only most effective, but is fairly sure to return in better physical condition than when he left. Of course during the one or more days a month that it is his turn to charge he is subject to great danger, but the rest of the time, with reasonable precautions, he is, statistically, almost as well off as in the streets of New York."

WHOLE COST OF THE DRAFT.

Total Expense Is Put at \$8,660,480 by Secretary Baker.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The cost of drafting America's first great National Army—from registration to enrollment—was placed by Secretary Baker today at \$8,660,480 in his estimates to congress.

This amount includes all overhead expense of registration, examination and selection. It is based on registration of 10,000,000, examination of approximately 5,000,000 and enrollment of 1,187,000.

"On a tentative estimate that the generous system of exemptions and discharges will result in a necessity for examining four registrants to produce one soldier," said Secretary Baker, "it is apparent that the system must be capable of examining 5,000,000 during the year."

"For this task the organization includes a personnel of more than 18,000 persons."

Air Raid Fatalities in London.

Since the beginning of hostilities 366 persons have been killed and 1,092 injured by air raids in the London metropolitan area, according to a statement by Sir George Cave, the British Home Secretary, in the House of Commons. During the same period, the Secretary noted, 2,412 persons were killed and 7,863 injured in ordinary street accidents in the same territory.