

Review of Three Years of War Ending With Big Events of 1917

Campaigns and Battles in the East Beginning With Russia's Great Offensive in 1914 and Collapse in 1917

Germany's Violations of Neutral Rights Draws America Into Entente Alliance With Sea and Land Power

America in the War 1917

- Feb. 3.—Germany's ambassador dismissed.
- April 2.—President Wilson asked congress to declare that "a state of war exists."
- April 6.—Congress declared a state of war against the German empire.
- May 2.—Two billion dollar "Liberty loan" offered for subscription.
- May 9.—Stars and stripes carried in Paris by American field service detachment.
- May 16.—Conscription act became a law.
- May 16.—Squadron of American destroyers arrived in Irish waters on patrol duty.
- May 18.—American troops ordered to France.
- May 25.—American flag under fire in France.
- May 28.—Rear Admiral Sims, U. S. N., promoted to vice admiral and given command of American naval operations in Europe.
- June 5.—Conscription registration. Nearly 10,000,000 men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age registered.
- June 7.—Major General J. J. Pershing, U. S. A., reached England as commander of the American expeditionary army.
- June 13.—American troops sailed for France.
- June 22.—U boats attacked the American transport fleet.
- June 27.—American troops landed in France and were assigned to General Sibert's camp.
- July 16.—National guard mobilized for service in Europe.
- July 20.—Draft of first army of 687,000 men and fixing of order in which remainder of 9,000,000 registrants may be called.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE assassination on June 28, 1914, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne, quickly resulted in the outbreak of a world war. When Austria-Hungary pressed her demands upon Serbia for reparation Russia championed the little Slav nation. Germany declared that her Austro-Hungarian ally must have a "free hand" in dealing with Serbia, and the storm broke.

The first two years of the war, from August, 1914, to August, 1916, were marked by the subjugation of nearly all of Belgium, part of northern France, all of Serbia and the greater part of Russian Poland by the German armies. Russia conquered and then lost a large slice of Austrian territory in Galicia.

Following the invasion of Belgium in August, 1914, Great Britain and France entered the war as the allies of Russia. The German march toward Paris, through Belgium and France, was effectively checked at the river Marne early in September, 1914, and in the weeks following the opposing lines in France and Belgium were established practically where they remained for the next two years.

Italy entered the war in May, 1915, and attacked Austria by land, east and northeast of Venice. The first year of the war saw the fall of Warsaw and the extension of the German front to the Dvina river, midway between Warsaw and Petrograd. In 1916, the second year of the war, the Germans attacked with great force the French fortress of Verdun, but were unable to reduce it. This event was followed by a concerted drive by the French and British in northern France against the German lines along the Acre and Somme rivers.

Throughout the first two years various local campaigns were inaugurated by the allies, notably for the capture of Constantinople (the Turks having joined the Teutonic powers late in 1914), with an expedition in Mesopotamia to support it. The move against the Turkish capital failed, and the forces were transferred to Greece to operate against the central powers in the Balkans, where the Bulgarians were fighting for Germany.

The greatest naval battle of the war, fought off Jutland in May, 1917, was a draw, and the large vessels have not taken decisive part in the progress of the war. In 1915 Germany started a system of drastic submarine warfare, primarily intended to blockade the ports of her foes. Belligerent and neutral alike were made to suffer in the submarine zones throughout 1915 and 1916, and an indirect result of Germany's naval policy was the entrance of the United States into the war.

Grounds For Allies' Optimism.

Almost at the close of the second year of the world war the British war minister, Lloyd George, speaking for the allies, said, "Victory is beginning to flow in our direction." It had been flowing in all directions whenever it flowed at all up to that time. So the third year of the conflict opened with optimism ruling in the camps of the allies. On the west front at the end of July, 1916, it was assumed that the French would hold on at Verdun, that the German line on the Somme and the Acre was not im-

pregnable and that the Russian drive headed by Brusiloff in Bukowina and eastern Galicia was proceeding with irresistible force toward the Stokhod and the Dniester.

Emphasis was given to the hopeful view by Italian success on both fronts in Austria. The great Austrian drive which began in April and aimed at the expulsion of invading armies from Trentino had been checked. This was a negative victory because the Austrian spoils had been heavy and the demand on Italian troops had interfered with Italy's aggressive movements in the south, where the objective of the Italians was Trieste. The fortified town of Goritz barred the way from the Isonzo river toward Trieste, and after a long and costly siege it fell on Aug. 9. Still further progress of the allied cause in the southeastern field laid fresh emphasis to Von Hindenburg's assertion that the war must be fought out in the east. Russia was making headway in Asia Minor, marching from bases in her home territory, with her armies backed up by her own fleet on the Black sea. This was really a strategic extension of her new line in Bukowina and Galicia.

Roumania Attacks German Rear.

As matters stood then, the third year opened with a serious outlook for Germany. Verdun was untaken, and the allies had stormed the third German line on the Somme front. Brusiloff's Russian column had indeed been checked on the Stokhod and Dniester, but its presence that far south on the road to Hungary compelled Austria to keep a strong force north of the Carpathian mountains. Then came a blow which lifted the hopes of the allies to the highest pitch—Roumania turned upon the Teutons. The situation at that time was as follows: The belligerents were at a deadlock on the Somme line, the Italians in Goritz, the supposed key to Trieste, and the allied column from Saloniki moving north into Macedonia to strike Bulgaria in the rear was making progress. For the moment it seemed the allies had the advantage in that zone where the decision was to be reached—the near east.

Between Two Fires.

It was alleged that Roumania would add 400,000 men to the enemies of Germany. Roumania's first move scored a tactical victory. Her troops crossed the frontier northward into Transylvania, where they were joined by a Russian column, which marched westward, far off on the southeastern flank of the Germans on the Dniester.

Forcing the mountain passes, the Roumanians captured Kronstadt and Orsova, but the triumph was not for long. A column of Bulgars, Germans and Turks, led by Von Mackensen, crossed the Danube from the south into Roumania, taking 20,000 prisoners in the first blow. Almost simultaneously Van Falkenhayn's mixed army of Germans and Austrians drove down from the north upon the invading Roumanians, captured passes in their rear and destroyed their armies. Kronstadt was recaptured. By the middle of October the Roumanians were in full retreat back over their border on the north. On the south the Germans had captured the main Roumanian port of Constantza, forced the enemy to evacuate Cernavoda, on the Danube, and destroyed the bridge.

Collapse of Roumania.

With the exception of a weak support by her nearest ally, Russia, Roumania got no direct help. Early in November the allies launched a new grand attack on the Somme, and Franco-Serbian forces attacked Monastir, on the southern front. But neither of these diversions checked German progress in Roumania. The northern column, coming down from Austria under Von Falkenhayn, moved southeast into Roumania and met a composite force of Bulgars, Turks and Germans which Von Mackensen was leading northwest, fifty miles west of the Roumanian capital, Bukharest. In vain Russia began a new drive in the Carpathians. The Roumanians, strong in numbers, but weak in resisting power, were overcome, and in the last week of 1916 the Teutons were in Bukharest.

America in the War.

Two events of sudden development in the third year of the war may have a deciding influence—namely, the entrance of the United States as an ally of the entente powers and the collapse of Russia's aggressiveness. During the early months of the year the submarine dispute between this country and Germany quieted down. A U boat brought the war into western Atlantic waters by sinking neutral ships off Nantucket shoals in October, but the German pledge to safeguard neutral lives was observed. On Dec. 12 Germany and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, proposed peace negotiations, naming the United States as one of the intermediaries. On the 18th President Wilson sent a note to all belligerents asking them to name their terms. Meanwhile the allies replied to Germany, declining a conference, and Germany replied to Wilson, evading the

question of terms and putting off the discussion of permanent peace until the end of the war.

In January President Wilson revived interest in the subject of peace by outlining a plan for a peace league, making "peace without victory," "consent of the governed" and a "world Monroe doctrine" the fundamentals for a world peace. While the whole world was discussing this turn of affairs Germany informed neutrals on Jan. 31 that submarine warfare would be more ruthless than ever. Three days later the German ambassador was given his passports, and the president informed congress of the break and its causes. Ambassador Gerard received his passports at Berlin Feb. 5, and on the 10th Germany, through the Swiss government, proposed negotiation of the new dispute. This the United States declined unless the new submarine order was withdrawn.

After Von Bernstorff sailed and Gerard was out of Germany the state department disclosed a German plot to involve the United States with Japan and Mexico. War measures followed rapidly. Congress expired March 4 without inforcing the president's "armed neutrality" policy. A special session of the new congress was summoned to meet April 2, and meanwhile the president ordered armed guards placed on our merchant ships voyaging abroad. On April 6 congress formally declared war. Then followed a conscription law to create armies, loans to the allies—one of \$2,000,000,000 to the nation by the people—the dispatch of war vessels to Europe under command of Rear Admiral Sims; also of Major General Pershing, to prepare a base for the American contingent already represented on the firing line in France by a detachment bearing the Stars and Stripes, on May 25.

The Russian Setback.

During the efforts to secure a diplomatic peace Russia stood firm. The duma rejected Germany's proposals, and the imperial government indorsed Wilson's peace league note. Russian support of Roumania had never been strong and entirely dropped away in the winter. It seemed that Russia was powerless. A revolution in which the troops and their generals figured deposed the czar the middle of March, and there began a state of military indecision and inactivity while factions contended for political control at Petrograd.

Early in February the German retrograde began north of the Somme. Bapaume and Peronne, the goals of months of bloody struggles, yielded the middle of March to the allies led by Nivelle and Halg, and shortly the Germans turned and began to resist vigorously all along the front. "Special reasons" was Berlin's explanation of this great and masterly retreat. Further withdrawal was forced by British attacks on the Ypres salient and at Messines in May and June.

Western Entente Powers Pressed.

The entrance of the United States as an ally led to an announcement by British and French commissioners sent here for conference, among them Marshal Joffre, that the resources of England, France and Italy in men, money, food and munitions were at a low ebb, and Russia must be considered as virtually eliminated as an aggressive force. These frank disclosures caused surprise and deep anxiety on this side of the ocean, the more so because the ruthless U boat operations, which began in February, had been more destructive than expected by the allies, although their toll had fallen far short of Germany's estimate—1,000,000 tons per month. The destruction of freight ships varied from week to week during March, April and May, but the total was so great as to forebode disaster unless the evil was speedily suppressed.

The entente's money problem was quickly solved by affording heavy credits to pay for their supplies brought here. A commission, headed by Eilhu Root, repaired to Russia to swing the weight of the United States on the side of the forces in authority who favor a continuance of the war on Germany. The response to calls for troops and immense war funds and the successful registry for the draft, followed by the safe arrival of a large expeditionary force in France, led to a reaction during June from the misgivings and uncertainties which had prevailed for weeks.

Notable among the closing events of the third year of war are the renewal of attacks upon the Austrian fronts by Italian and Russian armies. The Italian movement began early in June and had for its object the recovery of positions in the Trentino, which the Austrians had captured in their great spring drive of 1916. At the close of June the Italians suffered a severe check.

July opened with a strong Russian offensive on the line of the Dniester, aimed at Lemberg. This was a renewal in part of the great drive led by General Brusiloff one year before. Inspired by the presence on the field of the new Russian war minister, Kerensky, the army of General Korniloff, in front of Halicz, captured that position on the 10th, crossed the Dniester and marched toward Stryj, taking Kalucz on the 13th and prisoners which raised the total captives in the campaign to about 36,000 men.

The long bruited cabinet upheaval in Germany took place on the 12th and resulted in the resignation of Chancellor Hollweg and the removal of Foreign Minister Zimmermann, who fostered the scheme to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan. Hollweg's successor in office, Michaelis, has been ranked as a conservative on Germany's war policies. On the 16th the mobilization of the national guard, which will add 300,000 men to the federal armies, was begun.

COTTON GOODS PRICES HIGHER.

Substantial Advances in Prints, Ginghams, and Wide Sheetings.

The rising tendency in textile values has continued, recessions being noted only in gray goods and a few brown sheetings. The great volume of merchandise being ordered for government purposes, and the maintained volume of exports, offset any lessened consumption in retail channels and make for much firmer market than merchants were anticipating. New factors in curtailing production are seen in the beginning of the drafting process and the steady movement of men to the war, either as prospective combatants or as employees in war industries. Many mills also find that the summer exodus of operatives is larger than usual, and capacity output is impossible.

Many impediments to normal transportation are affecting the calculations of distributors, and these are likely to increase as the movement of troops and crops increases. Changes of considerable moment are occurring in the methods of doing business, the desire to shorten discounts being very general in producing circles. Economics in the methods of selling at retail are being adopted from week to week, sometimes as a result of co-operation, and more frequently because of the determination of retailers to reduce overhead expenses.

There is more care being exercised as a consequence of the substantial increase in money requirements for doing business, due to the very high prices current; yet reports indicate that net profits are good in many stores and in all mill centers. An encouraging sign is the marked disposition to restrain speculation.

The new prices indicated for spring dress ginghams last week in the opening of the largest lines, showing advances of two-thirds over last year, were continued in the openings of other lines during this week. Staple prints were advanced 20 per cent, while a rise of 5c. a yard in wide sheetings was announced on one leading line and others are expected to follow shortly.—Dun's Review, Aug. 6th.

Many Would Be Officers.

For the 16,000 places in the second officers' training camps to open August 27, 72,914 men have applied and the War Department is considering accepting several thousand more than was originally intended. Preliminary examinations given the applicants by civilian physicians indicate that 51,838 are physically satisfactory.

In most States the number of applicants is from three to five times the State's quota.

Charlotte A Growing City.

The Wilmington Star believes that with the completion of Camp Greene, "Charlotte will be a city of about some 80,000 or 100,000 souls." A census taken, say in November, would more likely disclose a population of 135,000 to 140,000—and none of the elastic methods of a police census would have to be resorted to, either.—Charlotte Observer.

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

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION. North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court Before the Clerk. H. I. Ogburn vs. C. H. Smith, Donald Parrish, et als.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale in the above-entitled action issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court on August 4th, 1917, the undersigned Commissioner will sell the following described lands on the 8th day of September, 1917, at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., Johnston County to the highest bidder at public auction for Cash: All the lands belonging to the tenants-in-common in this action being the lands which belonged to the estate of Jcs. E. Smith, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-one acres lying and being in Pleasant Grove township and adjoining the lands of L. P. King, N. A. Honeycutt, Jim Johnson and D. W. Stephenson.

This sale is made to divide the proceeds between the tenants-in-common. Time of sale: Sept. 8th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M. LEON G. STEVENS, Commissioner.

Magnolia Balm

LIQUID FACE POWDER.

The beauty secret of women who know how to take care of the complexion. Cannot be detected. Heals Sunburn, stops Tan. Soothing, cooling, refreshing. Pink, White, Rose-Red. 75c. at Druggists or by mail direct. Sample (either color) for 2c. Stamp. Lyon Mfg. Co., 40 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORE RULES ABOUT DRAFTING.

Exemption Claims of Men Married Since July 20 Will Be Scrutinized Closely.

The Provost Marshal General has made the following ruling relating to claims of exemption on account of marriage since July 20:

Question—Can a person married since July 20 base a claim for discharge on that ground?

Answer—Marriage is not of itself a valid ground for making claim of discharge.

A man whose wife is mainly dependent on his daily labor for support may claim exemption on that ground. But dependency is a matter of fact. The rule does not ask, "Is the husband, as a matter of law, liable to support the wife?" It asks, "Is the wife as a matter of fact mainly dependent on the daily labor of her husband for support?" Only the exemption boards can determine this fact. Where dependency is claimed and the circumstances show a marriage hastily consummated since July 20 by a man whose number is high on the available list, the actual fact of dependency must be closely scrutinized.

Moreover, by section 6 of the act of May 18, "any person who evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act" is guilty of a misdemeanor; and local boards are authorized to warn persons who claim discharge on the ground of marriage contracted since the date of the act that both parties are liable to prosecution under this provision if, in fact, the marriage was contracted solely with the intent to evade the performance of military duty.

No. Six-Sixty-Six

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c



For Sale by Creech Drug Co., Smithfield, N. C.; R. C. Lassiter & Co., Four Oaks, N. C.; G. G. Edgerton & Son, Kenly, N. C.; J. R. Ledbetter, Princeton, N. C., and all good Dealers.

Stand by the President.

Why? Because he stands by you. Stand by the Laundryman.

Why? Because he stands by you. All kinds of laundry work done at the Smithfield Steam Laundry. Prices reasonable. Call phone 19-L and we will come.

T. W. JOHNSON Proprietor.

For Sale—Two nice Farms within a mile of Selma. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser.

W. A. GREEN Selma, N. C.

When Housework Drags

Keeping house is hard enough when well. The woman who has a bad back, blue, nervous spells, and dizzy headaches, has a hard lot, for the family tasks never let up. Probably it's the result of kidney trouble and not the much-feared "woman's weakness." Strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They are as harmless as they are effective and may be used for children with weak kidneys, too.

A Smithfield Case.

Mrs. R. L. Sanders, Smithfield, says: "I had dull pains in my back. I was stiff in the morning. I had headaches and dizzy spells and at times my sight was blurred. I bought Doan's Kidney Pills at Hood Bros.' Drug Store and they relieved me very much, putting my kidneys in good shape. I gladly recommend them."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Two Farms For Sale

For Sale—Two nice Farms within a mile of Selma. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. H. Boykin, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 3rd day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 30th day of June, 1917. ASHLEY BOYKIN, Administrator.

F. H. BROOKS, Attorney.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain judgment entered in the Superior Court of Johnston County at the May Term, 1917, in an action entitled W. D. Stewart vs. A. B. Curran et als, default having been made in the terms of same, the undersigned commissioners appointed by the court will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lands:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a stake in Y. E. McGee's line and runs N. 36 1/2 E. 24 1/2 chains to a stake in Frank McLeod's line; thence as his line N. 8 W. 22 chains to a post oak, Roani Pool's line and corner; thence as his line S. 34 W. 60 chains to a post oak stump; thence to beginning, containing 35 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Begins at a stake, Frederick Pool's line, and runs S. 41 E. 18.10 chains to a stake, Hill's corner; thence N. 45 E. 11.07 chains to a stake in W. D. Stewart's line; thence N. 41 W. 19.84 chains to stake in Pool's line; thence S. 35 W. to the beginning, containing 22 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: The same being a certain tract of land in Pleasant Grove township, Johnston County, N. C., and bounded as follows: On the west by the lands of A. Y. McGee; on the north by the lands of J. B. Johnson; on the east by the lands of L. A. Byrd; on the south by the lands of A. B. Johnson, and containing 10 acres, more or less. This July 11th, 1917.

E. J. WELONS, and E. F. YOUNG, Commissioners.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Johnston County, Selma Township. S. P. Wood and I. T. Wood, Trading as Wood Grocery Co. vs. W. F. Young.

The defendant above-named will take notice that a summons in the above-named action was issued against said Defendant on the 9th day of July by R. W. Etheredge, a Justice of the Peace of Johnston County, North Carolina, for the sum of Thirty-five Dollars and sixteen cents (\$35.16) due said Plaintiff by account, which summons is returnable before R. W. Etheredge, the above named Justice of the Peace at his office at Selma, N. C., in said County and in Selma Township, on the 15th day of August, 1917. The Defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued on the same day against the property.

This the 13th day of July, 1917. R. W. ETHEREDGE, Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE. The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Marganer Conniway, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 24th day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 23rd day of July, 1917. C. H. WHEELER, Administrator.

LEON G. STEVENS, Attorney.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES FROM SELMA, N. C. VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

\$8.90—Black Mountain and Ridge Crest, N. C., account various conferences, on sale July 19th, 20th, 27th, 30th, August 1st, 6th, 10th, 14th and 17th, limited 17 days.

\$29.10—Cleveland, O., account I. B. P. O. E., Colored on sale Aug. 25, 26 and 27th, final limit September 5th.

\$9.80—Lake Junaluska and Waynesville, account various conferences. On sale July 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25th and August 2, 3, 4 and 5th, 10, 11, 12 and 13th and 17, 18 and 19th. Limit 17 days.

\$18.90—Monteagle and Sewanee, Tenn., account various conferences. On sale July 13th and 21st and Aug. 3, 6, 9, 16, 17 and 23rd. Final limit September 5th.

\$31.55—St. Louis, Mo. Supreme Lodge & Military Encampment Knights of Pythias, Colored. Dates of sale August 17, 18 and 19th. Final limit August 29th.

\$35.70—Vicksburg, Miss. National Reunion and Peace Jubilee on sale October 14th and 15th, final limit returning October 31st.

For further information call on ticket agents or address, J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.