

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

The President's communication was delivered to the Russian Government by Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. In full it is as follows:

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia, and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much belocuded during the past few weeks by mistakes and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations of misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using.

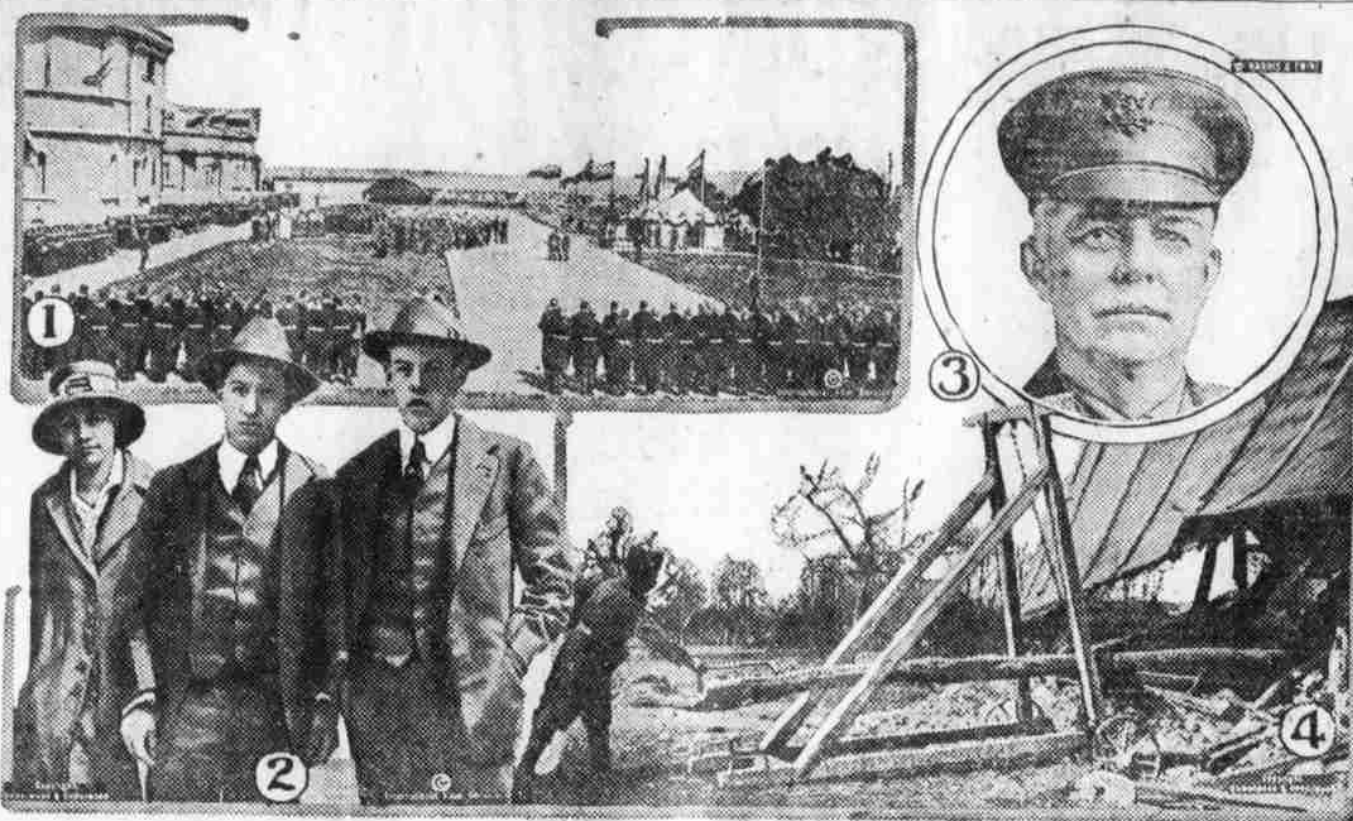
"The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private objects of power all the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond. Government after Government has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being re-woven or repaired.

"Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

"We are fighting for the liberty, for the self-government and the undisturbed development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

"But they must follow a principle and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

"And then the free people of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together, victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford to do this, but we cannot afford to do this unless we are united.



1—Scene in the great Russian fortress of Kronstadt, whose garrison revolted but later yielded to the provisional government. 2—Eleanor Parker of Barnard college and Charles F. Phillips and Owen Cattell of Columbia university, who were arrested in New York for conspiring against the draft; Phillips pleaded guilty and asked permission to register. 3—Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, aid to General Scott in the Root mission now in Russia; the low-collared uniform he has on is now disapproved by the war department. 4—One of the battering rams used by the Germans to destroy without explosives the cottages in the French territory from which they are being driven by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

More Than Ten Million Young Americans Register for National Army.

PERSHING REACHES ENGLAND

British Start Tremendous Offensive in Belgium, First Blowing Up Messines Ridge—Japan Warns Russia Against Withdrawing From the War—Food Scarcity Worries Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
More than 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years responded to the call of the nation on Tuesday, June 5, registration day for the national army. Thus the first step in the execution of the selective service law was completed with gratifying success and the predictions of the Germans and of the traitors in America who side with them that the registration would be a failure were proved false.

That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were generally took place in strongholds of the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly squelched.

Returns from some states were below the estimates of the census bureau, but in other states those estimates were exceeded. A large proportion of those registering claimed exemption, usually because of dependent relatives, and the war department officials, as a result, intimated that the rules governing exemption would be tightened.

The considerable number of claims for exemption really does not mean that so many young Americans desire to avoid service. Such a conclusion would be most unjust, for everywhere there were evidences of unbounded patriotism and loyalty, and the indications of exemption claims arose mainly from the necessary answers to questions that were merely statistical.

As soon as the machinery of registration is readjusted, 1,500,000 names will be drafted, the exemption boards will do their work and 625,000 men will be called for immediate service.

Pershing Arrives in England.
The safe arrival of General Pershing and his staff at an English port was announced on Friday.

The naval collier Jupiter, laden with grain and other supplies for the Pershing army and escorted by American warships, arrived at a French port; a squadron of our warships arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presumably to relieve the British navy of the patrol of the South Atlantic; and more hospital units landed in England and proceeded to France. So much the government allowed to be known of the movements of our armed forces. Military expediency demanded the suppression of much more interesting news.

Preparations have been made for the reception of American troops in France. A number of bases have been organized, camps for infantry and artillery have been laid out, and aviation parks established.

From France came the news of the exploit of the American steamship Silvershell which encountered an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The two vessels fought for an hour and a half, exchanging many shots, and then one shell fired by the naval gunners on the Silvershell found its mark and the U-boat was sent to the bottom.

British Offensive in Flanders.

After a smashing bombardment lasting three days, the British began their expected offensive in Flanders early Thursday morning with an explosion

were blown into the air by 20 charges of high explosives, totalling a million pounds. Instantly the Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians and New Zealanders that make up the British army in Belgium sprang forward in successive waves, and one of the fiercest battles of the war was on.

The attack was directed at the Messines ridge, between Messines and Wytschate, where ever since October of 1914 the Germans had maintained themselves in a sharp salient that always threatened Ypres, only three miles to the north. The morning rush resulted in the capture of Messines and Wytschate and the enemy's defense systems on the nine-mile front, and later in the day another forward movement took the British into and through the village of Oosttaverne. The entire salient was straightened out and all the counter-attacks were repulsed. Any considerable further advance in this sector will threaten the German hold on Lille, which is about five miles from the nearest British position. Large numbers of prisoners already have been taken.

The Germans must have known that the attack of Messines ridge was intended, for the preparatory bombardment was terrific, and yet reports from prisoners indicated that they actually were taken by surprise.

In preparation for the operations in Flanders the British fleet co-operated with the land forces, subjecting Ostend to severe bombardment. The British air forces also were in action, repeatedly raiding the German bases at Zebrugge, Ostend and Bruges. In retaliation a squadron of German airplanes attacked the British naval base in the Medway, close to London, on Tuesday, but was driven off with the loss of eight machines.

Several times during the week the Germans made vicious attacks in the Alsne and Champagne sectors and even gained possession of some French positions; but the gallant poilus almost immediately recovered the lost ground, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The Austrians claimed to have effectively checked the Italian advance toward Trieste, and announced that the Italian losses in the offensive were 180,000 men. On Tuesday the Italians were forced back south of Jamiano.

Dispatches from Rome revealed the fact that Italy had proclaimed the independence of Albania.

Once more the British admiralty issued a very satisfactory report on the work of the submarines, showing that 23 British vessels sunk in the week, five of which were fishing vessels. The American destroyers completed their first month in the war and have proved themselves most valuable aids to the British naval forces.

Russia Is Warned.

Conditions in Russia remain chaotic, though they may be straightened out somewhat by the work of the Root commission and the American railway engineers. The revolt of the garrison of Kronstadt, which declared the island fortress independent of the government, caused considerable concern in Petrograd, but as the action of the garrison was denounced by the Petrograd council of workmen and soldiers' delegates it collapsed, and the garrison bowed to the authority of the provisional government.

Following President Wilson's example, France replied to Russia's statement of her peace plan by setting forth in a general way the demands of the French. These, embodied in a vote of the chamber of deputies, include the liberation of the territories invaded by Germany, the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine and just reparation for damage.

Japan also took official cognizance last week of the Russian crisis, informing the government at Petrograd that if Russia withdraws from the war Japan, in consultation with England and the United States, will consider what measures to adopt. The provisional government was warned that if Russia accepts a separate peace it will become another Austria under the domination of Germany, will lose Poland, Lithuania and Finland and will be stripped of many of her outlying possessions. Furthermore, Japan informed Great Britain that while, in case of Russia's withdrawal from the

Russia, if the new situation seemed to threaten Japan the latter would take measures for self-protection. This means she would declare war on Russia and take away Manchuria and possibly, outer Mongolia.

The best informed opinion is that the entente allies have little to hope from Russia in the way of further active participation in the war. If she can be persuaded to reject a separate peace and to hold the Germans back from further invasion, that is about the limit of reasonable expectation. The provisional government seems utterly lacking in cohesion and its power is negligible.

The strike of munition workers in Petrograd was averted on Wednesday, but only by granting the demands of the men, including the six-hour day.

General Brussloff was made commander in chief of the Russian armies, and General Gurko again resigned as commander on the western front.

Two Things Worry Germany.

Two things are causing especial anxiety in Germany. One is the persistent demand of the masses in Austria-Hungary for a peace on the Scheidemann plan of no annexations and no indemnities—a separate peace if Germany remains obdurate. The German Socialists are aroused to anger by the prospect of this breaking up of the alliance of the central powers, and lay all the blame on the pan-Germans.

The other cause for German worry is the scarcity of food, which admittedly is increasing throughout the empire. Food Controller von Batoeki told the reichstag that the potato crop is smaller than was expected, and that the crops in the occupied territories are a great disappointment, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil.

In Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, he admitted, the food situation was desperate. The cities and towns over there are suffering far more than the country districts, for the peasants retain much of the meats and other foodstuffs they produce, despite the efforts of the officials to force them to disgorge. In some parts of Germany the townspeople have been conducting regular expeditions into the country to seize food, by armed force if necessary.

The war and the question of China's participation therein are causing a lot of trouble for the rulers of that so-called republic. The situation is confusing to occidentals, but the concrete results have included the revolt of 11 provinces, which formed a provisional government, and the resignation of the vice president.

Germany undertook to appease Spain by apologizing for the sinking of a Spanish vessel and offering to pay damages, but the Spaniards are still angry and the food situation there is bad. King Alfonso last week made a demand on the central powers that the abuse of Jews in Palestine be stopped, and in this was backed up by the Argentine republic.

Northcliffe Comes to America.
An interesting development of the week was the acceptance by Lord Northcliffe of the position of head of the British war commission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour. The great editor and publisher is, next to Lloyd-George, the most influential man in Great Britain and it is predicted that his work in America will be momentous.

A neat example of German methods of oppression is supplied by the treatment of Mons. That Belgian town was fined \$100,000 last week because a Belgian paper, printed in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when that city was bombarded by allied airplanes—also, probably, because the Germans needed the money.

The finance committee of the senate put in another strenuous week revamping the war revenue bill, and finally got it in shape for consideration by the senate.

The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds is still being carried on with vigor and the greatest success throughout the country. Why it should be necessary to urge people to put their money into these absolutely safe and very desirable securities is not easily understandable, but since it is, the men who have the work in charge

MANY MERCHANTS TO ATTEND

Indications Point to Unusually Successful Meeting of State Association at Wilson.

Statesville.—Every indication points to a large attendance on the fifteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Merchants' Association, to be held in Wilson, June 19-20-21, according to R. L. Pos'on and J. Paul Leonard, of Statesville president and secretary, respectively, of the state association. Messrs. Poston and Leonard are now working out the details of the convention program, which they consider a very fine one, and which is expected to make the convention one of the best in the history of the organization. The merchants make their annual meetings largely educational.

While all those invited to speak to the convention have not been heard from, a sufficient number addresses, lectures and business talks to make the occasion interesting and instructive are already assured. Governor T. W. Bickett will deliver an address along the lines of commercial patriotism as an opening feature of the convention. State Insurance Commissioner James R. Young will deliver a lecture entitled "Fire and Accident Prevention," which will be illustrated by lantern slides and a modern motion picture play.

Driving Ticks Out of State.

Elizabeth City.—A serious effort is being made to drive the cattle tick out of the six counties of North Carolina lying north of Albemarle sound. With a little co-operation on the part of the people in these counties, say rate notwithstanding. Since the middle of the work, the task will be accomplished within the present year.

The work is being done without any blare of trumpets, but it is going forward steadily and at an encouraging rate notwithstanding. Since the middle of April eight dipping vats have been constructed in the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans alone and within a few weeks there will be a number in Camden also.

Dr. Arthur J. Knilds and Dr. J. W. Buchanan went to Mr. H. C. Ferebee's farm in Camden where a vat will probably be constructed, and from there they will go to South Mills to interest progressive farmers in the construction of a dipping vat there. They have been at Mr. W. G. Ferebee's farm in Camden and arranged for the construction of a dipping vat in that neighborhood. Farmers interested there are W. G. Ferebee, Anson E. Cohoon and Jesse Williams.

Opens Market News Bureau.

Elizabeth City.—The government market news bureau, established here a year ago to serve the potato growers of the state by furnishing them definite telegraphic information of the prices and of the movement of potatoes toward the various markets throughout the country was re-opened on May 31st in the offices of the county agricultural agent in the Kramer building and is now issuing the report daily at 2:30 every afternoon.

"It is the intention of this office," said Mr. Julian Smith of the Federal Department of Agriculture, to furnish this report to every potato grower in the state who wants it."

Two Sights Offer Advantages.

Washington.—A few days ago the North Carolina members of Congress sent a letter to Major General Wood asking that one of the cantonments be located in North Carolina. A reply was received by Mr. Small from Major C. E. Kelbourn. He stated among other things: "Inspections have been made of a great number of cantonment sites in North Carolina, two of which see into offer advantages. These and other possible sites in the state will be inspected by officers."

Small Tornado Hits Wake.

Raleigh.—With the wind sustaining the rate of fifty-seven miles an hour for five minutes, the highest velocity recorded by the local weather bureau, a small tornado swept over Raleigh and Wake county, uprooting trees, smashing outhouses in the county, snapping telephone poles and breaking out window glasses in the city. A new brick garage in process of construction was hurled to the ground here.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

With the object of improving the quantity of milk supplied to residents of Goldsboro, John M. Mathews, city sanitary inspector, will demonstrate to milk producers a simple, home-made farm steam sterilizer for dairy utensils, designed by the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Lawrence B. Ray, seaman, who was with the armed guard on the Silver-shell that destroyed a German submarine is a native of Burnsville, N. C.

A liberty league for Fayetteville and Cumberland county, having as its object the promotion of all movements pertaining to the war, was formed at a patriotic mass meeting held in the county courthouse at Fayetteville last week.

Lieut.-Gov. O. Max Gardner was the commencement speaker last week at the exercises of the Scotland Neck High School.

The new automobile tags for 1917-1918 are being received by the secretary of state. The tags are white with numbers and monogram N. C. in

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.



I will have to die as there is no help for me. She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Elections in Land of Nippon.

The Japanese people are satisfied with the result of the election of April 20, but agitation regarding expense attending a canvass for a seat in parliament is renewed. The same argument is heard as those after the last general election, according to East and West. The Chugai Shogyo estimates the cost of 600 candidates at not less than \$2,640,000! This is more than representatives in the United States expend, but senators have been known to pay half a million for seats in that body. The Chugai says the government spent \$200,000 for supervising the election, which, to Americans, will appear moderate. This sum includes "stumping trips" through the country by cabinet ministers; members of the opposition paid their own expenses. The editor regrets that so many men entitled to vote fail to exercise their high privilege. Repeated dissolution of the diet not only causes political disturbances, he argues, but imposes heavy financial loss upon the nation and upon individuals.

Worse Than Crazy. Wife—You were just crazy to marry me! He—Crazy! I was a lunatic!—Town Topics.

Certainly Good. "There's one good thing about Brag, son." "And what is that, pray?" "His opinion of himself."

Grape-Nuts for Lunch

Puts "PEP" into the afternoon's work

"There's a Reason"