

Thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday, except fair near the coast.

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GREECE NOT ONLY HAS SEVERED RELATIONS BUT IS AT WAR WITH ALL THE FOUR CENTRAL POWERS

Expected to Lose No Time in Mobilizing War Resources and Joining Allied Forces

MAY SEND MISSION TO U. S.

Greek Minister Notifies French Government That His Country is a Full Belligerent

AND WILL ACT ACCORDINGLY

Great Majority of People Happy Over Final Decision

Washington, July 16.—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away today with the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the Central Powers, but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the State Department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government that Greece considers herself a full belligerent and will act accordingly.

No Formal Declaration.

He said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war, as the government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Saloniki by Premier Venizelos, who spoke with him to Athens all the responsibility and commitments of the temporary Saloniki government.

As a belligerent, Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common allied operations in the Balkans. The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men and remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men and is capable of reaching 300,000 if munitions are provided. The regulars practically were demobilized by the Allies when former King Constantine fled the capital as a threat to the allies' rear, but can quickly be called to the colors again.

While it is understood the new government has not yet mobilized this army, the masses of 1916 and 1917, previously prevented by the allies from being called out, were called to the colors about two weeks ago.

Greek Mission May Come. A Greek mission may be sent to the United States not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's suggestion as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present it is probably Greece will be munitioned by the allies.

It is understood here that while some pro-German, anti-war spirit remains in Greece, a great majority of the people are happy that a flat declaration has at last been made and that the perils and uncertainties that have beset the nation's attempt to be neutral are ended.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE ATTRACTS ATTENTION

The Countryside Gathers to Welcome "Saviors"—General Arrives.

American Training Camp, Somewhere in France, July 16. (By the Associated Press)—The American general arrived last night and today began supervising the initial work of his troops. The scene here is nearly all here. At noon the general commanding the American troops who will train the French troops and give them the benefit of their long and varied experience almost reached the camp.

The scene was impressive, the more so because of its staging in a quaint little village, which was out to the whom they hail as saviors. The army is fast getting down to real work and the countryside is swarming either with squads bound to supply columns, to the best of their ability the people of the entire neighborhood welcomed the Americans with great enthusiasm and the Americans in turn hang language dishes with the French and their hosts. The troops almost without exception have been fast getting about the countryside and are being fitted according to the French ways of living. Beautiful weather has accompanied the troops in the camp.

The American general this afternoon paid a visit to all the positions occupied by his men.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS DESTROY FOUR BIG GERMAN SUBMARINES

This is Report From German Sources Through Berne Dispatch.

London, July 16.—Four of the largest and most modern German submarines which were destroyed by American warships which were conveying the first installment of American troops to Copenhagen, July 16.—If the German press correctly reflects public opinion on the event, the appointment of George Michaelis as imperial chancellor will be associated with the death of the

Hollweg and Zimmermann are "Roasted" In German Papers

Treatment of Relations With America Criticized—Bernhard Openly Accuses Them of Having Played Double Game With Wilson, Unnecessarily Making Entrance of U. S. in War Inevitable.

Copenhagen, July 16.—In their views of the administration of the retiring German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German newspapers comment prominently and often in an uncompromising manner on his treatment of relations with America.

In the Vossische Zeitung, Georg Bernhard openly accuses Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his foreign secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, of having played a double game with Washington, making war inevitable by attempts to deceive and mislead President Wilson in regard to the policy and intentions of Germany.

How They Played Double. He says they encouraged the idea of mediation by President Wilson in America but did nothing to make it acceptable at home, launched the proposal to Mexico to turn against the United States while negotiating with Mr. Wilson and arranged the dinner to Ambassador Gerard and approved the text of the speeches delivered at the dinner and then astounded the President and the ambassador with the submarine note. As to this note, Herr Bernhard says much more might be written if patriotic considerations did not forbid.

Unsparring in Criticism. The Berliner Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung share the friendly appreciation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as expressed in the official article concerning his resignation printed in

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STIRRED AS NEVER SINCE WAR BEGAN

The Man in the Street in Berlin Took Great Interest in the Political Battle

HOLLWEG A POPULAR HERO

In His Brief Effort for Democracy, Which Brought His Downfall, Chancellor's Main Support Was Austria and Bavaria.

Amsterdam, July 16.—The events of the past few days have stirred Berlin as the city has not been since the war began, according to information reaching here. The man in the street took tremendous interest in the great political battle going on behind the scenes and although the exact issues between the two great groups of combatants were veiled from the "common people" the latter nevertheless quickly gained the impression that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as champion of popular reforms, had entered the lists against the Emperor, the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff.

It was almost the first time that von Bethmann-Hollweg had figured in the Berlin streets as a popular hero and, although his cause had many friends, popular opinion regarded his effort as hopeless against the great prestige of the royal house, allied with the military imperialists, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Hollweg's Chief Support. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's chief support in his brief effort for democracy seems to have come from Bavaria and Austria, as the reports go here. He made two proposals, the first, that in the direction of democratization, a new body under the name of the Reichstag should be immediately constituted which would be a sort of committee on national defense and would for the time being act as a go-between twist the reichstag and the emperor, thus instituting on a modified scale the principle of parliamentary responsibility; the second, that the government should immediately make an authoritative declaration of no annexations or indemnities. Both these proposals, it is asserted had the backing of Bavaria and Austria, although Austria, naturally had no open voice in the matter which was purely a German internal affair.

Both proposals were violently opposed by the crown prince, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff. It is declared that von Hindenburg came out openly for a German peace, and a voice that Bavaria and Austria must be persuaded that a victorious peace was certain in a short time through the agency of the U-boats.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned from his post of chancellor after his conference with the crown prince in which the latter convinced the chancellor that his case was lost.

MOVEMENT TO PARLIAMENTARIZE IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION DEAD

Copenhagen, July 16.—If the German press correctly reflects public opinion on the event, the appointment of George Michaelis as imperial chancellor will be associated with the death of the

(Continued on page two.)

TEUTONIC ALLIES HAVE SUFFERED REVERSES AGAIN

in the Lomnica Region of Galicia; Northeast of Kalucsa, and in Champagne Region

EASTERN BATTLE LINE LONG

36,643 Teutonic Officers and Men Made Prisoner by Russians

During July 1 to 13

Again the Teutonic allies have suffered reverses—in the loss to the Russians of a part of the village of Lodziany, in the Lomnica river region of Galicia; in the repulse of an attack by the Russians northeast of Kalucsa, and in the Champagne region of France where the French drove them from positions they had recaptured inflicting heavy casualties on them.

From Riga on the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian frontier the Russians and Austro-Germans along the entire front are engaged in battle, but except in Galicia, where the Russians continue to develop their advantage or hold back thrusts of the Teutons, little has yet become known concerning the operations.

Not alone have the Russians in their drive in Galicia made considerable gains of terrain, but their captures of men, guns and materiel have been enormous. From July 1 to July 13, according to a Russian official communication, 36,643 officers and men of the Teutonic allied armies have been made prisoners by General Brusiloff's forces and 93 heavy and light guns, 28 trench mortars, 403 machine guns and 91 guns of other descriptions have been taken.

The Germans in Champagne have again attempted with large bodies of men to recapture positions taken from them recently near Mont Haut and the Teton. They were entirely repulsed near the Teton, suffering heavy casualties. On Mont Haut during a night-long battle their efforts, according to the French, were only nominally successful, in regaining nearly all the ground they had lost. Violent counter attacks launched by the French, however, succeeded in the capture of the Teton and the infliction of heavy losses on the German ranks.

On Northern Front. Considerable fighting has taken place between the British and the Germans on the northern front in France and Belgium, but apparently the infantry attacks are still in the nature of raiding enterprises, although Berlin records the repulse of British attempts to recapture positions at Lomboyde, in Belgium, and the infliction of heavy losses on the German ranks.

100 HOMES ARE FLOODED

Many Mills, Factories and Business Houses Submerged; Street Car Traffic Practically Suspended

Farms Inundated.

The heavy rains have resulted in the overflowing of the two creeks which run from north to south through the city and the flooding of a large number of mills, factories and business houses, which have been forced to suspend operations. Homes along these creeks have been partially submerged and the inhabitants forced to flee. Two houses have been washed away and at least 100 covered by water. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

Heavy rains of the Southern Railway within the city limits have been blocked by slides from the overlooking steep hill sides. On a siding of the Southern Railway in the vicinity of the Knoxville Gas Company's plant box cars are marooned in two or three feet of water.

The mammoth Ocoee power plant, located about sixty miles from Knoxville and which furnishes light and power to Cleveland, Tenn., Knoxville and Mascot, is also flooded; the local power house of the Knoxville Railway & Light Company is under water and the street car service tonight is practically suspended.

The heavy rains beginning with Saturday have been accompanied by terrific displays of lightning, resulting in two deaths.

Low lying farm sections in the Knoxville district for a distance of thirty to forty miles have been flooded and the loss in the rural sections will reach hundreds of dollars.

ARGENTINA DEMANDS THAT GERMANY REPLY TO NOTE

Rapture Considered Imminent, as Germany is Not Expected to Give Satisfactory Reply.

Buenos Ayres, July 16.—Argentina has instructed her minister in Berlin to demand of the German government an answer to the Argentine note calling for satisfaction for the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Toro and the promise to cease attacks on Argentine ships.

Pending the receipt of this reply diplomatic relations between the two governments remain on their former basis, but a rupture is considered imminent, the general opinion being that Germany will not give the satisfaction demanded. The instructions to Argentina's representative in Berlin to demand a reply to the Argentine note were dispatched when it appeared that the ministerial crisis there had passed.

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GOETHALS-DENMAN CLASH POSTPONES BUILDING OF SHIPS

Question of Who is to Have Supreme Authority is Brought to Direct Issue Now

CONFLICT IN STATEMENTS

President Wilson May be Called Upon to Settle the Controversy Once for All

Washington, July 16.—The government's merchant ship building program was halted today when Major General Goethals, manager of the Shipping Board's fleet corporation, postponed his plan to requisition all steel merchant ships under construction and to let contracts for building two government owned ship yards for producing fabricated steel ships.

At General Goethals' office it was said the postponement was due to a request by Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, for a short delay to give the board time to go over the program. This was denied by the Shipping Board, although the statement was made that General Goethals had been asked to supply additional information concerning his plans.

Brought to Direct Issue. Today's development was regarded as bringing to a direct issue the question of who is to have supreme authority in carrying out the building program—Chairman Denman or General Goethals. Authority to spend \$750,000,000 for acquiring a great merchant fleet, given to President Wilson by Congress, has been divided in an executive order between the Shipping Board and its corporation, the board being authorized to acquire vessels by purchase and the corporation to take charge of building.

In announcing his program last Friday, General Goethals apparently assumed that a direct issue of the question would be given a free hand, but Mr. Denman in a statement tonight assumed responsibility for the Shipping Board, whose members are directors of the Federal Reserve Bank and the corporation to take charge of building.

Wilson May Be Called On. Officials who have watched the situation develop, and who have been concerned lest differences between Chairman Denman and General Goethals hinder the government's shipbuilding plans at a time when every vessel that can be constructed is needed to meet the German submarine menace, declared that President Wilson might be called on to settle the controversy once for all. While the disagreement between the two men appears to be largely over the number and the type of wood-hulled vessels to be built, it is no secret among their friends that their differences go deeper than that.

In a letter to Mr. Denman, made public Friday, General Goethals announced that he would start his program today. The fact that he had postponed it was made known after he had received a letter from Mr. Denman this morning. The contents of this letter, neither would divulge, but it is believed that one of it was declared Mr. Denman had asked for a delay while at the offices of the other it was asserted he merely had asked for more complete information.

Mr. Denman's Statement. Mr. Denman's statement accepting for the Shipping Board and the corporation responsibility for the ship building program, given to the press tonight reads:

"We requested of General Goethals certain information concerning his program for the expenditure of the \$750,000,000 of public money of which the President's executive order has made

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18,000 GUARDSMEN IN ARMORIES IN NEW YORK

To Mobilize Preparatory to Entering Federal Service

City Takes on More War-Like Appearance—Will Train in Camp at Spartanburg, S. C.—One Regiment of Negroes.

New York, July 16.—New York took on a more war-like appearance today when 18,000 members of the National Guard assembled at the various armories to mobilize preparatory to entering the Federal service August 5th.

All the units in the greater city, which with up-state regiments, will make up the Sixth division of the war army, are said to be at or over full war strength. Included in the city's forces are infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers, coast defense commands, signal corps detachments and hospital units.

The Fifteenth regiment, composed of negroes, was the first to leave the city for Camp Whittman at Beckman, there to undergo training and await the call to move to Spartanburg, S. C. The Fourth hospital unit and the Fourteenth and Forty-Seventh infantry regiments also were ordered to Beckman. Other New York units, except those already on police duty, will remain at their armories.

The actual strength of the entire state guard was said to be about 38,000 men, while the war strength is

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Registrants Are Urged To Inform Themselves Fully On Exemption Regulations

Officials Direct Attention to Various Sections of the Rules Under Question

11 STATES YET TO REPORT

Drawing of Lots Awaits Only Completion of Machinery in Few Scattered Districts

HARDLY BEFORE SATURDAY

Industrial Exemptions Are Left to Superior Boards

Washington, July 16.—With drawing of lots for the selective draft army awaiting only completion of exemption machinery in a few scattered sections of the country, officials here are anxious that registrants take every opportunity between now and the day of drawing to inform themselves thoroughly regarding exemption regulations so as to reduce to a minimum the confusion to be cleared up after designations are made.

To this end attention was directed today to various sections of the regulations over which questions have arisen, and it was suggested that the local boards and the press co-operate during the week or so remaining before the lots are drawn to insure that the registered men know just how to perform their part in the examination and exemption.

So that easier access may be had to the lists of registration numbers in the hands of local boards, Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphed the governors of all the states asking that instead of posting the lists at the board offices, they be placed in some safe central office such as police headquarters.

In the larger cities, especially, the Provost Marshal General said, much inconvenience has been caused by having the lists only at out-of-the-way board offices.

Eleven States to Report. Only eleven states tonight had not reported their organizations complete. In many of these only a few district boards had not actually begun registration cards. Officials think the drawing will not be earlier than Saturday.

Officials are anxious that local boards make it clear everywhere that no question of exemption of any individual man for any other cause than physical disability or dependent relatives can be taken up before the local boards. The whole matter of industrial exemptions is left to the superior boards of the States in which they are created in each Federal judicial district.

No individual case where exemption is desired because the registrant is engaged in any industry classified as vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up until that individual has been called up for examination by his local board, found to be without dependants and physically fit for military duty, and certified to the superior board.

Up to Superior Board. After that application to the superior board for exemption on other grounds will be admissible. The registrant or his employer may file necessary affidavits with the superior board seeking exemption and the case will be heard promptly.

Another point on which there has been much doubt is the status of registrants absent from their registration districts by reason of being away from home when they will have to return to their home towns for examination. They have been informed that, if they are selected for examination, they will be notified by mail of the local board and then can apply to the local board for permission to undergo examination in the town where he is located. Such action can not be taken until the registrant has actually been summoned by his local board.

Complete Blanks Distributed. The government has distributed to all local boards complete sets of blanks to cover appeals, transfers and any other matters in connection with the process. Full instructions for filling out any form of blank and specific instructions as to the manner in which each is to be used, also have been provided. Registrants may examine these at the quarters of local boards, but every effort has been made to prevent the filing of affidavits or other documents that do not apply to a case actually under consideration.

The regulations provided that no man can come up for examination in any way before either local or superior boards until he is actually summoned for military duty.

Point of Most Confusion. Probably the point in the whole process which has led to the greatest misunderstanding and confusion is the system by which industrial exemption is to be granted. Many persons have regarded it as certain that men in munition-making or other strictly war industries would be exempted as a class. That is not the fact. What is to govern the process is the importance of the individual in such an industry. If another man could take his place without prejudice to the working of the plant, he will not be granted military exemption.

To make this policy effective, the superior and not the local boards were assigned the task of saying whether or not a man should be retained at

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