

Local thundershowers Friday and probably Saturday; warmer Friday in the interior.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1917

WHOLE NUMBER 39,114

DRAWING STARTS THIS MORNING AT 9:30

Order of Liability For Military Service of Ten Million Men to Be Fixed

More Than 10,000 Numbers Must be Drawn, One at a Time, and Will Require at Least Ten and a Half Hours and Probably Twelve Each Number Will Represent the Serial Number Accredited to Several Thousand Men.

ELABORATE PLAN, DESIGNED SO AS TO COMPLETE THE TASK IN ABOUT AN HOUR, WAS ABANDONED YESTERDAY

Errors in Numbering Registration Cards in Various Sections of the Country Made the Change in Method Necessary—Drawing Will be Held in Senate Office Building, With Blind-Folded Man Picking Out the Numbers

Washington, July 19.—Plans for the drawing which will be held tomorrow to fix the order of military liability for nearly 10,000,000 registered men throughout the country were materially changed late today and the intricate method of double drawing worked out by officials to lessen the physical task was abandoned.

Instead of a process requiring not more than an hour and involving one set of numbers from 1 to 1,000 and another from 0 to 10, it will be necessary to draw, one at a time, at least 10,263 numbers. Probably 10,500 drawings will be made. It will require at least ten and a half hours and officials in charge believe it will take twelve. The process will begin at 9:30 A. M.

Telegraphed to Newspapers. The numbers will be publically announced for telegraphing to the newspapers over the country as fast as they are drawn. General Crowder at first considered a plan under which they would be held in confidence for publication everywhere Saturday morning, but that suggestion was abandoned late tonight.

Following is Provost Marshal General Crowder's explanation of the sudden abandonment of the double drawing plan which it had taken weeks to work out in detail and which was made public only a few hours before it was discarded:

General Crowder's Statement. "Advice received by long distance telephone this afternoon indicates that in certain areas the boards, in numbering registration cards, have kept the cards segregated by election districts and that serial numbers have been assigned to the whole group for a board while the cards were thus segregated. If the drawing is conducted as originally planned, in groups of 1,000, the result will be that considerable proportions of certain election districts will be brought up for examination together.

"This will result in drafting persons from one locality within the jurisdiction of a board before any person from another locality within the same jurisdiction. For this reason, it has been decided to abandon the drawing by thousands and to draw 10,263 numbers, which is in excess of the number of cards under the jurisdiction of any board.

"The only change in plan will be that there will be one drawing instead of two. The advantage will be greater than the disadvantage will be. The drawing will require ten hours to complete.

In Senate Office Building. The stage setting for the great lottery has not been changed. It will take place in the public hearing room of the Senate office building. The invited guests will sit with Secretary Baker, of the War Department, who will watch the proceedings will be members of the Senate and House military committees. The only other persons present will be according to plans tonight, will be a limited number of newspaper correspondents, photographers to take both still view and motion pictures of the historic event and the officials of General Crowder's office who will conduct the drawing.

In the drawing itself there will be a blindfolded man who constantly stirs the 10,000 black capsules in a great glass bowl in which they have been placed, another blindfolded man who draws the capsules one by one and places them at each side of the bowl and a third who will hand the capsules to the board as they are drawn.

The board will break the capsules, slip of paper on which the number is stamped and call the number to three tally clerks. The slip will be handed to an official in front of the board and on his verification report and on his verification report and on his verification report and on his verification report.

Each election district is composed of several election districts which were the registration precincts in the first revolution of the draft machinery. The (Continued on page two.)

CASUALTIES MAY TOTAL 500 IN THE PETROGRAD RIOTS

Government Authorities Had Regained Complete Control of the City Yesterday

COSSACKS CLEAR STREETS

Machine Gun Regiment and Men Manning Armored Motor Cars Submit to Authority

London, July 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the number of killed or wounded in the two days of disorder there is estimated at about 500. The government controls the city today as completely as the Bolsheviks appeared to control it yesterday.

The first machine gun regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Madamolselle Khesinska, and the men manning four armored cars which guarded the entrance to the villa, have submitted to the authority of the soldiers' and workmen's council.

Since early morning Cossacks and other mounted troops have patrolled the streets, and all thoroughfares are guarded by infantry. As an additional precaution the Troitski bridge which leads most directly to the factory district and the Nicholas bridge, connecting the two Vasiliostov districts, were originated much of the disorder of the recent days, were held by troops. The remaining bridge, leading to the business section, also was under heavy guard and only those possessing proper credentials were permitted to cross it.

Particular attention was given to automobiles. All over the city they were subjected to scrutiny and any suspects were arrested. One automobile early today attempted to dodge the patrols. It was caught and found to be occupied by persons who were distributing anarchistic hand bills. The occupants showed fight and were beaten soundly by Cossacks and then taken into custody.

In the big circle in front of the windows of the Winter Palace by a dozen armored cars were held in readiness for an emergency and in the barracks nearby several thousand troops were kept under arms. Similar preparations were made in other quarters of the city. Only in the district beyond the Neva have the disturbing elements a semblance of control, but thus far they have been inactive. They are reported to have announced they were waiting for reinforcements from Kronstadt.

On the other hand, a circular distributed in the streets, purporting to have been issued by the Bolsheviks, declares they have held the city in their power for two days and that they are content with this state of affairs, having no further ambitions. The circular also declares that the building, which is occupied by government troops, quiet prevails.

COMMISSION TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE COMMANDANT

Petrograd, July 19.—Owing to the urgent necessity of restoring order and settling important questions, the provisional government has decided, (Continued on page two.)

TO MOBILIZE AT HOME STATIONS ON JULY 25

Orders Being Prepared for All National Guard Units

First Move Looking to Concentration of Guard in Training Camps—B. S. Royster Declines Lieutenant's Commission.

(Special Star Telegram).

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—General orders are being prepared in the North Carolina National Guard headquarters here for the mobilization at their home stations of all organizations and units of the North Carolina Guard July 25. This will include all headquarters divisions, all units and enlisted men National Guard reserve and men on furlough, the latter to report to their organizations if convenient, also to the nearest National Guard home station.

This mobilization is the first move looking to the concentration of the Guard in training camps in preparation for service. The mobilization order will include all organizations that have received Federal recognition.

B. S. Royster, Jr., declined to accept the commission from Governor Bickett as first lieutenant of the battery of field artillery, Durham, his declination being due to the stir that was raised in Durham over the appointment of Royster and S. M. Gattis, Jr., to lieutenants, both non-residents, when there were Durham men just as available.

(Continued on page two.)

COMPROMISE FOOD CONTROL PLAN IS ADOPTED, 60 TO 16

Limits Control to Food, Feeds and Fuels, Including Kerosene and Gasoline

BILL NEARING FINAL FORM

Senate Amendment Provides for Three Administrations Instead of One Only

Washington, July 19.—The administration food control bill today approached final form in the Senate. Making rapid progress under a limited debate agreement the Senate approved 60 to 16, an amendment drafted at joint conferences of Democratic and Republican leaders to limit government control to food, feeds and fuel, including kerosene and gasoline, and to vest the administrative authority in three salaried members instead of a single individual.

Although the action was tentative and will be subject to reconsideration before Saturday's final vote, it is expected by the leaders to stand and to be accepted by the House in conference. This vote was regarded as forecasting general support of other bipartisan proposals awaiting action.

Tomorrow the Senate expects to dispose of the modified federal licensing section and that fixing a maximum price for wheat at 52 cents per bushel at primary markets is expected to have the support of a large group of senators.

Sharp Clashes in Debate. Partisan lines were etched in today's debate and voting which brought to a head in sharp clashes the controversies which have engrossed the Senate for a month. The name of Herbert Hoover frequently was brought into the discussion and, although the Senate voted for a food commission instead of a single administrator, it rejected by overwhelming viva voce vote an amendment proposed by Hoover, who has assailed Mr. Hoover bitterly, designed to prevent him from serving. Senator Reed was vigorously criticized by Senators Hollis, Williams and others for his attacks upon Mr. Hoover.

The sixteen negative votes. The amendment limiting the necessities for government control and providing for the food board was written into the bill after many futile attempts were made to name other articles for government regulation. The sixteen senators voting against accepting the substitute were: Borah, Cummins, Francis Granger, Hitchcock, Husting, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, LaFollette, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Reed, Sherman, Sutherland and Townsend.

An amendment by Senator Kenyon seeking to include iron ore and its products, including steel, farm implements and tools, and binding twine was rejected 44 to 28. The Senate also rejected by identical votes of 50 to 27, amendments by Senator Newlands to add iron, steel, copper and aluminum and its products and by Senator Borah to add fertilizers and their ingredients. Senator Hastings's amendment to give the President power at any time to place additional products (Continued on page two.)

TWO NEGROES RESCUED FROM VIRGINIA MOBS

One Saved at Point of Guns and the Other by Persuasion

Sheriffs of Campbell and Charlotte Counties, With Poses, Overtake Mobs After Capturing Prisoners Early Yesterday.

Lynchburg, Va., July 19.—After being rescued from mobs, one at the point of guns and the other by persuasion, Albert Barrett, colored, and his 14-year-old son, Aubrey, charged with the murder Monday at Red House, Charlotte county, of W. T. Roach, a young farmer, were lodged in jail here this afternoon for safe keeping, by Sheriffs R. L. Perrow, of Campbell county, and J. C. Friddy, of Charlotte county.

The negroes were captured early this morning near Mt. Zion, about 15 miles from the scene of the crime, the mob immediately starting toward Red House with them. Five men in an automobile with Aubrey were overtaken after the machine had stalled, by three members of the sheriff's posse and forced to give up their prisoner.

A crowd of 300 armed men were debating the fate of Albert Barrett when the two sheriffs, traveling another road, reached Red House. The crowd quickly swelled to 500, some urging that the negro be burned while others favored hanging, but their hostile attitude (Continued on page two.)

MICHAELIS IN ADDRESS BEFORE REICHSTAG DECLARES ADHESION TO GERMANY'S U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

President Pardons Sixteen Women Sent to Work House

They Quickly Accept, Despite Declarations That They Desired to Serve Terms

WILL CONTINUE PICKETING

Ex-Prisoners Hailed as Martyrs Upon Reaching Woman's Party Headquarters

MR. WILSON KEEPS QUIET

Makes No Statement as to Reasons for Issuing Pardons

Washington, July 19.—Sixteen women sent to the work house for their part in the suffrage demonstration Saturday at the White House accepted pardons from President Wilson today and were released after serving two days of their sixty-day terms.

The prisoners left the workhouse apparently without regret despite their previous declarations that they desired to serve out their time without appeal or clemency. These assertions had led to an announcement by the Department of Justice pointing out that a pardon need not be accepted unless the prisoner desires it. When the time of their release came, however, the women's only protest was against the trials they underwent during their detention.

Plan for More Picketing. At headquarters of the Woman's Party the sixteen were received as martyrs, and at a dinner given in their honor plans were made for continuing the White House picketing of which Saturday's demonstration was a part. A defiant statement of the pardoned women said the campaign to impress President Wilson and the country by parading before the White House would go on without change.

The President acted after the husband of several of the prisoners had interceded and after he had been told that some of them had small children at home needing their care. Some of Mr. Wilson's friends declared this element undoubtedly had been the determining factor in his decision. Other suggested that he acted in the hope that pardons would minimize publicity, an avowed part of the women's campaign. The suffragists insisted he had become convinced that the country was aroused over the workhouse sentences.

Every party to the incident, however, was left to its own speculations on the subject. Secretary Tumulty said issuance of the pardons would have to speak for itself, and all other officials in a position to know the President's thoughts on the subject were silent.

Next Demonstration Tomorrow? "The President's action in no way affects the general suffrage situation," said the Woman's Party statement. "The only difference it makes, as we see it, is that this women are out of jail. That is a matter of little concern to us compared with the concern we feel over the great vital issue for which we are fighting. Picketing will be resumed very soon and with utmost vigor."

No date has been set for the next demonstration, but it probably will be Saturday. The suffragist leaders say they fully expect that the next body of pickets will be arrested and sentenced to the workhouse.

The Department of Justice's statement settled a point which had been warmly discussed at suffrage headquarters. "If the suffragists now serving a sixty day sentence at Occoquan decline to accept the pardon offered by President Wilson," it said, "they will serve out their sentence. The government can not compel a prisoner under sentence to accept a pardon."

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Malone in Near Clash. A clash between Mr. Malone and Superintendent Whitaker, of the Occoquan workhouse, enlivened the departure of the prisoners tonight. The women were receiving their valuables at the office when Mr. Whitaker warned them that if they returned they would get no special consideration.

"I've been very indulgent with you," he said, "but I won't be again."

Mr. Malone, replying heatedly, declared he certainly had not been considered special privileges as counsel is determined that profits in building the fabricated ships be held down and that there shall be no double profit on manufacture of the steel for the ship and on actual construction.

Chairman Denman's statement follows: "We are rapidly acquiring full information as to the contract proposed to be let by General Goethals last Monday. We expect to receive tomorrow facts as to the amount of the estimated \$150 per dead-weight-ton per ship which is to be spent in the government yards, and the amount which is to be spent of the total product in the private yards where the ships are to be fabricated."

The matter of commandeering is a matter for discussion with the State Department which probably will be decided almost immediately. Although the general plan of commandeering has been approved by the administration, how it will be worked (Continued on page two.)

GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS. London, July 19.—The German official lists during June, but not as having occurred in June, are given out by the war office here as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 28,819. Died of sickness, 3,215. Prisoners and missing, 38,606. Wounded, 68,906. The total of the German official lists since the war began are as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 1,032,800; died of sickness, 72,960; prisoners and missing, 591,968; wounded, 2,825,581. The naval and colonial casualties are not included.

ASKS FOR DATA ON SHIPPING PROGRAM

Senate Takes Note of the Row Between Chairman Denman and General Goethals

BOARD AGAIN IN SESSION

Many Believe the President May Yet Have to Declare Who Is to Have Supreme Authority in the Building Program.

Washington, July 19.—Congress took note of the shipbuilding row today when the Senate passed without debate a resolution offered by Senator Smoot calling on President Wilson to furnish information concerning the government's ship construction program.

The resolution asked for facts from the Shipping Board on building contracts let or pending, names of contractors and contract prices, together with other information to assist the Senate in considering requests for further appropriations. Another half billion dollars for ship construction will be asked, the Shipping Board announced recently, as soon as its estimates are approved by the President.

Meanwhile, members of the Shipping Board and Major General Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, continued discussion of General Goethals' plans for building two government ship plants and for commandeering tonnage building in private yards. General Goethals met with the board in the morning and in the afternoon the board held a separate conference.

Board Wants More Information. Chairman Denman announced tonight that the board seeks further information concerning the general program and that no decision as to approving the program will be made until the subject has been given full consideration.

Persons in close touch with the situation still see possibilities of difference between General Goethals and the board, which will be hard to settle. There have been intimations that the board may disapprove of parts of the general's scheme. If this situation arises many believe it may be necessary for President Wilson to decide finally as to who shall be in supreme charge of the building program. Friends of General Goethals say he may refuse to accept the board's suggestions if they involve radical changes in his plans.

Chairman Denman's statement tonight indicates that the board does not agree with General Goethals as to sites for the government plants, and that it will insist that they be placed on government-owned land, and that the general abandon his plan for giving contractors who build the plants option to purchase them.

The Shipping Board, it is understood, is determined that profits in building the fabricated ships be held down and that there shall be no double profit on manufacture of the steel for the ship and on actual construction.

Denman's Statement. Chairman Denman's statement follows: "We are rapidly acquiring full information as to the contract proposed to be let by General Goethals last Monday. We expect to receive tomorrow facts as to the amount of the estimated \$150 per dead-weight-ton per ship which is to be spent in the government yards, and the amount which is to be spent of the total product in the private yards where the ships are to be fabricated."

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Pays Tribute to Former Chancellor, Saying History Will Appreciate His Work

TEUTONS START OFFENSIVE

Apparently a Tremendous Effort is Being Made Against Russians in Galicia

BERLIN CLAIMS VICTORY

Activity Grows More Intense on the Western Front

Copenhagen, July 19.—Dr. Michaelis, the new German imperial chancellor in his address to the reichstag Thursday afternoon, declared his adherence to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted and adopted for shortening the war.

Was Forced to Fight. Dr. Michaelis opened his reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the retiring imperial chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate.

The chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain. Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the fatherland.

BIG OFFENSIVE BY TEUTONS AGAINST RUSSIANS STARTED

Having brought up heavy reinforcements all along the line, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians in eastern Galicia have started what apparently is a tremendous offensive against the Russians. From Brody, near the northern border of Galicia, southward to below Kalusz the operations are in full swing, but have not yet developed to an extent where particulars of the battles in their entirety are available.

The latest German official communication announces that the Germans have accepted the gage of battle thrust upon them by the Russians and in a counter attack on the line guarding Lemberg from the east have defeated the Russians over a wide front near Zlochoff, which lies on the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway line about 40 miles distant from the capital.

To the north in Volhynia and still farther north on various sectors to the Baltic Sea, especially around Smorgon and Dvinsk, heavy artillery duels are being fought. Near Lutsk, in the famous Volhynian fortress triangle, the Germans report the capture of many Russian prisoners.

Apparently, the Germans are intent on breaking the French line in the region between Soissons and Rheims, having delivered another tremendous assault from northeast of Comans to east of Hurtlebos. Into the fray were thrown picked troops, who were mown down everywhere, and the attack, like others that had preceded it, failed.

Near St. Quentin there for some time the situation has been calm, the Germans also delivered attacks on a front of about half a mile. Here they succeeded in penetrating French first line positions, only to be expelled from them in a counter attack.

There has been no diminution in the artillery duels between the British and Germans in northern Belgium, nor in the ceaseless small attacks the British have been making against German trenches for many days. Around Monchy-le-Preux these infantry attacks have resulted in the British regaining all the ground they lost to the Germans east of Arras July 11.

Advances Against Turks. Notwithstanding the terrific heat, the British forces operating against the Turks have made a 12-mile advance up the Euphrates while in the Caucasus region the Russians have carried out successful raids against the Ottomans. The latest reports from Petrograd indicate that the disturbances of the last few days have been quelled and that the situation now is well in hand. The streets of the capital are being patrolled by Cossacks and other mounted troops. One report is to the effect that there has been a discussion in an extraordinary cabinet council of a proposal to transfer the seat of the provisional government to Moscow.

(Continued on page two.)