

## FIRST DRAFTED MEN LEAVE

NINE FROM CITY AND FOUR FROM COUNTRY GO TO SOUTH CAROLINA CAMP.

Thirteen young men, all white, were the first contingent of the new army to leave Greensboro and Guilford. They left at noon today for Greenville, S. C.

The rural young men are Luther Quincey Yow, William Layton Ballard, James R. Smith and Otis Bryan Coble. Mr. Yow is in command of the detail.

In all the quota there is not a negro, this sending of white men only being in accordance with instructions to the board from higher up.

Up to the present time the Greensboro board seems to have 203 men certified for the army, but this number is subject to whatever change reversals by the district board might effect. The local board has not received the report of the district board on its work this week.

The rural board is particularly anxious for early reports from the district board on its men, because many of the country boys are supposed to have filed claims for exemption on grounds of agricultural occupation. A change of one man had to be made yesterday in the four ordered to move today because one of the quartet first certified had filed an agricultural reason for exemption and it had not been acted upon.

Yesterday the Greensboro board granted the discharge claimed by Andrew Cabbie Haynes, who proved a wife and two children, and William Graham, whose father is a paralytic. But discharged men are negroes.

The board certified as members of the army Lil Staples, Horace Jones, Edward Harris, William Howard, William J. A. Hazel, Spence Robertson, Rush Caldwell and Jack Perry, negroes, and William Henry Briggs and Franklin Vestal, whites.

The rural board certified the following new soldiers:

Esmond H. Idol, of Colfax; Ross C. Wilson, of Julian; Robert M. Garner, of Climax; Luther Boyd, of Colfax; Edmund Green, of Brown Summit; Robert L. Woody, Randleman R. 1; Wesley C. M. Holder, of McLeansville; Thomas Dean, of Kernersville; John N. Wilson, of Julian; William E. Fryar, of McLeansville; Lacy Wharton, of Gibsonville R. 2; Albert C. Matthews May, of Gibsonville R. 2.

The rural board made the following exemptions:

D. Maxwell Coble, of Greensboro R. 3, physical disability; Maurice F. Ponce, Greensboro R. 1, physical; William Murphy, Summerfield, wife and children; Bert Settle, Brown Summit, wife and children; William D. Clymer, Brown Summit R. 2, wife and children; Earl V. Russell, Guilford College, wife and children; William D. Williams, Kernersville, wife and children; C. J. Kasey, Brown Summit, physical; Ermin E. Pitts, Guilford College, physical; Albert Lomax, Jamestown, physical; Charlie L. West, Greensboro, physical; Ray W. Coble, Climax R. 2, physical; Clifton R. Lomax, McLeansville, physical; Jesse F. Stewart, Gibsonville, wife and children; William H. Humble, Climax, wife and children; Jer C. Walker, Summerfield, wife and children; John W. Pegram, Kernersville R. 3, wife and children; Charles R. Bates, McLeansville, wife and children; J. Weldon Johnson, Brown Summit, wife and children; Hager Low, dependent mother and orphaned children.

Boards Task Not Easy.

Members of local boards realize that some men who should have discharges do not get them, and others who should not be discharged obtain relief. But the boards are only human and do the best they can. The fault is not so much with the boards as with people who make affidavits that ought not to be made, and the failure of men with property to point out their peculiar circumstances. The board has both sad and amusing things to contend with.

One old negro woman wrote from way down in the lower parts of Dixie that she wanted her son to come home and go to working for the government on the Alabama river. A job was waiting for him and his old, horn mother wanted to see him and wanted him with her. She just knew that "general of the department of war" would exempt her boy if he realized what it was to have an only son. But, alas, there was no

evidence that the son had remembered to support the old mother since he had come to Carolina, and not sufficient grounds to keep him out because of dependents, wherefore he is in the army.

A peculiarity of the situation in the draft is that nearly everybody thinks his case is different, and entitled to a little special consideration. The difficulty seems to be not selfishness but the contrary—because the conscientious young man can see the manifold purposes of help as he has in him, and he does dread the leaving of his people to the chances of life, when he feels that at home he would be able to absorb much of the shock of circumstance. Somehow no one seems to feel there is any cowardice in the bulk of the claims for exemption which have been made, because after all it is not selfish fear which actuates the folks who have claimed discharge.

Monday the Greensboro board got some more of its work done, passing upon a number of claims for exemption. Some were allowed and some were denied. Those whose claims for discharge were allowed were as follows:

Rufus J. Thacker, invalid wife; Oscar W. Rumley, wife and child; James M. Payne, wife and child; John H. Kenan, wife in delicate health; Avery L. Jarvis, dependent mother and brothers and sisters and infirm father; Thomas G. Harris, wife in delicate health; James T. Harris, wife and child; Charles Forsythe, wife and child; Callie J. Flack, wife and child; Robert F. Wilson, dependent mother; Lawrence L. Carter, wife and child; George E. Barbee, dependent mother and wife in delicate health.

Those whose claims were rejected as insufficient were as follows: Jesse Vernon Hall, William J. Gilchrist, Lisbon Moore, Henry C. McCorkle, Thomas G. Redden, Charles C. Yates and Roy Delmere-Smith.

## ATTACK ON AMERICAN SAULERS AT CORK

London, Sept. 4.—Attacks on American sailors on Sunday night are reported in a dispatch from Cork to the Chronicle. It is said that gangs of young men paraded the streets and set upon the Americans who were accompanied by their sweethearts.

One instance cited is that of two Americans who were attacked on the chief street of Cork a young woman with them being insulted and having her hat torn off. The correspondent reports that the sailors did nothing improper or contrary to good taste to invite the attack and as far as could be learned did not retaliate. They escaped on a tram car.

All the girls who suffered at the hands of the crowds, the dispatch says, belong to the respectable middle class.

An attempt was made at 11 P. M. to break into places where Americans were staying, the dispatch continues, but after a short siege the attackers departed. Several parties paraded the streets singing, "Sinn Fein" songs and performing military evolutions. Some windows were broken. One party raided the premises of an officers training corps and stole 56 rifles, 30 revolvers and a number of swords, none of which had been recovered, the correspondent says, at the time of writing his dispatch, nor had any arrests been made.

He reports that he talked with several American sailors yesterday and that they believed the affair was organized, but were not aware of the reason. They said they had been well treated hitherto in Ireland.

## POISONED CANDY IS DROPPED BY GERMANS.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 3.—German airmen flying by night over a French town near Rheims, recently dropped poisoned candy, causing the death of many children who ate it, according to a letter from Brownlee Benzel Gauld, a former Harvard University student who is now driving an ambulance on the western battle front. The communication was made public today by his father, the Rev. F. J. Gauld, of Toledo, Ohio, who is spending the summer here. The letter also states that the Germans are "continually shelling hospitals."

The young man told his father that he had received the cross of war from the French government.

## PLAN ATTACK ON PETROGRAD

GERMAN GLEEFUL OVER CAPTURE OF RIGA BY A QUICK, HARD DRIVE.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—German correspondents on the Riga front say that the new offensive, which was mapped out according to a favorable plan of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, had been prepared a long time. Von Hindenburg recently visited the front on several occasions.

The correspondents add that the task of capturing Riga was not difficult as the bulk of the Russian forces withdrew without resistance. Last week fifty German airplanes were busy in the gulfs of Riga and Finland bombing ships, naval batteries and harbors, while several days ago a large German fleet appeared, consisting of cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and began a violent bombardment.

It is reported from Helsingfors that the Germans are now busy mine-sweeping the Riga and Finland gulfs, and it is expected they will make a naval attack on Petrograd through the Gulf of Finland to assist General von Beseler's land advance. The German papers comment gleefully on the recapture of this "German city" and declare that with God's help Riga will now eternally remain German.

## Rough Sailing Ahead.

London, Sept. 4.—London's forecast today of Germany's Russian campaign is a quick, hard drive on from Riga toward Petrograd. Military experts believe Germany will do her utmost in speed. The Germans must go far in the 320-mile journey toward the Russian capital before freezing weather sets in, if they expect to rely on the German Baltic fleet's aid. They may also be expected to hurry with all speed to cover as much ground as possible before General Kerniloff can carry out his plans for regeneration of the Russian army. If the Russians manifest a proper fighting spirit, military authorities here today agreed they will easily block the German drive.

From Riga to Petrograd the ground is of a nature lending itself readily to defense. It is marshy and studded with marshy lakes and waterways. Small bodies of Russian troops could play havoc with greatly superior attacking forces attempting an advance over such broken terrain. In the opinion of observers here, much depends on the Russian feet in stopping the expected German drive. If munitioned sailors can be quelled and disciplined, and fighting spirit restored, the Russian fleet could effectually hamper, perhaps prevent, operations by a German fleet in the Baltic.

No attempt was made to minimize the effect of Riga's fall on the German population. Battered badly on the west front by British and French drives of the last few months, and with Austria losing ground every hour under the Italian assault, the German militarists were badly in need of a German victory to hearten the public. They will make the most of Riga's fall.

## TWENTY BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY THE U-BOATS.

London, Sept. 5.—British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine in the past week numbered 20 of more than 1,600 tons, and three under 1,600 tons, according to the official announcement tonight.

The weekly summary: Arrivals, 2,348; sailings, 2,432.

British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons sunk, including two previously, 20; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 3.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 9.

British merchant vessels sunk the previous week by mine or submarine numbered 18 over 1,600 tons, and 5 under 1,600 tons.

## Saves Four From Drowning.

Morehead City, Sept. 4.—While bathing at the beach Sunday afternoon two young men and two young ladies, who evidently were not good swimmers, were caught in the undertow and were about to be drowned when Leslie Holt, of Princeton, N. C., rushed in and caught one of the girls in his arm while her escort held on to her, and then caught the other two by the hands and struggled to the banks, which he reached in safety.

## BOND BUYERS RAISE A KICK

THINK THE TAX LEVY IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PAY COURT HOUSE BONDS.

At the meeting of the county commissioners Tuesday it developed that C. E. Dennis & Co., of Cleveland, is objecting to taking the bonds for the new court house amounting to \$250,000, for which it was the highest bidder. The commissioners feel that the company can be made to take the bonds and the commissioners will insist on observance of the contract.

C. E. Dennis & Co. put the late objection to the bonds on another basis, a rather flimsy technicality, it is contended. The claim made is that the five cents levy on the \$100 worth of property in the county, made for the purpose of paying the interest on the bonds and retiring \$10,000 lots serially as provided for, is insufficient to do this. That is the only reason offered for unwillingness to live up to the agreement, it is understood, and the commissioners regard this as the mere straw for which the bond buyers reach in trying to support their unwieldy attitude.

The \$250,000 worth of bonds was authorized by special act of the legislature and the commissioners made the five cents levy to retire the bonds and pay interest, deeming this amount entirely sufficient. They still regard it as enough, and there is no trouble about that, but it happens that the five cents on the \$100 as property is valued for taxation in the county now would not quite make the necessary fund. The stand taken on this point by the bond buyers is untenable, however, because they have failed to make any allowance for an increase in the taxables of Guilford. The commissioners did make a small allowance for this increase, for the \$10,000 in bonds to be retired will not mature until 1922.

Accompanying the bids for the bonds was the usual certified check for a percentage of the price and the proceedings were orderly throughout. The commissioners regard the issues as sold.

W. P. Rose, the contractor for the court house, met with the commissioners Tuesday, and he discussed the big job he has ahead of him. Mr. Rose realizes that he is undertaking a large task in unsettled and troublous times. He is hoping that everything will go smoothly, and that workmen will be plentiful, but he is forging ahead in his work of getting ready to build.

Mr. Rose's bid was \$343,544 and this does not include the heating, plumbing, elevator and a few other things. Tuesday he filed his bond for half the amount of the contract figure, \$176,270, furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

The monthly report of Dr. W. M. Jones, the county superintendent of health, was made to the board Monday. Dr. Jones said that the new state law in regard to communicable diseases has become effective and he is convinced that one result of it will be to render the records of such troubles more accurate.

There are 24 cases of typhoid fever in the rural sections of the county.

The report by Dr. Jones follows:

"County home: Here conditions are as ordinary. There have been few changes at the home. One white woman has been admitted to the insane department, and I think will in all probability remain a fixture at the home as I have little hope of her being admitted to the state hospital. One colored and one white woman have died since last report. Only three visits have been made.

"The work house: Here there is nothing new to report.

"The camp: Nothing out of the ordinary has occurred. Only four visits have been made.

"Jail: Here we have had more than the general run of insane cases. Two cases have been admitted to the state hospital and two are now in jail. One insane negro woman injured her thumb in her efforts to escape, necessitating amputation. One white man who had been on the roads was moved to jail and operated on and will be ready to go back in a day or two. Only 12 visits have been made.

"Special work has been done as member of the exemption board, and doing the work of examining the children of the mills that are affected by the federal child labor law.

"The new state law became effective this month in regard to the com-

municable diseases and I am certain that it is going to make our records far more accurate.

"Examined insane, 7; examined hookworm, 12; examined children, 110; vaccinated smallpox, 35.

"Infectious: Typhoid fever, 24; whooping cough, 12; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 2."

## WILSON'S NOTE STIRS CIRCLES IN GERMANY.

London, Sept. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to reliable information President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal made a profound impression in political circles in Germany. Mathias Erzberger, member of the clerical center of the Reichstag, who believes he is backed by a majority of the Reichstag, is expected, at the next sitting of the main committee of that body, to demand legislation for the immediate introduction by a government responsible to the Reichstag and the abandonment by the government of its plea of inability to act regarding Alsace-Lorraine to the extent of proposing that the decision regarding the allegiance of these territories shall be left to their inhabitants. It is expected that he will advocate general disarmament after the war.

"It is considered possible that the Reichstag will be dissolved soon after it reassembles and that general elections will be ordered.

"Of noteworthy interest is the statement of Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader of the Reichstag, in yesterday's Vorwaerts, the German Socialist organ. Dr. David maintains that the Reichstag has constitutional means of enforcing its will, as no government can continue to rule against its veto. He says that new elections, within which the soldiers at the front would participate, would clearly show how the ship of state must be steered. He says he confidently expects a crushing defeat of the Pan-Germans and annexationists."

## ITALIANS HAVE RESUMED THEIR GREAT OFFENSIVE.

While the Russians continue their fight before the Germans in the region of Riga, the Italians, after a few days of comparative idleness, again have started their great offensive against the Austrians on the Bainsizza plateau and to the northeast of Gorizia.

In the south, however, from the Brestovizza valley to the sea, the Italians have been compelled to withstand violent counter-attacks by the Austrians, who are endeavoring to hold back General Cadorna's lines from a further approach to Trieste. The Austrians at one place momentarily forced the Italians to cede territory. A counter-attack by the Italians not alone retrieved the lost position, but resulted in the capture of more than 400 prisoners.

Of the Bainsizza plateau northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have made further gains, capturing an important Austrian position near Ocrogljo. No details have been vouchsafed concerning the battle which is in progress northeast of Gorizia, and no confirmation is at hand of the reported capture by the Italians of Mont San Gabriele, the last dominating position held by the Austrians north of Gorizia. Nearly 1,700 men have been captured by the Italians in the fighting in the Gorizia sector.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out mainly by the opposing artilleries.

Reciprocal air raids continue to be carried out by British, French and German airmen at points far behind the fighting line.

## New Street Cars Used.

The new one-man street cars were put into service by the Public Service Company Monday. These cars are much lighter than the old style and are the pay-as-you-enter kind. They are painted the same color as the other cars.

## IT IS ALL OVER, WE ARE LOST

"IT IS A PITY SUCH BLOOD WAS SHED IN VAIN," GERMAN OFFICER TELLS HIS CAPTOR.

Paris, Sept. 3.—"It is a pity that so much blood has been shed in vain."

A German officer, taken prisoner in the recent French advance north of Verdun, is thus quoted by the Echo de la Rochelle and a staff officer who interrogated the German, is given as authority for the interview. The German paid homage to the heroic courage of the French soldiers, but tried to discourage the idea that help would be forthcoming from the United States.

"Why delude yourselves with chimerical hopes and thus prolong the murderous struggle?" he went on. "You expect irresistible aid from the United States. They promise it, but they will never give it. We know perfectly in Germany what to expect as to the intentions of President Wilson. He is playing with you, he will temporize without ever going wholeheartedly into the conflict.

"When you are hopelessly beaten, he will be the arbiter of the situation and will impose a peace that will be advantageous to no one but the United States of America. He will never compromise the Stars and Stripes in an adventure on your front."

French officers told him thousands of American soldiers were in France and that a division of American troops was preparing for service at the front; that other contingents more important would arrive before the end of the year and that the United States was arming millions of men.

"Those are only adroit maneuvers designed to keep up the spirits of the combatants," replied the prisoner.

The French officer then said: "We will convince you; you shall be conducted before General Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, now here on the Verdun front. You can question him yourself and you will learn whether it is the German people or us who are being deceived by those who govern."

When the escort came to conduct the prisoner before General Pershing, big tears rolled down his cheeks and he remarked sadly:

"Since that is the case, it is all over. We are lost."

## LITTLE GIRL IS SHOT BY A NEGRO AT HENDERSON.

Henderson, Sept. 4.—Jessie Roth, 15-year-old white girl, was this afternoon shot and fatally wounded by George Green, 30-year-old negro man, said to be from Philadelphia. Green was arrested and placed in jail, but a short while later carried to the state prison at Raleigh for safe keeping—when mob violence seemed imminent.

The little girl was shot twice in the back after she had started to run when she heard the negro coming up behind her on the main street of the town.

Crowds gathered quickly and it was probably through mistaken identity of the car taking the prisoner to Raleigh that he was safely landed in prison. Three attempts were made by the mob to get him, but officers outwitted all of them.

The girl is not expected to live through the night. No motive is assigned for the deed.

## RIGID PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RACE TROUBLE.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 3.—Rigid precautions are being taken at the national guard training camp here to guard against the possibility of trouble through the presence of a company of negro infantry with the ninth separate Ohio battalion. Members of the company are confined closely to camp and allowed no leave for trips into Montgomery.

Captain Caldwell, the negro commanding officer, said today he expected no difficulty.

"My men are down here as soldiers. We understand that there are some customs which we must adapt ourselves to, and if there is any trouble, the trouble will come from outside my company. We expect no trouble and believe that we will gain the respect of every white citizen of Montgomery during our stay here."