

NATIONAL GUARDS CALLED TO SERVICE

PRESIDENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION CALLING GUARDSMEN INTO RANKS.

TO SEE SERVICE IN FRANCE

Guardsmen Will be Mobilized July 15 and 25 and Will Enter Federal Service August 5—Then Available For Foreign Duty.

Washington.—The last step necessary to make the entire national guard available for duty in France was taken by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation drafting the state troops into the army of the United States on August 5. To make certain that the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date. In that way, the constitutional restraint upon the use of militia outside the country is voided and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Prior to the application of the draft, regiments in the northern and eastern section of the country are called into the federal service as national guardsmen in two increments, to be mobilized on July 15 and 25. Many units already are federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their states. The guard from the other states will be mobilized on the day of the draft. The arrangement was necessary to provide for movement of the regiments south to concentration camps without congestion, and to the same end the division of states into these increments was revised from the original schedule.

The operative date of the draft was delayed until August 5 so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously to avoid inequalities in the relative rank of officers.

Fourteen Camps Selected.

Fourteen camp sites for the sixteen tactical divisions into which the guard will be organized for war purposes have been selected and the militia bureau is preparing the railway routing of the troops to the camps. Seven of the sites selected are in the southeastern department, five in the southern and two in the western. The two others will be in the southeastern department, and until they are approved assignment of regiments to camps and divisions cannot be fully worked out. The only two divisions positively assigned are the nineteenth, including the California guard, which will go to Lynda Vista, Cal., and the twentieth including Oregon, Washington and other states in the northwest, which will go to Palo Alto, Cal.

Dates Call is Effective.

On July 15, 1917, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

CROP FORECAST SHOWS BILLION BUSHEL INCREASE.

Tremendous Gain Over Last Year is Indicated.

Washington.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the department of agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history, except one, and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which, with favorable weather from now on, may equal the number yield of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year, with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The acreage is fourteen per cent larger than last year.

The combined winter and spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels with an output of 314,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production of a 22 1/2 per cent increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

LONDON IS AGAIN RAIDED BY AIRMEN

OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS THAT THIRTY-SEVEN WERE KILLED AND 141 WOUNDED.

THREE RAIDERS SHOT DOWN

Most Daring Raid Yet Made by German Airmen—Contingent Larger and Descended Lower Than on Any Previous Raid.

London.—The second descent upon London by a squadron of airplanes was made between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, when the business section of the metropolis was most crowded. It was officially announced that thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured by the raiders.

Although the German contingent was larger, more daring, more deliberate in its methods and descended much lower than on the visit of June 13, the number of killed and wounded was, according to the first official roll, roughly, one-third the previous casualty list. This destruction of property may have been greater, but that it is impossible to estimate.

The flight of the Germans over London lasted about twenty minutes; English airmen engaged the enemy for several minutes over the metropolis, and anti-aircraft guns were firing briskly, but without destroying any of the twenty or more invading machines. The admiralty was able to report however, that naval airmen who followed them to sea brought down three machines. A British squadron sent up from Dunkirk to intercept the returning raiders did not encounter them because they had taken a more northerly route, but the British airmen met and destroyed seven other German machines.

WILSON ORDERS EXPORT PROVISION INTO OPERATION.

Becomes Effective July 15.—Complete Embargo of Foodstuffs Considered.

Washington.—Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson in a proclamation putting under license shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, the President declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies, and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oil, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro manganese fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to describe the amounts of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries opportunity to present a full program of their requirements.

CHINESE REPUBLIC IS REPORTED RE-ESTABLISHED.

Washington.—Official dispatches to the Chinese legation here said the republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking with Feng Kue-Chang, the former vice president, as president of the new provisional government. Republican troops were reported converging toward Peking to drive out the Manchurian forces remaining in possession there in the name of the imperialists.

GERMAN DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO

Richmond, Va.—Asserting that he does not know where to go, and that he does not want to go to Mexico, E. K. Vietor, erstwhile German consul here, could not tell what he would do as a result of the report from Washington, requesting those who were in charge of German consulates in this country to leave the United States. He recently disposed of his tobacco warehouse property for \$100,000.

WILL NOT TOLERATE ROWDYISM BY SOLDIERS

New York.—Soldiers who interfere with free speech, free press or the right peaceably to assemble and petition the government, break the law, according to a statement of Secretary of War Baker. The secretary's communication was in response to a request against soldiers and militiamen "breaking up meetings, arresting citizens, raiding rooms and headquarters despite the protests of citizens to the police."

AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LOST WHEN THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

ARMED NAVAL GUARD SAVED

The State Department Announced the Sinking of the U. S. Steamship Orleans, But Withheld the Place and Time of Attack.

Washington.—The American steamship Orleans, of the Oriental Navigation company, has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed naval guard were saved. The state department, announcing the sinking, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

New York.—The Orleans, a vessel of 2,898 tons gross, left here June 18 with a cargo for France, commanded by Capt. Allen D. Tucker. Of her crew of thirty-six, ten were American citizens.

After Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare, the Orleans was the first American steamship to reach France from an American port. She was formerly the Avelaneda and later the Menapha, under the Argentine flag.

SELECTION OF NEW ARMY NEAR AT HAND.

Officials Are Silent But Drawings Will Likely Take Place This Week.

Washington.—Selection day for the new national army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various states complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards and forward certified copies to Provost Marshal General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held this week, but no official statement has been made as to the war department's plans.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed, but the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, indicates the general outline of the plan. It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel, the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise and the method of solving them can be known only when the plan in detail is made. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same. Aliens are registered, but not liable for duty.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS PLOT TO DESTROY CROPS.

Soux Falls, S. D.—Regular army officers in South Dakota claim to have reliable information that Industrial Workers of the World leaders in the state have maps of the agricultural districts of the state, and have men stationed throughout the state who will make simultaneous attempts to burn this season's crops.

Federal officers have been appraised of the plot, and every effort will be made to apprehend those connected with it, it was said. The revelations were made public as a warning to the farmers of the state to guard against the activities of the plotters.

WORKING OF SPIES DISCLOSED BY NORTHCLIFFE.

Washington.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British mission in this country, authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press club July 4. He described the work of spies in England and the flood of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical military and naval censorship of the press.

SAMUEL GOMPERS AND ROOSEVELT IN TILT.

New York.—Denial by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that trades unions had had any share in the East St. Louis riots, which was met by a vehement denunciation by Theodore Roosevelt of the murder of helpless negroes, precipitated a tumultuous demonstration at a mass meeting held in Carnegie hall here in honor of the Russian mission to the United States.

MORE COOPERATION IN HUNT FOR SPIES

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS THAT MUST BE MET IN STAMPING OUT EVIL.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIES

Have Come to America in Effort to Run Down German Agents.—Many Schemes Set on Foot by Detectives.

Washington.—More complete and efficient co-operation of United States secret service agents with those of its European allies is recognized as the great problem that must be met in stamping out the spy evil.

While it was stated that operatives of the state, war, navy, and justice departments are co-operating with good results in running down active alien enemies, it was strongly indicated that much remained to be accomplished in relationships with the services of foreign countries.

Representatives of the allies already are in this country, it is understood, and are working to bring about the desired co-operative action. This work, for obvious reasons, could not be considered seriously before the United States entered the war, and the working out of the ramifications of a co-ordination scheme require unusual discussion, as well as time for setting the actual machinery in motion.

The secret service of the United States was confronted at the entrance of America into the war with a program of discouraging magnitude. The machinery of the departments, built up almost entirely for the handling of domestic problems, was suddenly required to shoulder the immense burden of coping with thousands of plotters and spies.

Many schemes set on foot by enemy plotters have been thwarted and it is said that the archives of the departments contain records of activities, which would, if made known, be of startling nature.

That the attacks upon American transports were the result of the work of spies is accepted generally in Washington without surprise. The sailing of transports, although not mentioned by the newspapers, was known to a large number of persons, who witnessed the transfer of troops from points in the United States and their departure.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD INSPECTS CHARLOTTE SITES.

During One Day's Stay He Visits Three Sites and Delivers Two Addresses.

Charlotte.—General Leonard Wood, commander of the United States army, department of the southeast, spent Thursday, July 5, in Charlotte, and it was a busy day for the distinguished soldier and citizen.

In addition to inspecting three possible sites for an army camp which it is hoped will be located at Charlotte, he found time to deliver two addresses, one to an audience of thousands on the First Presbyterian church lawn at six o'clock in the evening, and the other following the banquet served at the Selwyn hotel in his honor at 8:30 o'clock. For no matter how busy the general is, and in these stirring times of preparation that America may do her part in the world-struggle for democracy no man is busier, he always finds time to preach the "doctrine of preparedness" and never loses an opportunity to say a word, wherever he may be, that will help to stir the American public to a realization of the gravity of the crisis with which the American nation is confronted.

In his rather blunt, but direct and soldierly way, General Wood told North Carolinians a good many things they had probably not heard or thought of before, and it is not to be questioned that he went away from Charlotte leaving the people of this city a deeper sense of duty and obligation that falls upon every citizen in this time of national peril.

WASHINGTON GRATIFIED OVER NEWS FROM CHINA.

Washington.—Belief here that the monarchial coup d'etat in China is destined to failure, was increased by each new item of news which came to the attention of the state department. Minister Reinsch reported that several, at least some of the northern military leaders, who are felt to hold the country's destiny in their hands, have taken the field in opposition to General Chang Hsun's attempt to destroy republicanism in China.

MEXICO ABOUT TO GET IN LINE.

El Paso, Texas.—Since the pro-ally campaign in Mexico started by El Universal in Mexico City, the sentiment favoring the allies has reached northern Mexico, and during the past thirty days a well-defined movement favoring an open break with Germany and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the entente allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALL SAFE IN FRANCE

GERMAN UNDERSEA BOATS MADE ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORTS.

ONE SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Last Units of the American Expeditionary Forces Have Arrived in France.—Not a Life Was Lost During the Transportation.

Washington.—American destroyers convoying transports with troops for France fought off two submarine attacks. The first news of the fights was given out by the committee on public information, with formal announcement of the safe arrival of the transports with their convoys.

At least one submarine was sunk Both of the attacks were made in force, showing that the Germans had information of the coming of the transports and planned to get them.

This announcement was issued:

"The navy department at five o'clock this afternoon received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of General Pershing's expeditionary force. At the same time information was released that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across.

"No ship was hit, not an American life was lost, and while the navy gunners report the sinking of one submarine only there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND CELEBRATES FOURTH OF JULY.

United States Soldiers Center of Celebration in France.

American Independence day was celebrated enthusiastically in England and France as well as on the battle fronts. In Paris, a battalion of the first American expeditionary force on its way to the front was the center of the celebration. The soldiers of revolutionary Russia maintained their attempts to break through the Austro-German lines in eastern Galicia. Cheered by the results of the fighting during the first three days of July, General Brusiloff's men continue their efforts, especially in the region of Brzezan and are throwing fresh forces against the Teuton positions.

During Sunday and Monday the first two days of the new drive, the Russians captured 300 officers and 18,000 men, and on Tuesday and Wednesday probably added several more thousands to the total. Twenty-nine guns and thirty-three machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans.

Violent artillery duels have been in progress on the Kontuch-Zlochoff sector, on the Stokhod, in Volhynia and at Brody, on the Galician-Volhynian border.

In the Champagne on the western front the German crown prince has made another desperate and fruitless effort to break the French lines northwest of Rheims. Attacking in force along an eleven-mile front, the Germans made especially strong efforts around Cerny and Ailles and against the California-Plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

After checking the Germans the French took the initiative in a strategic operation east of Cerny and captured a strong German salient. German attacks on the left bank of the Meuse were repulsed.

Raids and patrol engagements have occurred the German and British further north. Several Austrian attacks on the Carso south of Gorizia were checked by the Italians, Rome reports.

CHINESE PRESIDENT FLEES.

Wn. Tien, China.—Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese president, with two attendants, escaped from the palace and sought refuge in the Japanese legation.

PERR CAPITA WEALTH IN UNITED STATES NOW \$45.86.

Washington.—The average man in the United States is \$11.51 richer than he was three years ago. Total money in circulation, shown in a chart in the July federal reserve bulletin, has risen from \$3,480,000,000 on June 1, 1914, to \$4,742,000,000 on June 1, 1917. The circulation wealth per capita in 1914 was \$34.35; in 1915 \$35.44; in 1916 \$39.29 and in June 1917 was over \$45.86.

INVESTIGATION OF RACE RIOTS IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A federal investigation of race riots here in which thirty-three negroes and four whites were killed and approximately 310 negro homes were burned was begun by Col. George H. Hunter, chief quartermaster of the central division of the United States army. Colonel Hunter is under instructions to make a full report of the trouble to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago, commandant of the central department.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Seventy-six marriage licenses were issued in Wake county during June.

Many picnics and barbecues in this state are being postponed until the war is over.

A. Brown Walker, aged 81, well known farmer and Confederate veteran of Cumberland county, died at his home near Linden recently.

Thirty-six counties have reported additional selective draft registrations since June 5 that total 538, of which 255 are white and 283 colored.

Kinston Daughters of the Confederacy set in motion a movement to give impetus to the raising of a fund for a North Carolina monument at Gettysburg.

The actual work of surveying the two proposed cantonment sites near Fayetteville has begun by detachments from engineer companies A and B, of the North Carolina national guard.

Members of the North Carolina division, United Confederate veterans, will hold their annual reunion in Durham August 21 to 23, inclusive, it was announced today by officials of the Durham chamber of commerce.

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the southeast and ranking officer of the United States army, visited Charlotte, Thursday.

The water has reached the height in the Badin dam where it has commenced to plunge through the flumes and the great turbine wheels commenced to turn and the Badin aluminum factories are now being operated by electricity manufactured by electric power just at hand.

A. L. Fletcher, who is federal paymaster for the North Carolina expense of the selective army draft preliminary work, says there are large numbers of the registrars and board members who make no charge for their service and turn in no expense account to amount to anything.

In the state department of education there are being forwarded to every county seat in the state the official questions for the examination of applicants for licenses to teach school and for county superintendents, the latter being only for incoming superintendents, those already in office being exempted by the legislative act that created the state board of examiners and institute conductors.

The erection of eight modern brick school buildings in Lenoir county to replace about 45 small frame houses now in service was proposed by Dr. J. M. Parrott, retiring chairman of the board of education, just before he relinquished office in favor of G. V. Cowper, named chairman for the coming six years.

Following a personal investigation into the condition of the fishing industry in Eastern North Carolina waters, Governor Bickett announced his determination to make no changes in the personnel of the Fisheries Commission Board save that the necessary filling the vacancy of Mr. W. M. Webb, of Morehead City, caused by resignation. In his place, Governor Bickett appointed S. P. Hancock, ex-sheriff of Carteret county, who lives at Beaufort.

Speeding north at thirty-five miles an hour, Seaboard Air Line extra No. 312 crashed head on into local freight train No. 98 four and one-half miles above Franklinton a few minutes after 6:30 Saturday morning, killing Engineers Samuel G. Linkous and H. Gaslin, Fireman O. L. Wells and Brake-man George R. Napier, seriously injuring brakeman T. O. Jones and Fireman John Smith, colored, and demolishing two of the huge Santa Fe engines and twenty-six freight cars laden mostly with watermelons, Irish potatoes and other perishables, destined to northern markets.

Governor Bickett telegraphed to Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, urging that national guardsmen awaiting muster into the federal service be given temporary employment at the wage being paid to civilians in the construction of concentration camps and cantonments. He believes there are hundreds of guardsmen who would be glad to get this work while they are waiting for the order into war service and that it would stop a lot of the dangerous drain that is being made on other industries in the attraction of laborers.

James T. McAden of Charlotte has received from the President and Secretary of War his commission as captain in the Department of Ordnance, Officers' Reserve Corps, Army of the United States. The commission dates from June 25, 1917. He took the oath of office and is under instructions to report to the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal. He is a son of Mrs. Ben McAden, of Raleigh.

Two hundred delegates attended the annual convention of Bar Association at Asheville.