

# The Fayetteville Index

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## Mexico's Latest Enterprise.

Our formal, and at the same time, neutral friends, the Mexicans, have imposed a heavy export tax on crude oil. It appears that the response of Carranza to the plea of President Wilson, for unified action against Germany, took this form. The allies it will be remembered, must have this Mexican oil for the use of their navies. There is a suspicion in Washington that this new move on the part of Carranza was inspired by representatives of the German government, but it is taken for granted that the Mexican government will insist that it is neutral still, and that justification for the oil tax must be looked for in the generally realized fact that Mexico needs the money, and that all governments are doing unusual things these days to supply the revenue which they so greatly need.

Not such a great while ago the United States had an army of both regulars and militia mobilized on the Mexican frontier, and it was announced that Villa was to be taken dead or alive. Not much time of the Mexican enterprise, with the result that persons in position to be familiar with the facts, and who understood best the Mexican character, are the opinion that most Mexicans have been left with the opinion that they may defy the Washington government. Now that we are involved in a war which may demand the use of our resources, in full measure, it is possible the Mexican government will be inclined to be still less concerned over the wishes and desires of this country. Many people still believe a wireless station is located somewhere in Mexico, and connects with Germany. The "Sons of Bergoglio" may yet become a sort of factor in the world war, before the struggle is over. — Greensboro News.

## Unearthed Skeleton of Huge Mammoth.

With the British Army in France, June 22.—Excavating near the battered remnants of the Hindenburg line, British soldiers struck a strange object which proved to be the tooth of a mammoth. The discovery caused excitement among the troops who flocked to the place where the fire from the Germans. The skeleton of this pre-historic monster now has been definitely located and the gradual exposure of it is proceeding under a scientific direction. It will be a decided find in natural history considering this up-digging of a mammoth in the very forefront of the world war.

A department of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Experimentation appears in this issue of the Index. That great institution offers comprehensive courses in Agriculture, Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and Textile Industry. At the time in the history of our country that the value of training in technical lines has been so widely understood and appreciated. Young men who desire to fit themselves for professional success and the efficient service to their country, will do well to investigate the courses offered at the State's technical college.

## British Menacing German Stronghold.

France, June 28. The Canadians, heartened by successes gained during the last few days at a relatively small cost occupied, this morning to attack across the open ground sloping upwards to Avion and the village of Leauvette, near the Souchez river.

The assault troops comprised men from British Columbia, Manitoba, Central and Nova Scotia. By this morning's advance the British line has been carried forward to within one mile of the center of Lens. The attack was made along a two-mile front. On the extreme left, Nova Scotians pushed their way up the Lens-Arras road to the village of Leauvette. Here they took a number of prisoners.

## Greek Officials to be Expelled.

Athens, Monday, June 21.—A list of persons to be expelled from Greece, following the abdication of King Constantine, has been forwarded to the Greek minister of the interior. It includes the names of Demetrios Gounaris of premier; Pro. Georgios Streit former foreign minister; General Doumanis, chief of the Greek general staff; Colonel Metaxas, chief assistant to the general staff; M. Merousis, M. Esslin, M. Sayies, chief of the reserves, of the reserves, and M. Livieratos, who figured prominently in the disturbance at Athens last December when French troops were attacked by Greek reservists.

Prof. Strest already his left Greece, accompanying Constantine as his secretary.

Thirty one persons will be expelled from the country. Those in Athens will be allowed three days and must report themselves to General Regnault.

## Society For German Republic Is Active.

New York, June 22.—With "Down with the Hohenzollerns!" as their slogan, subjects of the kaiser here have organized a society called the friends of the German republic, and are actively campaigning among the Germans in the United States.

The members of the society declare in statement that sentiment for a republic is growing rapidly in Germany. The statement reads in part:

"The sooner the German people remove their autocrats and junkers, the sooner peace will come. The Russian have shown us the way. The German people are longing for peace. They did not make the war. Freed from the incubus of an arrogant militaristic clique and organized in a democratic republic, they would at once be in a position to conclude honorable and stable peace.

Travelers tell us that the republican movement is spreading rapidly. We hear of men and women being arrested for spreading this propaganda.

## Travel 7,000 Miles To Join U. S. Army.

Detroit, June 22.—A trip all the way from Africa to join the United States army is the record made by Charles W. Ball, of this city, and Eugene Schwager of Chase City, Mich., who have arrived here.

They were fighting in the British army in South Africa when they learned of the United States break with Germany. Their trip took seven weeks, and they traveled 7,000 miles. Fighting in Africa is about ended, they say, the Germans having been driven into the marches.

## National Guardsmen Arrested.

Asheville, N.C., June 25.—Fourteen national guardsmen have been arrested at the camp near Ridge Creek by Lieut. Tresscott for alleged connection with the escape of three soldiers from the jail at Black Mountain Saturday. The three men who escaped were recaptured and placed in jail here in default of bond of \$300 each. Their trials are expected to begin at the next term of Superior court.

## Shocking Disclosures.

Twelve hundred and ninety six merchants in North Carolina have just reported to the State Agricultural Extension Service that in 1916 they imported food and feed supplies that amounted to nearly 105 million dollars at present prices.

In short, we shall this year be sending out of the State 240 million dollars for staple food stuffs that we could easily produce at home.

Think of it! The total of primary wealth products in North Carolina, by agriculture, manufactures, quarries and fisheries, according to the latest figures, is less than 500 million dollars a year! And nearly half of it will take wings of the morning and fly away to the uttermost parts of the earth to buy bread and meat—the very bread and meat we fail to raise at home.—University News Letter.

## Teddy Makes Good On War Promise.

New York June 25.—With the announcement from his own lips that his two sons, Theodore, Jr., and Archibald, have gone to France and will be attached to General Pershing's staff, Theodore Roosevelt today made good on half his pre-war promise that Quentin will follow. Dr. Richard Derby, T.R.'s son-in-law is a major in the army reserve medical corps.

## American Troops In France.

Washington, June 27.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil tonight.

In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or Santo Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened over seas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the Western front.

## Germany Obtaining Food From Neutrals.

Washington, July 1.—Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from the European countries has been presented to the United States, by Great Britain for the American government's guidance in determining an export policy. Much of this, the British statistics purport to show, is replaced by the neutrals with imports from America.

From Scandinavia and Holland, the information sets forth, enough fat is going into Germany to supply 7,700,000 soldiers, virtually the entire army of effectives in the empire. German imports from these countries, it is declared, reduced to calories, will equal the total ration of 2,500,000 troops, the size of the German army in the west.

German purchases of foodstuffs abroad are made through the government department of the interior, which has organized a special division to buy from the neutrals, and in the early days of the war, Germany greatly stimulated importation of food by excluding imports from operation of maximum price laws, but this drew such a vigorous protest from German producers the practice was stopped.

Now the German authorities are said to be using coercion in exchange for foodstuffs bought in the neutral countries, coal and other commodities necessary for the neutral industries. To some extent these coercions have been recognized by the British in the operation of their blockade, but with the entry of America into the war the British believe that an arrangement will be made for supplying the neutrals with most of their necessary requirements from the allied nations.

From the European papers they have made regulations limiting more or less food exports to Germany, but producers and merchants, the British claim are violating the laws because of the high prices they are obtaining. Some merchants, they declare, have millions out of this illegal trade.

## Training Camp Located Here.

Bestmasey Underwood was notified today that the one of the wartaining camps will be located here.

Two locations have been offered, one near the Country Howe and the other on the road leading to Manchester. It is not known which will be accepted. 30,000 men are expected to be put into training here within the next few weeks.

These are E.S. Corbier, J. Reid Crawford, L. T. Harris Ned Grady and H.F. Campbell. Officers are now engaged in surveying the site near Lake-wood.

## Six Suffragettes Put Behind Bars.

Washington, June 27.—In jail tonight, six women suffragists, convicted in police court today of obstructing the sidewalk by displaying propaganda banners before the White House, held a long song service and suffrage meeting for the other forty women inmates of the prison.

The suffragists were given their choice of \$25 fines or three days in jail, and decided to go to jail. They did not attempt a hunger strike, and will be released Friday morning, part of today and a few hours of Friday being counted as full days.

## Tom Watson's Paper Barred From Mails.

Savannah, Ga., June 28.—Marion Lucas postmaster at Savannah, today declined to permit the delivery through his office of the Jeffersonian Tom Watson's weekly paper published at Thomson, Ga. News dealers were notified that the packages which should have been delivered today would not be sent out.

The postmaster acted under the provisions of the recently passed espionage act.

Watson has been attacking the government's conscription act. The postmaster reports the matter to the postmaster general, who finally determines whether the papers shall be delivered or not.

## Wants Germany Defeated.

Prince Peter Kropotkin, the Russian Socialist leader, who has been in exile in England for many years and was invited to return home by the revolutionary government, has arrived in Petrograd on his way from London to Petrograd. He issued a statement today to the Russian press warning "all traitors from the empire" against any attempt to bring about a "German" defeat.

"Such a defeat," he says as German dominion over Berlin to Haglad must be given up. "France must have Alsace and Lorraine. The independence of Poland must be secured. Until that is done Russia must and will fight for victory."

Discussing the military situation in Russia, the Prince said there was no question that the outlook was better than it would have been had the old regime remained.

"The revolution came just in the nick of time to prevent the disintegration of the empire," he said. "Negotiations between the old regime and the new have had been fully completed, and the old regime planned to sign a separate peace agreement two days later."

## Aggressive Action Demanded Of Allied Fleet By Churchill.

London, June 24.—Winston Churchill demands aggressive action for the vast supply fleets under the entente allies, especially since America's entry into the war. The allied navies, he declared have at least two draughts to every one at the disposal of Germany and Austria and in addition more than four battleships to one for the enemy. But the superiority in weight of metal, modernity and tonnage is far greater even than these immense figures imply. Are we really to be content to see this vast mass of about 200 battleships, wait idly on the chances of the German fleet emerging to fight until peace—perhaps an unsatisfactory peace—is declared?

When three old battleships were sunk in the Dardanelles it was represented as a great naval disaster, but what kind of a disaster would it be when, on the day peace is signed, hundreds of battleships are found to have been virtually unused and pass into obsolescence to be supplanted in future wars by airplanes and submarines?

"We must have a vast blue water fleet capable of engaging the full strength of the enemy with good prospects of success

after that has been provided an immense surplus of old but usable vessels remained and it is in their adoption for employment in aggressive action that escape from the present deadlock can still be found. It is only when we are able to devise and execute some method of aggressive naval warfare against the Germans that we shall find his weakness and our strength; that we shall liberate our splendid navy from the enchanted circle the submarine has drawn about it and compel our enemies to absorb themselves in the process of their own defense as to leave them no leisure to compass our ruin."

## War News in Brief.

With the Russians holding their gains in Galicia against Austro-German attacks, the indications of stronger activity in the other war theatres are multiplying.

On the western front the British artillery is active from north of Aisne to the Meuse; the artillery activity has increased on the entire Austro-Italian front; there has been greater local activity in Roumania, and on the Macedonian front the Germans have taken the offensive on a small sector. Around Brzezany and near Lipnicadonna on the Narayuvka, north of Brzezany, the Austro-Germans have attacked the Russians in attempts to regain the territory lost early in the week. Their efforts against Russian advanced posts east of Brze any were checked by the Russian artillery fire and two attacks near Lipnicadonna were broken up.

Further south along Hungaria-Romania and in Rumania, where there has been no violent fighting since the cessation of Field Marshal Von Meckensen's drive last fall, greater activity is reported. There have been reports recently that the Rumanian army, re-equipped and reformed, was ready to assume the offensive; and it is probable that they are to follow the path of their Russian neighbor.

In an attack against the German lines southwest of Hollebeck in Flanders, along the Ypres canal and on the northern end of the recent British advance against the Messines Ridge, Field Marshal Haig's troops have driven the Germans back on a front of 600 yards. Major Gen. Maurice, of the British army, declared Thursday that the British army in France had not lost a gun since April, 1915, and that since the beginning of the war the British had captured 139 guns and lost only 124, of which 27 were recaptured.

The German Crown Prince has not repeated his attacks in the Champagne and the French still cling to the predominant positions on this front. Meanwhile the artillery are engaged violently from north to south of Soissons to near Verdun.

Two strong enemy columns have attacked the night long on the Italian army in Macedonia. These efforts, Paris reports, were repulsed. On this front, as well as on the Austro-Italian front, the artillery have been busy.

## Mexico May Join Allies.

El Paso, July 5.—Since the preliminary campaign in Mexico was started by El Universal in Mexico City, the sentiment favoring the Allies has reached North Mexico, and during the last thirty days a well-defined movement favoring an open alliance with Germany and the allies has developed on the side of the entente allies has developed. It has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be controlled by the Germans in the North.

President Mexico in a circular to the capital proclaimed Mexico's neutrality in the war on Germany within ten days. According to these and all German money in the Mexico City, Torreon, Chihuahua City and other banks will be seized as soon as war is declared, the German

bouts in Tampico and other ports will be seized, thereby giving Mexico a much needed merchant fleet, and all Germans will either be interned or deported at once, their properties being confiscated.

## Russians Capture More Than 18,000 Teutons.

The soldiers of revolutionary Russia maintained their attempts to break through the German Austria lines in Eastern Galicia. Cheered by the results of the fighting the first three days of July Gen Brussiloff's men continue their efforts, especially in the region of Brzezany and are throwing fresh forces against the Teuton positions.

During Sunday and Monday, the first two days of the new drive, the Russians captured 120 officers and 18,000 men and on Tuesday and Wednesday probably added several more thousand to the total; 29 guns and 20 machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans.

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

In the Champagne on the western front the German crown prince has made another and fruitless effort to break the French lines northwest of Rheims. Attacking in force along an 11-mile front, the Germans made especially strong efforts against the California plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

After checking the Germans, the French took the initiative in a small 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 occupied the Germans and British further north. Several Austrian attacks on the Carpa south of Goriza were checked by the Italians, Rome reports.

German airplanes have again raided the English coast, this time attacking Harwich. British airmen pursued the raiders and two enemy machines were brought down ablaze and a third was damaged. Eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured by bombs dropped by the raiders.

## Negroes Want to be with Whitefolks.

Paris, June 26.—Two giant negroes, wearing the uniform of the Canadian expeditionary force, mailed today before the great American flag in the Rue Constant marking the place where Major General Pershing makes his headquarters, saluted the Stars and stripes and then doctored inside.

"We want to get back with our own white folks," one of them, formerly Private Simpson, Tenth U. S. Infantry, told the orderly.

"We'll do anything—even shine shoes or take care of horses—just anything at all, so we get a chance to tote a gun for General Pershing," the two chorused. "We don't no commissions—no rank—nothing but a chance to get with our own white folks again."

## Venezelos To Form New Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, June 26.—King Alexander formally announced today that he had requested former Premier Venizelos to take the task of forming a new cabinet.

Venizelos, with left Athens and formed a provisional government for Greece on the night after the former King Constantine had refused to carry out the duties demanded by the Greek people. Venizelos had been in the North, where he had been selected as premier, is expected to bring together all elements in Greece and to signify the institution of important reforms.

Miss Ida Christmas of Durham is visiting her nephew Mr. R. H. Christmas on Arch St.