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Dr. C. F. Smithson, DENTIST. Office Epstein Building Rocky Mount, N. C.

DR. F. G. CHAMBLEE DENTIST. Spring Hope, N. C. Office in Finch Building.

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GEN. G. T. M. BRIDGES



Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges of the British army, who is head of all British war missions in this country. General Bridges was here with the mission headed by Mr. Balfour. Upon his return to England he was placed in command of the Nineteenth division on the Flanders front. His leg was amputated last September as the consequence of a wound received at the front.

THRILLING BATTLE IN THE AIR

AN ENTIRE GERMAN REGIMENT VIRTUALLY ANNIHILATED IN FIERCE ATTACK.

Three Enemy Airplanes Are Destroyed In Recent Aerial Fight Between Americans and Germans.

With the American Forces on the Marne (By the Associated Press).—An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 294, according to official information.

The attack by the Americans on the Vaux positions was so terrific that they swept right through the enemy lines and had their object been to continue the advance, they could have done so with the greatest ease, as virtually everything before them had been cleared. So great was the enthusiasm of the men, the officers in some cases had to look sharp to keep them from going beyond the set objectives.

It is not improbable that the Germans are planning another counter attack for the coming dark hours, but preparations have been made to meet them.

A vast quantity of material, considering the size of the operation, is being taken to the rear, but probably will not be tabulated for several days.

In the fighting west of Vaux the Americans stormed several enemy nests and killed or captured the occupants; then turned the guns the other way, using them effectively against the enemy rear areas.

The Americans penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of about a kilometer and a half on a total front of about four kilometers. All day the troops in the front line have been subjected to a heavy shell fire. They had some shelter in one patch of woods which they occupied, but those who did not enter the wood have only the protection which they had provided for themselves with their entrenching tools or by taking cover in shell holes. From one crater slightly in advance of the line, but on it, from a technical point of view, American soldiers let their comrades know where they were when one of their party leaped over the lip of the crater and waved his helmet.

The prisoners taken in the German counter attack say that they marched for three hours as fast as they could when word reached the commander of an enemy battalion in the rear of Vaux, which town is on the right of the American attack. Observers reported that the Germans were apparently hurrying to bring up reinforcements behind their line.

All the prisoners questioned expressed their relief at being captured. One speaking excellent English said to the correspondent:

"Thank the Lord, I'm out of there. The American artillery smothered us more than once and the infantrymen fight like wild devils without a single fear, but when the fight is finished they are gentlemen. One could have killed me, but did not, and I gave him my iron cross for my thanks."

GERMAN WILD BEAST MUST BE DESTROYED

London.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking in the house of commons, said that one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship was an un-speakable outrage. "The wild beast is at large," said Mr. Bonar Law. "There is no use striking or punishing about it. The only thing to do is destroy it."

BRITISH FRONT IS STORM CENTER

GERMANS REPULSED IN ATTEMPT TO RETAKE VILLAGE OF HAMEL AND WOODS.

ITALIANS' STEADY AVANCE

Operations in Lowlands Near Mouth of Piave Are Progressing and Line Has Been Extended.

The British front east of Amiens, on each side of the Avre and along the Somme river, seems to be the storm center of the battle front in France. Here the Australians, assisted by American detachments, surged forward on July 4 and drove the Germans out of the village of Hamel and the Vaire and Hamel woods, to the south, at the same time launching a secondary attack on the German positions north of the Somme. Since that time the lines before Amiens have been very active.

The Germans have been repulsed in attempt to retake the village of Hamel and the wooded positions of the Australians further south. The British official report says that the enemy was stopped easily but the Germans claim to have checked the British forces east of Hamel and to have thrown them back to their original lines at Villars-Bretonneux.

With the exception of aerial combats the American front has been calm. The German official statement tells of British attack in the Ypres region, adding that these assaults were repulsed. Heavy artillery fire in this neighborhood reported from London.

In the meantime the French have been content to hold and consolidate their new positions near Moulins-Sous-Totient and Autrech, northwest of Soissons, where in two recent French attacks the Germans suffered severe casualties and lost many prisoners. The French war office says that during the past day there has been heavy artillery firing in the neighborhoods of Guty and Mont Gobert, which is on the front southwest of Soissons, where the French won ground by a dashing attack last week.

Italian forces operating in the lowlands near the mouth of the Piave are making steady progress, according to the statement issued by the war office today. In the mountain section of the front the statement says that the Italians have extended their lines at the head of Calone valley and have held the ground thus gained in spite of heavy counterattacks by the Austro-Hungarians.

ARMY TRANSPORT SUNK AND SIX MEN ARE MISSING

Washington.—The American army transport Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone recently. Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port. No army personnel or passengers were aboard. The missing men are: Ernest C. Anderson, fireman, Lynn, Mass.; Joseph P. Bowden, seaman, Mountain Lake, N. J.; Ambrose C. Ford, fireman, Somerville, Mass.; William Henry Lynch, Jr., fireman, Manchester, N. H.; Albert S. Payne, seaman, Staten Island, N. Y.; Lloyd H. Silvernall, seaman, Bainbridge, N. Y.

U. S. SHIPBUILDERS WENT BEYOND THEIR OBJECTIVE

Washington.—The shipping board announced that the workmen started out with the expectation of the launching of 429,886 deadweight tons, but late reports to the board showed that 747,464 tons had been gotten ready to be put overboard. The actual number of ships launched was 82. The launching of 11 others was held up by a freshet in the Columbia river while two others stuck on the ways. They are expected to be released without great delay.

PRESIDENT CARLTON WANTS HIS POLICY CONTINUED

New York.—While asserting that he did not wish through any act of his to add an hour's delay to the nation's telegraph service, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, declared in a statement dealing with the telegraphers' strike scheduled for Monday, that it is of the "highest importance" that the policy his company has pursued should be continued.

EIGHT-BILLION BOND BILL IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Washington.—An administration bill authorizing issuance of \$5,000,000, 680 additional in Liberty bonds and providing an additional \$1,500,000,000 for loans to the allies, recently passed by the house, was passed by the senate without amendment. The bill increases to \$12,000,000,000 the authorization for bond issues, made since the war began. The new bonds will bear interest at not more than 4 1/2 per cent.

OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

UNDER SHADOW OF WASHINGTON WILSON SPEAKS FOR WORLD FREEDOM.

CONCISE CONDITIONS OF PEACE

Reign of Law Based Upon Right and the Organized Opinion of Mankind.

Washington.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson offered America's Declaration of Independence to the people of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the central powers until there is settled "once for all" for the world what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign-born citizens of the United States of 33 nationalities who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of this country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCormack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

"Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people," the President said. "It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single person only, but for all mankind.

"These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace: "I.—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"II.—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"III.—The consent of all nations to be governed by their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"IV.—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"V.—The great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF AMERICANS IN THE AIR

With the American Army in France.—During recent aerial fighting four more enemy machines were brought down. Victories are claimed for Lieutenants J. H. Stephens, New York; K. L. Porter, Dowagiac, Mich.; Ralph O'Neill, Denver, and Maxwell Perry, Indianapolis. All told the patrols from American pursuit squadrons in this sector engaged in about 20 combats.

TILLMAN'S BODY RESTS IN FAMILY BURYING GROUND

Washington.—Accompanied by committee men from the senate and house, the body of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, who died here, left Washington for Trenton, N. C., where funeral services were held. Services were conducted at the Presbyterian church, where the body lay in state from the time of its arrival early in the afternoon.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CELEBRATE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

By a great surprise attack on the German line, planned especially as a celebration of American Independence day, Australian troops have wrested from the Germans the village of Hamel east of Amiens, occupied Vaire and Hamel woods, south of the village and captured more than 1,500 prisoners. The Australians advanced under the cover of smoke barrage and were led by tanks. The attack penetrated mile and half into German positions.

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CORPORAL A. W. DE VARILA



Corporal A. W. de Varila of Company C, Sixth Field Artillery, was the man who fired the first shot from the American lines over to Fritz. Corporal de Varila was sent home to help in the Liberty Loan campaign.

TWELVE NURSES DROWNED

SHIP ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AND MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

One Boat Containing Twelve Female Nurses Capsized and All Were Drowned.

London.—A German submarine 70 miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 torpedoed the 11,000-ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, which had been chartered by the Canadian government and had been in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada for many months past. The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, including 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 female nurses.

Up to the latest reports only 24 of those on board, including the captain have survived the treacherous attack, which came without warning.

The submarine commander who ordered the captain of the Llandovery Castle, several of his officers, and Major T. Lyon, of the medical corps aboard declared that he had sunk the ship because she was carrying American aviation officers and others in the fighting service of the allies. He added to this later by asserting that the vessel was carrying munition stores, because of an explosion which had occurred aft.

All lights were burning when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. These included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red crosses on the sides of the vessel were also illumined by electric lights.

According to Red Cross information, many men were killed in the engine-rooms. As the engines were either killed or left their posts, there was no one to shut off the power, and the ship kept on her way, notwithstanding the great holes torn by the torpedo, not beginning to slow down until the water rushed into the boiler-rooms extinguishing the fires.

One of the boats containing 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize, according to latest information. The sisters were drowned.

NAVAL BASE ON FRENCH COAST TO BECOME PORT OF EUROPE

Paris.—A naval base on the French coast used by the Americans in their transport traffic is destined after the war to become the European marine terminus of a five-day New York to Paris route. "It is the port of Europe—how is it you have not found that out for yourselves?" the writer records the Americans as saying. "The new liners we will build after the war, are will put Paris within five days of New York will use it."

SUCCESS CROWNS ALLIES IN MOUNTAIN REGION

Success has apparently crowned the offensive of the Italians in the mountains north of the Venetian plains, the attack on the Austrian lines has gained rugged heights where the enemy was strongly entrenched, and the fighting is still going on. Vienna admits a retirement to "prepared positions," which is the expression used in official statements to mean that an enemy blow has gained important ground.

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