

JAPS. MAY FIGHT ON RUSSIAN FRONT

American Warriors Behold Battle In France

RUSSIAN GOVT. WILL BOTTLE UP COUNTRY AND RUN DOWN SPIES

Drastic Measures On Foot to Weed Out Russia's Enemies. HOPE TO CAPTURE ALL THE TRAITORS Provisional Government Determined to Keep Country True to Democracy—Meeting of Important Bodies at Moscow on Tuesday—German Money at Work.

WOLF OF HUNGER STALKS LAND IF SUB. NOT BEATEN

GLOOM CAN BE CAST OUT HOMES DECLARES HOOVER

Food Expert Sounds Message of Optimism For American People.

UNITED STATES HAS MORE MADE GOOD

Has Disappointed Autocratic Germany, He Says—Conference On Food Bill.

Washington, July 28.—There is no occasion for gloom in America over the food situation, Herbert Hoover announced today.

In a statement designed to carry a true message of optimism to the Allies, Hoover outlined the situation and backed it up with figures. "The whole world has been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany," said Hoover.

"Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door. "Germany accomplished less in 12 months than our people have done in four," he said.

THE DIMENSIONS FOR AVIATION FIELD

Site Must Contain Six Hundred and Forty Acres.

(By George Manning).

Washington, D. C., July 28.—In connection with his own efforts to have an airplane school for the army established near Morehead City and his inquiries regarding the kind and size of site desired, Congressman George Hood was advised by the Department today that no site will be selected containing less than 640 acres.

FORTY CENT POUND FOR THE FIRST BALE

(By United Press.) Savannah, Ga., July 28.—Bringing the highest price in the history of the American cotton market, the first bale, from the 1917-18 crop, brought 40 cents per pound today. The purchaser donated the bale to the Red Cross for resale.

JAPANESE TROOPS ON EASTERN FRONT BEING DISCUSSED

Japan Ready to Rush Large Force Against Germans and Austrians.

POLITICAL REASONS STAND IN THE WAY

Italy Proposes Offensive Against Austria on Receipt of Necessary Supplies.

(By United Press.) Washington, July 28.—Japan is willing and ready to throw great hordes of her little brown men into the east front if Russia collapses. Italy will undertake a big offensive against Austria if she can get supplies.

These two statements were made in diplomatic quarters today, and are backed by similar statements at the time of recent allied conferences here.

Political considerations, however, apparently stand in the path of Japanese participation, while military experts doubt the wisdom and efficacy of Italian plans.

Japan, it was stated, has been sharpening up a considerable force for use in case Russia completely collapses. Russia has no desire for Japs on her front yet, however, and the Allies are apparently cautious about the whole idea anyway.

What they would like of Japan is this: First, they would have her put some of her heavy shipping facilities at disposal of the Allies in the Atlantic.

Second, they would have her take a bigger part in the Mediterranean part.

Third, they would have her keep up supplying Russia with munitions—and produce even more.

As for Italy, military men frankly think that she cannot accomplish the things her statesmen claim for her, except at a sacrifice of vital shipping. She must have much coal and iron. This means ships, and the drain on the United States probably would make the game worth less than the candle, it is held.

True, she has many men she can

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NECESSITY FOR IMPARTIALITY BY DRAFT BOARD

Is Emphasized in an Address by General Crowder to the Board.

NEITHER SYMPATHY NOR FAVORITISM

Must be Shown to Any Man on the List—The Board's Solemn Duty Is Set Forth.

(By United Press.) Washington, July 28.—Draft boards must judge claims before them dispassionately; there must be no exercise of sympathy, affection or favoritism.

Thus Provost Marshal General Crowder counseled tonight in a letter sent all local boards on the eve of drawing the National Army. At the same time President Wilson issued an executive order, cautioning government departments against certifying employees for exemption as indispensable unless they are actually invaluable, and, in closing, he added a note of warning to all industrial interests, asking that they "exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution, to the end lest there appear to be favored or exempted classes among citizens called by law to the national defense."

General Crowder's order pointed out that a sacrifice is demanded from every one and that all classes should be viewed without respect to a board's personal sympathies or affections.

"I will strengthen you to remember," General Crowder wrote, "that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life. There can be no room for hesitation in such a case."

President Wilson's letter was aimed at government branches and contained a three line suggestion to big

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GERMANS ATTACK IN EVERY FIELD IN DESPERATE GAME

AMERICA DOING BEST TO SPEED UP WORK IN WAR

All Machinery Running Full Blast to Co-operate With Allies.

HOOVER SENDS CHEERING WORD

Tells Allies America's Course Will Assure Sufficient Food Supplies—Italy Ready to Strike.

(By United Press.) Washington, July 28.—As the world war enters its fourth year, America labors to increase her co-operation in the great fight against Germany.

General Crowder sent exemption boards final instructions preliminary to calling up men for examination next week.

President Wilson took his second step in speeding up war work when he re-organized the National Defense Council's subordinate committee under a war industries board of seven members. It will act as a clearing house for the country's war needs.

The re-organized shipping board, moved by reports of tonnage shortage, threatening the Allies with starvation, announced steps to hasten commandeering of ships now on the ways and of adjusting ocean traffic problems.

Herbert Hoover sent an optimistic message to the Allies, declaring America's food production and conservation campaign assured them sufficient supplies.

At the same time the government continued to withhold from neutrals food shipments that might ultimately reach Germany.

The Senate Finance committee speedily determined to recommend raising nearly \$2,000,000,000 by new taxes.

One of the day's developments was official intimation that Japan may bolster up Russia. Italy promised more aid in a new offensive against Austria if America will furnish badly needed supplies.

STATE GUARDSMEN TO SPARTANBURG

Third Battalion of Second Regiment Ordered to Proceed to Camp There.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Goldsboro, N. C., July 28.—The Third battalion of the Second infantry, North Carolina National Guard, yesterday received orders from the War Department to proceed to Spartanburg, S. C., and the battalion leaves late tonight or early in the morning for that city.

The battalion is composed of companies I, K, L, and M, and is commanded by Maj. W. S. Privott.

In all probability the Second and only battalion now stationed here will depart in a few days, as they are expected orders every hour to proceed to the South Carolina city, where the first battalion is now quartered, having left Goldsboro Thursday, pursuant to orders received from the War Department the Wednesday preceding.

But Offensives Lack Cohesion and Power of Four Years Ago.

SUPREME EFFORTS NOW BEING MADE

Kerensky May Soon Have Russian Armies in Line Again—Rumanian Forces Recover and Hurl Germans Back—Artillery Thunders on British Front.

(By United Press.) London, July 28.—The fourth year of the war began tonight with Germany practically on the offensive on every European front, but it was not the concerted offensive with which the central empires nearly three years ago rolled over helpless Belgium, threw back unprepared France and later Britain's "contemptible little army". Rather it was the supreme, desperate effort of military autocracy to escape the steadily growing and increasingly confident grip of the Allies united for democracy. It was a manufactured offensive, pursued at fearful cost of lives, and, except on the Russian front, without gain.

Even on the Russian front, dispatches tonight indicated Russia's man of the hour, Premier Alexander Kerensky, armed with every force of public sentiment and of that of the hastily constructed new democracy, had succeeded in some measure at least in reforming the Muscovite troops.

The Russian army around Trenchard was retreating, but not with the precipitate haste of a host crazed with panic.

Meanwhile the Rumanian army to the south was driving the enemy back in a hastily assumed offensive. Eight months ago it was the Teutonic boast that the fearfully destructive Austro-German drive in Rumania had shattered the Rumanian morale and Rumanian's military power beyond all repair. Today these same troops were besting the enemy in the Carpathians. They forced German troops out of positions southwest of Monestirka, taking four villages.

This was the full extent of the only offensive in which Germany was making any show of gain.

In the British sector of the Aisne front the Teutons were staging an artillery offensive. From Armentieres on the Franco-Belgian frontier almost all the way to the sea, around Nieuport, the enemy guns roared incessantly. It was the third night of the furious bombardment. Experts at the outset estimated it was the artillery preparation for an infantry attack, but such a drive had not materialized up to a late hour tonight.

Paris reported a "series of new attacks" succeeding violent bombardments along the Chemin des Dames, where for 16 days now, the Crown Prince has vainly shattered his armies against the rock-like French defense. There was also artillery of great violence in the Champagne.

Conference at Moscow. Petrograd, July 28.—The conference at Moscow between the military and committees of the peasants and workmen's and soldiers' congresses was postponed tonight "pending a reconstruction of government," according to semi-official announcement.

Re-entrance of the cadet party into the cabinet, which would mean a complete coalition of all elements in the ministry was reported as impending.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS TO FRONT

(By United Press.) Paris, July 28.—Section thirty-one of the American ambulance field service was announced today as ordered to front service on Sunday. There are now 29 American ambulances on the western front and 12 munitions transport units.

Gloomy Picture Painted by an Official High Up in Washington.

STARVATION WILL GRIP THE ALLIES

U-Boats' Toll Must be Reduced or Ships Built Faster Grim Warning Comes For Germany's Enemies to Heed in Time.

(By United Press.) Washington, July 28.—The allies will face starvation in a year if submarine destruction is not curbed and new tonnage is not supplied faster. That grim bald warning came tonight from a high administration authority, with copious knowledge of the real inner facts about conditions. He said such a situation naturally would mean that the Allies would then have to abandon the hope of knocking out Germany.

The starvation date, he added, would

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SHOT WHITE MAN DOWN ON STREET; CRIME AT FAISON

NEW WAR BOARD NAMED BY WILSON

Under Reorganization by Him of the Council of National Defense.

(By United Press.) Washington, July 28.—Re-organization of the Council of National Defense was completed today with the appointment by President Wilson of a "war board" of seven members. They include Frank A. Scott, chairman; Bernard Baruch, R. S. Lovett, R. S. Brookings, Colonel Pierce, of the general staff; Admiral Fletcher and Hugh Fraire, of the American Federation of Labor.

With Herbert Hoover, Brookings, Baruch and Lovett will constitute virtually an allied purchasing board. They will "arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies for munitions and approve," said tonight's official announcement.

The war industries board assumes the duties of the former general munitions board of which Scott was chairman also.

"The purpose is to expedite the government work," said the announcement, "and to furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases. It will lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as possible under existing law. It does not minimize or dispense with the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the government's disposal."

Negro Murdered Mr. Walter Heath, Well Known Citizen in Cold Blood Last Night.

CAUGHT BY MOB BUT WAS RESCUED

Thought to Have Been Taken to Goldsboro and Still Talk of Lynching—The Town Thrown Into State of Excitement—Feeling Runs High.

(Special to The Dispatch.)

Faison, N. C., July 28.—Frank Moore, colored, escaped death by a mob tonight by a hair's breadth after the negro had shot and instantly killed Mr. Walter Heath, following an altercation between the two. Police men and deputies heavily armed secured the negro from the mob, which had captured him, and hastily left the town with the prisoner. Otherwise, opinion prevails that the murderer would have met summary death.

The murder took place in the heart of town at 9 o'clock, after Mr. Heath had come from a restaurant in which the negro had previously attempted to eat at the same table with Mr. Heath, which caused the murdered man to promptly man the negro on the head with a stick. The shooting was not preceded by words, the negro quietly waiting for the white man until he was in a few feet, when he fired, the bullet entering between Mr. Heath's eyes, dropping him instantly. The town was immediately thrown into the throes of excitement. The negro

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GENERAL SIBERT SEES FIGHTING

From an Observation Post He Witnesses an Artillery Duel.

(By United Press.) Permanent Camp of the American Expeditionary Army in France, July 28.—Major General Sibert donned a trench helmet and occupied for hours a tree-top observation post in the rear of the first line trenches at the front today. From his point of vantage he saw the blaze of big guns and bursting shells all about.

General Sibert carried a gas mask with him ready for instant adjustment. In his helmet the French officers laughingly remarked that the American general closely resembled Hindenburg.

Successive trips of this sort for all the American army staff are planned from now on.

Shells burst within 200 yards of the observation post from which Sibert watched the fighting and had his first close up view of trench warfare. Members of the American staff got even a more vivid picture of the fighting than did Sibert. Several of them flew over the enemy lines and had a look at the German trenches from battle-planes.