

News Without Bias Views Without Prejudice

The Daily Advance

The Only Democratic Newspaper Published in Elizabeth City

VOL. 6

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1917

NO. 138

General Pershing Safe In England

Receives Ovation At British Port And Is Whisked Away On Special To London

British Port, June 8.—Major General John J. Pershing, Commander of the first American expeditionary force to France has arrived in England, accompanied by his staff.

A tremendous ovation greeted the arrival of the Americans and a special train is waiting to whisk them away to London.

Included in General Pershing's party are a number of nurses and army engineers.

Distinguished British officers accorded the commander of the first American expeditionary force the warmest welcome. The ship bearing the party was met a hundred miles from the Irish coast by a British flotilla.

GEN. PERSHING A MILITARY GENIUS

COMMANDER OF FIRST EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE IS A DEMON FOR DETAIL AND WILL SEE THAT HIS FORCES LACK NOTHING TO MAKE THEM EFFICIENT

Washington, June 8.—Someone once said that genius is a matter of detail. If that someone was right then Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, who will command America's first expeditionary forces in France is a military genius. He is a regular demon for detail.

An inspection is a military formality not popular in the Army and an inspection by Gen Pershing is always anticipated with fear and trembling.

"Thorough" hardly describes it. Last September Gen Pershing conducted an inspection of 3000 troops stationed at the base of the Mexican punitive expedition in Columbus, N. M.

It occupied five hours and when completed the General knew the fitness for immediate field service of every man in the command.

"Shave off those decorations," was a frequent order to those cultivating beards.

Dirty rifles aroused the General's ire. "That's a fine looking instrument. Been using it for a hoe have you?" he would ask.

Down the line he went, his eyes taking in every detail. Take off your uniform when you sleep," he would snap. "Don't you ever wash those pants?"

Without stopping to eat or for a moment's rest he kept at his task through the infantry, the signal troop the ambulance and hospital units and along the long line of motors and drivers in the truck companies and the aviation corps.

Pershing knew what he had in men and equipment every minute he was in Mexico. And he saw that his men lacked nothing. And so in France he will know every minute what he has in men and equipment and he will see that they lack nothing to make them efficient soldiers. For Pershing, in the phraseology, is a hound for detail.

STATUE TO LEE AT GETTYSBURG

Gettysburg, Pa., June 8.—Beside that field of waving wheat across which General Pickett led his memorable charge against the Union Lines at the Bloody Angle there was unveiled today a bronze statue to the valiant commander of the South's forces, General Robert Edward Lee.

WEATHER

Probably local thunder showers tonight and Saturday; moderate winds.

RUSSIA'S FATE IS IN BALANCE

AMERICANS MUST FACE FAIRLY FACT THAT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS WILL NOT FIGHT

(By WILLIAM SHEPPERD) Petrograd, June 8.—Russia's fate is hanging in the balance between Czarism and mobism. America and her allies must face this fact squarely. Under present conditions Russia will not fight.

Conditions may change. There is a possibility that order may be evolved out of chaos. But there is nothing to indicate such an evolution.

There is no man—a tower of strength in the turmoil—on whom hope has centered. Russians patriots are working day and night in a desperate effort to restore order and set up a government.

WOUNDED THRICE WANTS REVENGE

SOLDIER OF SOUTH JUST RECOVERING FROM THIRD WOUND ANXIOUS TO JOIN THE AMERICAN FORCES WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN FRANCE

London, June 8.—Introducing Mr. Harry McMichael of Augusta, Ga. Mac has been strated thrice by the Kaiser's missiles, but he hasn't taken the count yet and all he wants is another shot at a spiked helmet.

Mac learned the game in the Second United States cavalry. He joined the Fifteenth Canadian Battalion in June, 1915. A machine gun bullet hit his leg in the fall of that year. Back from the hospital, a shell fragment nicked his brow as he went "over the top" in a charge.

Back once more from "bligty," Mac took a stretch and a yawn in view of the German trenches and a bullet bored his jaw, removing five teeth. Today, in the hospital, this soldier of the south is just getting on his feet again. He wants to join the Americans when they arrive—and his ear is eager for the welcome sound of "Dixie."

SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

BRITISH CONTINUE DRIVE SUCCESSFULLY. GERMANS WAGE COUNTER OFFENSIVE ON THE FRENCH SECTOR OF GREAT FRONT

(By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS) (United Press Staff Correspondent.) With The British Armies Afield, June 8.—Six thousand prisoners to date have been taken in the great Flanders offensive. So complete is the success with which the drive is progressing.

The British cavalry is still in action and on account of the use of the cavalry there is nothing to indicate the complete break down of the German trench lines.

London, June 8.—Across the blunt wedge five miles broad at the apex the British are still forging ahead smashing Germany's steel grip on Belgium. At night the fighting is intense. The German lines are bent far back by the initial shock of vast mine explosions, shell fire, artillery and dashing blows of infantry. The Germans are massing their reserves fiercely to oppose every step of the British advance.

Paris, June 8.—Germany has apparently started a counter offensive along the great sector of the French front. All attacks thus far have failed.

TWO OFFICIALS ARE DISCHARGED

DIFFERENCES AMONG MEN IN CHARGE OF BUILDING SHIPS FOR U.S. NAVY BRANCHMENT BEING SETTLED

(By United Press) Washington, June 8.—Differences among the men who are building ships to enable the United States to be prepared to keep her allies supplied with food came to a head today when General Goethals, in charge of the work, relieved from duty F. A. Eustis, Assistant General Manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and F. H. Clark, consulting engineer.

The two officials discharged issued statements last night charging General Goethals with delaying construction of the wooden ships.

MOUNTAINEERS PLOT TO RESIST CONSCRIPTION

(By United Press) Roanoke, Va., June 8.—Desultory guerrilla warfare developed in this section on account of harbored resentment for Federal enforcement of draft. Mountaineers for two nights have fired from ambush on the National Guard patrols and today the Department of Justice sent its agents into the section following the disclosure of a widespread plot to resist conscription.

MRS. C. L. HEATH DEAD

The funeral of Mrs. C. L. Heath, who died Friday morning at one o'clock at her home near Seiden Street was conducted Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

Mrs. Heath was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meads and was married to Mr. Curtis L. Heath twelve years ago this September. She was 32 years old, and a member of the First Baptist Church. Besides her mother and father and husband she is survived by three children, a sister, Mrs. Bill Chorrre, and two brothers, Victor and Stanton Meads. Interment was made in Hollywood cemetery.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF

The jury in the case of Chappel vs. Price today brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

This was a claim of delivery proceeding the plaintiff desiring authority to take possession of property set out in a chattel mortgage.

The case of Britton, administrator, vs. The People's Navigation Company is now being tried.

GERMANY FIGHTS BLOOD AND RACE

THAT IS EXCUSE PUT UP BY GERMAN OFFICERS FOR THE KILLING OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FRANCE

(By WILBUR S. FORREST) (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Paris, June 7.—"We are not making war solely against the French army and French territory but against Frenchmen generally, your women, children and everything that belongs to the French blood and race."

This is what the German commanding officer in Noyon told Senator Noal, mayor of Noyon, before the Germans sacked the town. Shortly before the destruction began, the commander summoned Noal and demanded that he name specific instances of atrocities and vandalism committed by the Kaiser's troops.

Noal put in 15 minutes—the time allowed—naming instances after instance with full details. The crimes charged included rape, burglary, assault, arson and murder.

After having listened, the commander excused such conduct by saying his countrymen were warring against "French blood and race." One of the instances cited was the case of little Andre Labot, a child who was beaten with a cane for failing to salute an officer, then forced to salute a dummy draped with a German uniform until he fell exhausted, and finally bayoneted and killed.

WILL MOBILIZE MINDS OF AMERICA FOR SOLUTION OF NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Chautauqua This Year Will Turn People's Attention to Need of Personal Efficiency and Individual Economy to Meet War Needs.

Washington, June 7.—In 5000 of personal hygiene, conservation of food, and sanitation," said Dr. Pearson.

"While the government bends every effort to mobilization of the physical resources of the United States, we will do our part in mobilizing the mind of America."

The speakers who will undertake this campaign include Vice-President Marshall, Frank Dixon, Mrs. LaSalle Corbelle Pickett, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Hon. Percy Alden, of the British Parliament and Special Commissioner of Agriculture in charge of England's intensive wheat raising scheme, Dr. Carolyn E. Giesel of Battle Creek Michigan, Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, chief of the Kansas Bureau of Child Hygiene, and many others.

WAR TOO BIG TO RISK LESS THAN ALL TO WIN

Young Canadian Wounded Early In The Fighting Does Not Yet Feel That He Has Bit But Is Anxious to Get Back to Trenches

"This war is too big for any one to say or feel that he has done his bit until it is won."

So spoke Jack Stenson, a quiet-mannered young Canadian now visiting friends in the city, to a reporter for this paper this morning.

Stenson was in the first contingent leaving Canada for the fray. He was wounded in the first gas attack made by the Germans and after spending six months in a British hospital, he returned home to offer himself again for service in the trenches. Rejected in Canada he is now in the United States hoping to find a place among the fighting men that Uncle Sam will first send into active fighting in France.

Falling in this purpose he will offer his services to Uncle Sam as an instructor in bayonet fighting. "One has to do something," he explains.

Stenson's home is at Hamilton, a town of a little over a hundred thousand inhabitants in Ontario. "I might not mind staying at home so much, he said if there was any one there. But one man has enlisted for every ten persons in the city. That means 10,000 soldiers from this one town alone. I have hardly a personal friend left in it."

Mr. and Mrs. Stenson left Hamilton Tuesday evening and arrived in Elizabeth City Wednesday on the night express. They are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Parsons on East Burgess street.

"It is fine to see how seriously the States are taking the stern business of war," says Mr. Stenson. "They have done wonders for the time they have been in it. And the hospitals which they are establishing are already of immense value to the allies."

Asked what he thought as to the duration of the war Mr. Stenson said that he looked for two years more of it. "America will have plenty of time to get into the fight before it is over, then," said the reporter.

"Oh, yes!" was the answer. "America must take France's place in supplying man power for the fighting lines. In this respect France is about at the end of its resources. The gaps made from now on in the French ranks must be filled with Americans."

It was about the end of September, 1914 that Stenson left Canada on one of the ships of the big transport fleet of thirty three vessels that took over the first contingent of Canadian fighting men. It was the intention to take the fleet into Portsmouth and preparations had been made there for taking care of the new troops. But the activities of the German submarines caused a change in plans at the last minute and the fleet's destination was changed to Plymouth. There no provisions for the troops had been made and it was a week before Stenson got off his ship and into a training camp. He had had three years military training in Canada in the Canadian organization corresponding our National Guards; but it was not until he had had four months in a training camp where the routine work was "worse than the trenches" that he was sent to the front and put into trenches under fire of the big German guns.

Asked about the sensations of a raw soldier under fire, Stenson said: "Why I was scared of course. One can not feel comfortable with sixteen inch shells bursting in his neighborhood. The experience is too much like an earthquake. It is my personal opinion that the man who says he is not scared under such circumstances is either a liar or a fool. And there is no particular harm in a man's being scared—so long as he sticks to his post and does his duty."

Stenson got into the trenches in February. It was on the evening of April 23, 1915 that he was wounded the day on which the Germans first used a screen of poison gas to cover their attack.

"None of us knew what had happened," said Mr. Stenson "but it was the Algerian troops against whom the new method of attack was most successful. They were completely demoralized and their panic was pitiful to see."

CONFERENCE IS BUSILY AT WORK

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE DELEGATES MAKE REPORTS AND HEAR DISCUSSIONS OF EPWORTH LEAGUE PROBLEMS

One hundred and seventy five delegates are attending the Epworth League Conference in session at City Road Church this week.

Tonight the conference will be addressed by Rev. A. D. Wilcox of Goldsboro. His subject will be "Sunshine and Moonshine."

This afternoon at 4:30 the delegates were taken on an automobile ride over the city.

At this morning's session reports from the leagues were unanimous in noting much improvement in efficiency and interest in local league work.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. P. Glass of Tarboro who urged that much time be given to Bible study without which there could be no hope of the highest life.

Mrs. H. B. Branch of Wilmington spoke on "Christ the man, as given in Luke's Gospel."

Rev. C. M. Culbreth of St. Louis conducted the social service department.

The Conference opened Thursday night with devotional exercises by Rev. G. T. Adams. Mayor Sawyer welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city. Rev. C. B. Culbreth and Rev. J. L. Cunningham in behalf of the local Methodist churches, C. R. Pugh in behalf of City Road Epworth League and T. J. Markham in behalf of First Methodist Epworth League.

The response was made by Rev. J. M. Ormond of Hertford.

An address by Rev. H. B. Hill on "The Evangelistic Message of the Bible" followed and the meeting closed with a reception in the Sunday School annex.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR COLONIAL MILITIA

(By United Press) Washington, June 8.—The native militia and other armed forces on the Philippines may be called into Federal service under an amendment to the national defense act passed today.

It was under these circumstances that 1100 Canadians found themselves in the way of the advance of 20,000 Germans. What it meant to you can imagine when I tell you that of the 1100 only 112 answered the roll call next morning.

"I was struck by a shell fragment first. Then the gas got me and finally a bullet wound—enough for one day's work I think.

"After nightfall when the attack slackened I crawled off the field some how. I was given hasty attention at the dressing station, which the Germans, as habit was, had under fire. A few hours later I was sent to the base hospital and from there to England, where I stayed in the hospital for six months—while my wounds healed. I got back to Canada in October. Since then I have tried to get into the Canadian army four times.

"If I am accepted in the United States I should like to go over with the first troops that will see service, I suppose, though, that Pershing and his regulars will get off soon—if they have not already left. "We will of course not know they are gone until we hear of their safe arrival in England."

Before the reporter got to his typewriter with his story the wires had flashed over the country the news of the arrival in England of General Pershing and his staff.