

UNCERTAINTY HAS PASSED IN GREECE

RELATIONS SEVERED WITH CENTRAL POWERS—COUNTRY ACTUALLY AT WAR.

EXPECT EARLY MOBILIZATION

Venizelos' Declarations at Salonika are Binding.—Mission to United States Will Probably Be Sent.

Washington.—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away with the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the central powers, but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the state department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government that Greece considers herself a full belligerent and will act accordingly. He said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war as the government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Salonika by Premier Venizelos, who took with him to Athens all the responsibilities and commitments of the temporary Saloniki government. As a belligerent, Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common allied operations in the Balkans.

The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men, and the remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men, and is capable of reaching 300,000, if munitions are provided.

The regulars practically were demobilized by the allies when former king Constantine held the organization as a threat to the allies' rear, but can quickly be called to the colors again.

While it is understood the new government has not yet mobilized this army, the classes of 1916 and 1917, previously prevented by the allies from being called out, were called to the colors about two weeks ago.

A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present it is probable Greece will be munitioned by the allies.

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRO-GERMANS ARE AT DEATH GRIP

Germans Are Worsted in Campaign From Baltic to Rumanian Frontier

Against the Teutonic allies have suffered reverses—in the loss to the Russians of a part of the village of Lodzina, in the Lomnica river region of Galicia; in the repulse of an attack by the Russians northeast of Kalusz, and in the Champagne region of France where the French drove them from positions they had recaptured, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

From Riga on the Baltic Sea, to the Rumanian frontier, the Russians and Austro-Germans along the entire front are engaged in battle, but except in Galicia, where the Russians continue to develop their advantage or hold back thrusts of the Teutons, little has yet become known concerning the operations.

Not alone have the Russians in their drive in Galicia made considerable gains of terrain, but their captures of men, guns and material have been enormous. From July 1 to July 13, according to a Russian official communication, 36,643 officers and men of the Teutonic allied armies have been made prisoners by General Busloff's forces and ninety-three heavy and light guns, twenty-eight trench mortars, 403 machine guns and ninety-one guns of other descriptions have been taken.

The Germans in Champagne have again attempted with large bodies of men to recapture positions taken from them recently near Mont Haut and the Teton.

SENATOR REED ATTACKS FOOD COMMISSIONER HOOVER

Washington.—A wrangle over the President's appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator, occupied virtually all the day's debate in the Senate on the food control bill, but meantime considerable progress on compromise amendments was made by the leaders in bi-partisan conferences. For more than two hours Senator Reed criticized Mr. Hoover. Senator Phelan defended the food administration.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, JR.



Josephus Daniels, Jr., son of the secretary of the navy, is serving his country in that branch of the national defenses of which his father is the head.

ALL CAMPS NOW SELECTED

CHARLOTTE IS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS TRAINING CAMP.

North and South Carolina and Tennessee Troops Will Train at Greenville.—Other Assignments Are Made Public.

Washington.—Charlotte, N. C., was chosen as a site for a national guard camp over Fayetteville, N. C., "solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply," according to a statement from the committee on public information.

The statement said that Secretary Baker expressed approval of the hearty co-operation of the people of Fayetteville and their generous attitude, but pointed out a new water supply would have to be tapped to supply the Fayetteville site, and this would take considerable time.

In announcing the selection of Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., as guard sites, the statement says: "This decision was delayed only by consideration of the splendid facilities offered at Jacksonville, Fla., which were highly rated by General Wood. The Jacksonville site is one which has some peculiar advantages and will be considered by the department in connection with further plans."

The Charlotte camp will get the fifth division, composed of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut troops, thirty thousand men in all.

In addition, there will be an aviation camp with 2,500 men and 1,200 aeroplanes. Twelve thousand horses is another item in the Charlotte camp.

Conservative estimates place the monthly payroll at \$1,225,000. The more enthusiastic say \$1,500,000.

Encampment affairs are now about concluded. North Carolina troops will go to Greenville, along with those of South Carolina and Tennessee, constituting the ninth division.

The tenth division, composed of Alabama, Georgia and Florida will go to Macon.

The sixteenth, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky, will go to Augusta.

The eighth, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, goes to Spartanburg.

The eighteenth, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, goes to Montgomery.

STEEL TO BE AVAILABLE AT REASONABLE COSTS.

New York.—Conferences between government and officials and representatives of the steel industry concerning the nation's steel requirements during the war and prices to be paid by the government ended in an understanding announced by Secretary Baker that the country's entire steel output will be made available at reasonable costs to be determined after completion of the steel investigation now being made by the trade commission.

BETHMANN HOLWEG RETIRES FROM POST

POLITICAL TURMOIL CULMINATES IN RESIGNATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

GEORGE MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS

Chancellor's Resignation Came Unexpectedly.—His Retirement Seems to Have Been Forced by the Crown Prince—May Affect War

London.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor has resigned.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian under secretary of finance, and food commissioner has been appointed to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The message relating to the resignation of the imperial German Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German government and was received by the British admiralty. It says also that the emperor has accepted the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and named Dr. Michaelis to succeed him.

The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive, has culminated for the present in the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but all indications serve to show that his resignation, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the main committees of the reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who have been clamoring for his head, by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of imperial coalition ministry.

NAMES OF HEROES OF FORMER WARS GIVEN TO CAMPS

Washington.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the war department to the thirty-two cantonments in which the national army and the national guard will be mobilized for training.

In announcing the designations, the department revealed that the subject has been given consideration by a board of officers headed by Brigadier General Kuhn, chief of the war college division, and the selections were governed by a carefully prepared policy. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience, names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. In part the names chosen follow:

For National Guards:
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., after General Nathaniel Greene, of the continental army, a native of Rhode Island.

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., after Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., after Brigadier General John Sevier, U. S. A. member of congress from North Carolina and first governor of Tennessee.

For National Army:
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., after Major General Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen president from Tennessee.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, after Lieutenant General J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., a governor of Georgia.

SOLDIER TOOK HIS BRIDE TO FRANCE

An Atlantic Port.—"Somewhere in France" is a sergeant in the American army who was married—just before he left the United States and ventured to take his bride with him on the transport which carried his regiment overseas. She was with him as a soldier, dressed in regulation khaki and with her hair cut short. The young woman has returned from France, her efforts to pose as a "Sammy" having failed.

GUNNER CLANCY



Gunner Clancy is the Texan who first carried the Stars and Stripes into action on the French front. The flag was tied to his bayonet when he charged with a Canadian regiment at Vimy ridge on April 9. Clancy was wounded several times.

PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL

CALLS FOR PATRIOTISM OF BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTRY.

But Promises Just Prices Will Be Paid For All Supplies.—Asks Business Interests to Give as Freely as Those Who Offer Lives.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go out to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers, he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the President's appeal, "is of the same self-sacrificing stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout the great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

The President declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally will be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of war time prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, Mr. Wilson condemned the shipowners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the path of the government. "The fact is," he asserted, "that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany." Coal production and other industries for whose products the government has negotiated price agreements are not taken up in detail by the President.

REVISED CENSUS ESTIMATE BASIS FOR APPORTIONMENT

Washington.—Postponement of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination for the national army was made when it became evident that states are not completing organizations of their district exemption boards as rapidly as war department officials had hoped. Only twenty-one states have reported their organization complete, although in most of the others only a few are missing. The drawing will not be made until the lists for the country are complete.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country compiled on the basis of the draft registration will be used for determining apportionments. Each city, county and state must furnish two-thirds of one percent of its paper population, according to the new estimates, which were made for the purpose of equalizing the draft rather than to represent accurate population totals.

FORMAL ORDER TO DRAFT MEN IN ARMY

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER PROMULGATED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CALL 687,000 FOR SERVICE

State Apportionments Are Announced. Regular Army and National Guard to Be Filled Up. Credit for Enlistments.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson drafting 687,000 men into the military service under the selective conscription law, was promulgated by the war department together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and national guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army. The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men. Later another 500,000 will be called out.

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states, the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the national guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Apportionment Basis. Placing on the debit side of the ledger the national army 500,000, the entire national guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed April 1, last, to bring the regulars up to war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population. This gave a gross quota for each state, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of national guardsmen available for federal service and the number of men given by the state to the regular army since April 1. The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions, of 105,366,056 inhabitants. This is a paper estimate, computed from registration returns, which comes within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4,559 exemption districts. Each will furnish under this apportionment the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion, rather than the actual population in the district would indicate. The total of these gross quotas is 1,152,985 men. Credit is given to the various states for a total of 455,985 voluntary enlistments in the national guard and regulars, making the total net quota for all states 687,000.

South's Quota. Following are the net and gross quotas for the Southern States:

State	Net	Gross
Alabama	6,325	10,129
Florida	18,337	27,209
Georgia	14,236	22,152
Kentucky	13,582	18,481
Louisiana	10,801	16,429
Mississippi	15,974	23,486
North Carolina	10,981	15,147
South Carolina	14,528	22,152
Texas	30,545	45,116
Virginia	13,795	21,354

SWEEPING PLANS FOR BUILDING MERCHANT FLEET

Wooden and Steel Ships Will Be Built.

Washington.—Major General special emergency fleet corporation, to two, charge of the government's shipbuilding program and announced plans for constructing the merchant fleet with which the States hopes to defeat the submarine campaign.

CHANG HSUN IS NOW REFUGEE SEEKING SAFETY

Washington.—Chinese legation dispatches from Peking said that quiet had been restored in the capital after a battle in which the monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun were overwhelmed by republican forces. The republican victory was complete the dispatch said the last contingents of Chang Hsun's men having been forced to surrender. The monarchist general, himself was reported a refugee in the Dutch legation.

ROAD CONVENTION LARGELY ATTENDED

ANNUAL SESSION GOOD ROADS CONVENTION AT ASHEVILLE ADJOURS.

RE-ELECT VARNER PRESIDENT

Meeting Most Successful in History of Association.—Number of Trophies Awarded.

Asheville.—With the election officers and the adoption of resolutions the annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association adjourned.

The following officers selected by the nominating committee were unanimously elected: H. B. Varner of Winston, president, re-elected; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill, secretary-treasurer, re-elected; Ben Cameron and Julian S. Carr, president; R. P. Caba of Sanford, D. Cansfield of Morehead City, W. Howard of Tarboro, Geo. E. Butler of Clinton, Joseph C. Brown of Raleigh, W. C. Boren of Fayetteville, W. D. Millan, Jr., of Wilmington, Frank M. Cauley of Mt. Gilead, W. W. Stringfield of Blowing Rock, W. McCaskey of Greensboro and Dr. M. Fletcher of Asheville directors.

The executive committee is composed of the general officers and the following who were elected: W. Hammer, of Asheboro; D. A. McCall, of Carthage; R. R. Cotton, of Bruce; W. A. McGirt, of Wilmington; James A. Gray, Jr., of Winston-Salem; N. Buckner, Asheville. This committee will decide the next meeting place. Kinston, Greenville, Greensboro and Wrightsville Beach are asking for the convention.

Silver trophies were awarded the following: Mayor E. V. Webb, of Kinston, for the largest delegation from a North Carolina city; McD. Hampton, chairman of Pitt county commissioners, for the largest county delegation, and J. C. Askey, Jr., for coming the longest distance in an automobile.

Resolutions were adopted urging the use of all able-bodied convicts on state roads, and pledging the efforts of the association for legislation to this end. The resolutions also call on the legislature to provide adequate funds for the State Highway Commission.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, secretary-treasurer of the association, made his annual report showing that 172 members belonged to the association during the past year. He made a plea for more members.

K. E. Bennett, W. S. Falls and R. McCoin led a discussion on road legislation passed by the last session of the legislature.

D. M. Clark and W. S. Wilson discussed "State Security for County Bonds," and this brought out a general round table discussion for and against the idea. State Engineer W. S. Falls and Senator Benehan Cameron made short addresses, pointing out the benefits of the bill providing for the use of automobile tax for road maintenance, showing the immense amount of good accruing to the state highways through this measure.

Bruce Craven talked on road bonds and the prison reform bill in relation to hiring convicts to private corporations was discussed by Senator W. D. Turner and Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt.

Gen Carr Refused Passport.

Durham.—Gen. Julian S. Carr, commander of the Northern Virginia Confederate veterans and Durham's "fire citizen," who recently made up his mind to join the allied forces in France, has been refused a passport by the war department.

In refusing the passport war department officials informed General Carr that passports are being allowed only those persons having official business for the government, and unless they are a confederate soldier General Carr made a splendid record and made his hair gray and his age seventy, the Durham citizen bent his mind to join the allied forces in France, has been refused a passport by the war department.

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Allen Commits Suicide.

Well, Dodge Brothers, Seadla Allen, de... Allen, who was jailer of... was to have been supported on August 1st because of excessive dissipation. He had been drinking, and despondency, prompted by a knowledge that he was to be dismissed soon, caused him to take his life. Surviving him, besides a wife, are four children.