

The Reidsville Review



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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VIRGINIAN WOUNDED IN A EUROPEAN BATTLE

CHATHAM MAN IN VIMY BATTLE — LIEUTENANT PANNILL TELLS OF FIGHT IN WHICH HE WAS WOUNDED AND OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

GIVES OUT INTERESTING STORY

The "Lost Legion" of Americans in the Canadian army got its chance at Vimy ridge and made good. A lot of the fellows will never tell about it because some of the German machine guns held out to the last and peppered the advancing troops. But Lieutenant A. N. Pannill, of Chatham, Va., descendant of President Zachary Taylor and of Confederate General Jas. E. B. Stewart, told it with enthusiasm says a London dispatch.

Pannill is convalescing from a shrapnel wound in his left arm. Here is his story—told with occasional reference to a map of Vimy ridge that was smeared with rain and mud—the same map that he carried over with him: "Our battalion, the 38th, contained about 10 per cent Americans. The Legion has gone to reinforce other battalions so that there is no all American force remaining. We were in the reserve trenches, slightly back from the first line, when the time came. I didn't notice the time slipping by. I was busy issuing rum to the men and everyone was taking a last look at his tools.

"There was just one danger about waiting for the zero hour of 5:30. Fritz had been throwing over quite a heavy load of stuff every morning and we waited in the shallow reserve trenches without dugouts. We kept as low as we could, while the whizz-bangs came over—whazz-bum! whizz-bum! some plunked tin to the mud harmless. Others gave us a few casualties while we crouched.

"Down to my left was Lieutenant Frank E. Hinds of Minneapolis a former telegrapher. He was hit and died of his wounds. He used to be in the 19th company Volunteer signal corps in the Philippines. Ahead of us were some of the 78th battalion in the first line. They were to take the first German line in our sector; we were to take the second and the company behind us the third.

"The artillery strife was the most dazzling thing I ever witnessed. I looked behind me and saw rows of guns go off, each in turn, yet so fast that the flashes seemed like a tooth-edged ribbon of flame.

"The signal to advance was the explosion of a mine down on our left. It was not so terribly loud; the ground trembled and a big flame shot up—but I was surprised by the mildness of the noise.

"I stood up and waved my hand and said 'Come on fellows.' Over we went. We walked ahead. It was no use hurrying. The guns played on the German first line for about three minutes, giving our first wave a chance to get up there and drop in the minute the shelling lifted to prevent the Germans from bringing up their machine guns from the dugouts.

"The first wave took their trench and we passed through them, following the barrage, to take the second line. We were losing some men from our own shells, but only a small percentage. We always figure on a number of defective shells in a big strife. Our shrapnel was breaking over our heads, continually, but that's all right for shrapnel, because it throws forward.

"The trip over No Man's Land is comparatively safe during an attack, because our fire is on their trenches while theirs is directed at ours. We could see some of our staff as it whizzed by on a flat trajectory—just a gold blur—and hear the friction in the air.

"We took the second line without much of a fight. The Boches came running up out of the dugouts in swarms holding his hands shoulder high shaking with nerves and calling 'Mercy Kamerad! Mercy, Kamerad!'

"They emptied their pockets, trying to give us presents, pipes, knives, buttons, watches. One American corporal came running to me in a traverse and asked 'Seen any Fritzes yet?' He held his bayonet ready, but hadn't found any of the enemy where his bunch went in.

"Our prisoners were mostly members of the 11th Bavarian regiment. Their officers had ducked back along the communication trench.

"With 30 or 40 men I went ahead to establish that strong point to get it done so in case our third wave should have trouble in taking the third line. Just as we got started digging, a runner came up with word that Ma-

OUR FLAG



The following named young men from Rockingham county will fight under "Old Glory," they having already entered the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: P. HOLT BURTON, Reidsville, N. R. CARTER, Ruffin, JNO. M. MOOREFIELD, Reidsville.

WM. J. PENN, Reidsville, P. REID RAY, Spray, JNO. Y. STOKES, JR., Reidsville. DAVID M. MORRISON, Reidsville.

Mr. Harrison's thigh had been smashed by a chunk of high-explosive shell. They had put him in a shell hole where he was comparative safe. When the job was finished I went back to report, being now in command. On the way I got hit with a piece of shrapnel.

"That was about 6 a. m. Monday. At 3 Tuesday afternoon, I was relieved to go to a hospital.

"A great many of our dead were scattered every way as a came back. In one shell hole I saw four or five who had crawled there wounded and dead. Their heads had sagged under the waters and other wounded fellows kept away from them. One dead man was split wide open, apparently having been hit square by a shell."

Pannill went to the hospital before the casualty lists came out but others of the legion have heard that Sergeant Abe Walters, formerly of the 2nd U. S. Infantry was killed and private P. D. Gossett of Council Bluffs, Iowa, seriously wounded.

Pannill was formerly manager of the General Acoustic company, in Pittsburg. He enlisted in Toronto. Arriving in London he received a message from his mother, Mrs. Augusta Pannill, of Chatham, Virginia, who had been notified by the war office of his wound. He told her he wasn't fighting. Pannill went to school in Martinsville, Va.

LLOYD GEORGE NOW OPTIMISTIC

England is meeting a success in her anti-U-boat campaign.

There is no ground for fear of starvation in Great Britain.

In 1918 if present plans materialize the country will be self-supporting.

These, in substance, were the outstanding statements made by Premier Lloyd George in a speech at the secret session of Parliament.

So encouraging was the premier's replies to the questions propounded at the secret session—principally by Colonel Winston Churchill and so devoid of danger to the public welfare were these replies that Premier Asquith suggested that there was no need of secrecy and urged that the greater part of the prime minister's speech be published.

The situation in Russia, the allied offensive in the west, the entente expedition in Macedonia and the strength of the United States as a belligerent were among the subjects discussed at the secret session in regard to the U-boat menace and the food problem. In answer to inquiries regarding shipping losses the premier gave a list of sinkings since last August. He touched upon the internal situation in Austria and as the entente casualties at the front, said they compared favorably with the enemy losses.

Devised to Photograph Rather Than to Kill; Fine For Practice.

"Camera" rifles devised to photograph rather than kill are being used by army and navy aviation gunners in training. With them the flying corps officers are developing deadly accuracy in gunnery.

The machine operator and observer, the latter equipped with the camera, are sent up in squadron formations divided into hostile and defensive units.

After the battle the films are examined, and the number "killed" is revealed on the films. Wherever the negative develops blank the "shot" is counted as a miss, but where the photograph shows the machine or operator a hit is allowed.

Read the paper regularly.

WILL DRAFT ALL MEN 21 TO 30, INCLUSIVE

LONG DEADLOCK OVER AGE LIMIT IS FINALLY BROKEN BY CONFEREES — ROOSEVELT GIVEN AUTHORITY TO RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS.

MANY ARE TO BE EXEMPTED

The long deadlock of Senate and House conferees on the selective draft military bill was broken with agreement on a compromise measure under which a great army would be raised by selective conscription of men from 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive.

The conference report is expected to be approved by both Senate and House in a few days, and within two weeks after the President has affixed his signature registration of those eligible for conscription will be under way throughout the country. The war department has erected a vast and intricate war machine for assigning and organizing the conscription. They will be assembled at training camps in September.

The compromise bill is understood to be generally satisfactory to the administration and to the army general staff.

The most important change made in Congress was in the age limits, fixed by the staff at 19 and 25, inclusive. The Senate made them 21 to 27, and the House 21 to 40. The ages named in the conference agreement makes the draft applicable to all male voters under 31.

With the Roosevelt's proposal, the conferees also threw out a Senate amendment under which three regiments of volunteers could have been enlisted for service on the Mexican border.

The section dealing with exemptions from draft was written in part by the conference committee, and provision was made for hearing in exemption applications before local civil tribunals with the right to appeal to a second tribunal and finally to the President.

Republicans in the Senate who have favored giving Colonel Roosevelt authority to raise and take American troops to France, declared that an effort would be made on the floor to have the Senate insist on the retention of this feature. The general expectation, however, is that the conference decision will prevail.

The prohibition provision as agreed to exclude liquor, beer and wines from any military post, but does not forbid selling or giving these beverages to soldiers except when in uniform.

The conferees put into the bill an amendment giving the President power to organize and equip for each infantry and cavalry brigade three machine gun companies, and for each division of these services, four machine gun companies in addition to those comprised in each organization of these units. He also was given authority to organize one armored motor car machine gun company for each division.

Exemptions from the selective draft were left virtually as originally suggested by the general staff. These absolutely exempt include officers of the United States and any State or territory; ministers, students of recognized divinity or theological schools and members of "any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized whose 'existing creed' forbids participation in war." The last class are not exempt from non-combatant service.

In addition, the President is authorized to exclude or discharge from draft the following: County and municipal officers, custom house clerks, postal employees, workmen in navy yards or arsenals or armories; others in the federal government's employ whom the President may designate; pilots and mariners actually employed in sea service; "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces; or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency;" those having persons dependent upon them for support; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

To Salute the Flag. Every citizen of the United States is to be asked to stand motionless and bareheaded a minute at noon Memorial day as a salute to the flag.

Watch Your Eggs. More than 13,000,000,000 dozen eggs have been spoiled in cold storage, the department of agriculture announces.

Subscribe today

THE U BOAT MENACE IS GREAT WAR CRISIS

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE CONTRARY HAS PROVED PREMATURE — GERMANY MAY SEND SUBMARINES TO OUR SHORES AND ENDANGER TRAFFIC.

PERIL IS NOT YET OVERCOME

The menace of the German submarine grows more serious daily. It has now developed into the crisis of the conflict. Unless some means are found within the next three months of combating or circumventing it the cause of the allies will become imperiled. U boats are performing on a grand scale what is equivalent in land operations to cutting an enemy's lines of communication and supply in the rear. Military history shows that, while this strategy is not necessarily fatal, it involves grave danger and requires radical realignment.

So far England, France and Italy are the sufferers, but if submarine warfare develops in the next six months as rapidly as it has in the past six months then the United States is certain to feel its effects. The range of its activities can be extended from the present limited zones around England and in the Mediterranean to the American coast. This possibility is causing concern to our own naval authorities.

Secretary Lane's warning on the gravity of the situation was not lightly uttered nor without reasons.

Many Suggestions Offered.

It is now known that the announcement of W. L. Saunders in New York that the problem had been solved is more of a hope than a reality. His statements were not supported or confirmed by government authorities in Washington.

A large number of suggestions and plans have been submitted, and more are coming in every day, but none of them has yet passed beyond the theoretical or experimental stage.

The proposals may be roughly divided into two general classifications—namely, devices for destruction of U boats and methods of circumventing or minimizing their destructiveness. In the first class are innumerable inventions for offensive weapons and armament, including deadly electrical apparatus. A sample of the second class is the plan for constructing large numbers of wooden vessels to run the blockade.

Secrecy very properly surrounds all these proposals, and the government intends to maintain strict silence about them until actual results are obtained. Germany would like nothing better than to know in advance just what the allies have up their sleeves or intend doing. Severe censorship has been imposed on any further official or semi-official utterances like that of Mr. Saunders.

Losses May Soon Be Felt Here.

Submarine destruction of merchant ships even if confined to the European barred zones will soon be felt indirectly in the United States. The loss so far has fallen only on England, France and Italy through sinking of supplies consigned to them.

Within a short time, however, commerce throughout the world will be curtailed. England will be obliged to draw in her ships now engaged in foreign trade for the greater necessity of directly supplying herself and her allies. This will reduce the tonnage now employed in carrying cargoes of certain commodities which the United States imports, such as wool from England and her possessions, hides from Argentina, tin from the Straits Settlements and rubber from the far east and South America. A very large part of this trade is carried in British bottoms.

If German submarines should dash across the ocean and raid commerce along the American coast there would be a panic in these particular commodity markets. The effect on our exports of foodstuffs, cotton and munitions would be equally disastrous.

Grocers Refuse to Sell More Than Given Amount to One Person.

Chicago retail grocers are enforcing one of the most drastic food regulations in the history of the city. Following a concerted plan, dealers have placed sugar, flour, soap and canned goods on a restricted list. Consumers are allowed to purchase only enough for immediate use. Stocking up or hoarding will be discouraged.

The movement was made necessary by the excessive demand for these four commodities since the declaration of war. Demand has trebled in many instances, and prices subsequently soared. Anticipating higher prices, many housewives have put by enough to last them for months.

So great is the scarcity that in some localities canned goods are being refused to all but regular customers. Substantial advances in bread and bakery products will be announced.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Displacing the telegraph, the telephone is to be used for dispatching Southern Railway system between Washington and Atlanta, 649 miles.

The little town of Andrews in Cherokee county, in four days enlisted 87 men for a troop of cavalry. Of these 76 passed physical examination.

The Marine Corps has been recruited to 18,951 men. Its authorized strength is 17,400 but a bill is pending Congress to increase the corps to 30,000.

A bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation or exportation of beverage alcohol in wartime has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon.

Two months of campaigning for a million gardens in the United States are estimated to have turned the attention of more than 30,000,000 people to the task of producing food.

Gov. Bickett has commissioned Mrs. Jane S. McKinnon, head of the State canning club work, for the Conservation of Food Supplies, and she will take an active hand in the shaping of the work of this commission.

News is no longer given out by bureau chiefs in the State Department at Washington. It must come through Secretary Lansing or through the newly created bureau of intelligence. All of which means censorship on account of war.

Emperor Wilhelm recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, of Piquette, Ohio, to visit him at great headquarters this week, and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for income tax deputy collector inspector and agent for men only. Approximately 700 vacancies in the internal revenue service, for eputy in the field at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,400 to \$1,600 or over per annum, with necessary travelling expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties, are to be filled. Applications may be made to Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's fight for congressional authority to raise a division of volunteers for service in France is won. By a vote of 215 to 178 the House, after a vigorous debate, recommitted the conference report on the conscription bill with instructions to its conferees to agree to the senate amendment authorizing acceptance of the colonel's offer. A few minutes later when the house action had been reported to the senate, Senator Chamberlain, head of the Senate conferees on the conscription bill, asked permission to withdraw the report submitted Thursday. He received permission without objection and the report went back to conference.

Ten million men in the United States will be subject to selective conscription on July 1, within the ages agreed upon in the conference report on the war army bill. Director Rogers, of the census bureau announced. This number of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, represents nearly 10 per cent of the total estimated population of between 103,000,000 and 104,000,000 on July 1, 1917. Of this conscription eligibles the bureau estimates Alabama will have 209,900; Arkansas, 156,600; Florida, 95,300; Georgia, 255,400; Kentucky, 202,300; Louisiana, 17,000; Maryland, 121,500; Mississippi, 175,000; North Carolina, 194,000; South Carolina, 137,100; Tennessee, 195,000; Texas, 420,000; Virginia, 186,000.

Three hundred and eighty-one additional newspapers have been canvassed on permanent universal military training by the National Security league since the result of the original poll was announced. Of these 243 advocated universal training, 121 were non-committal and 17 were opposed.

In all 857 newspapers have been canvassed. Of these 542 favor universal training, 252 are still noncommittal and 63 are opposed.

Followed Sweetheart's Regiment. When her sweetheart left Woodlawn Pa., with his regiment an eighteen-year-old girl disguised herself as a soldier and refused to be "the girl left behind me." But she was detected and sent home.

BRITISH REOCCUPY A PORTION BULLECOURT

ALONG THE SCARPE TO EAST OF ARRAS THERE IS A MIGHTY STRUGGLE — GERMANS MAKE STRONG ATTACK AGAINST THE FRENCH BUT ARE REPULSED.

PUSH THE GERMAN LINE BACK

After days of intense fighting, in which positions have changed hands numerous times, the British troops have recaptured the greater portion of the village of Bullecourt and repulsed counter-attacks delivered by the Germans east of the village.

Along the Scarpe river to the east of Arras there also have been sanguinary encounters, but again the advantage rested with Field Marshal Haig's forces. Portions of the village of Reoux have been taken by the British and another step forward has been gained by them on the Western slopes of Greenland hill.

There has been no let-up in the air fighting which has been going on since the spring offensive began. Eleven German airplanes were accounted for Saturday by the British—ten of them in air battles and one by an anti-air gun. The British themselves, lost six machines.

On the Southern end of the line held by the French, the Germans Sunday morning made strong attacks on the plateau of Craonne, on the section north of Rheims and in the region of Maisons de Champaigne. Not alone did the French put down all three attacks with the fire of their artillery and rifles causing heavy casualties, but they pushed back the German line and in addition made prisoners.

There is still no indication of the approach of any fighting of moment between the Austro-Germans and Russians on the Eastern front from the Baltic sea to Rumania. Along this entire line the operations consist merely of small skirmishes and reconnaissances.

In Macedonia violent artillery duels are in progress along the entire front, with the preponderance in the gun power apparently on the entente side. Sunday saw no infantry movements there.

Dick Norman Takes a Perilous Ride. Dick Norman, aged two, is qualifying for the aviation corps of the United States to fight the Germans. Yesterday for his first lesson he rode about four miles on the running board of his father's Ford, and that father, Dr. G. W. Norman, of Pomona, does not lose any time in moving about. The youthful adventurer traveled from the home of the family beyond Lindley park to Fordam's drug store in South Greensboro, with nothing to hold to and nothing but the narrow running board of the machine to sit upon. Dr. Norman didn't know he was aboard, but when he found Dick the imperturbable youth was still munching the biscuit with which he left home provisioned.

Dr. Norman said he didn't know what good fortune had kept the youngster aboard. There was absolutely nothing to which he could cling. The doctor maybe would have noticed the burden he carried but for the fact that the car was curtained on the left side and he had entered and left the machine from the right. In the trip downtown the car turned directly to the right twice, and rather speedily at the intersection of Mendenhall street and Walker avenue, but Dick kept on all right.

The adventurer celebrated his second anniversary the day before yesterday and he evidently decided he was setting along and should be trying out the world.—Greensboro News.

On Making Errors

It would be enlightening to the readers of a newspaper if they could all serve for a time in a newspaper office and hear the different criticisms that come in concerning the errors that have crept into print. Occasionally these errors are purely typographical sometimes a bad use of English; again they are due to incorrect reporting. And these errors occur in the best of papers. One of the leading dailies of the State, in reporting the sickness of a lady, said that "grave hopes were entertained for her recovery." Just recently another noted daily carried a news item to the effect that a certain painter had been secured to paint the portrait of a dog belonging to Mrs. R. J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem. It turned out that the painter was expected to paint the portrait of Mrs. Reynolds's son. It is needless to say that the error was corrected the next day.—Albemarle Enterprise.