

The Reidsville Review

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO HAMMER THE GERMANS

American Independence day was celebrated enthusiastically in England, and France, as well as on the battle fronts. In Paris a battalion of the first American expeditionary force on its way to the front was the center of the celebration.

The soldiers of revolutionary Russia maintained their attempts to break through the Austro-German lines in eastern Galicia. Cheered by the results of the fighting during the first three days of July, General Brusiloff's men continue their efforts, especially in the region of Brzezany, and are throwing fresh forces against the Teuton positions.

During Sunday and Monday, the first two days of the new drive, the Russians captured 300 officers and 18,000 men, and on Tuesday and Wednesday probably added several more thousands to the total. Twenty-nine guns and 33 machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans.

Violent artillery duels have been in progress on the Konluchy Zloczow sectors, on the Stokhod and at Brody, on the Galician-Volhynian border.

In the Champagne on the western front the German crown prince has made another desperate and fruitless effort to break the French lines north-west of Rheims. Attacking in force along an 11-mile front, the Germans made especially strong efforts around Cerny and Alilles and against the Californie plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

After checking the Germans, the French took the initiative in a small operation east of Cerny and captured a strong German salient. German attacks on the left bank of the Meuse were repulsed.

Raid and patrol engagements have occupied the German and British further north. Several Austrian attacks on the Carso south of Gorizia were checked by the Italians, Rome reports.

German airplanes again have raided the English coast, this time attacking Harwich. British airmen pursued the raiders and two enemy machines were brought down ablaze and a third was damaged. Eleven persons were killed and 36 injured by bombs dropped by the raiders.

Allied efforts to check the submarine war were successful the last week as the weekly statement of British losses shows a decrease of eight in the number of merchant ships sunk. Twenty ships, 15 over 1,620 tons, and five less than 1,600 tons were lost in comparison with 28 both categories the previous week, and 32 in each of the two weeks preceding. In vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, the falling off is more marked, as there was a decrease of six.

FEW SLACKERS FOUND ON SOMME BATTLE FRONT

"There were," writes John Buchan in the new book "The Battle of the Somme," "no slackers and few who wished themselves elsewhere."

"The list of Victoria crosses can never be an adequate record of gallantry. It is no more than a sample of what in less conspicuous form was found everywhere in the battle. But in that short list there are exploits of courage and sacrifice which have never been surpassed. Major Loudoun-Shand of the Yorkshires fell mortally wounded while leading his men over the parapets, but he insisted on being propped up in a trench and encouraged his battalion till he died.

"Private Miller of the Royal Lancashires was sent through a heavy barrage with a message to which a reply was urgently wanted. Almost at once he was shot through the back, the bullet coming out in front.

"In spite of this, with heroic courage and self sacrifice, he compressed with his hand the gaping wound in his abdomen, delivered the message, staggered back with the answer and fell at the feet of the officer to whom he delivered it. He gave his life with a supreme devotion to duty.

"Private Short of the Yorkshires was foremost in a bombing attack and refused to go back, though severely wounded. Finally his leg was shattered by a shell, but as he lay dying he was adjusting detonators and straightening bomb pins for his comrades.

"And, perhaps the finest of all, there was Private McFadzean of the Royal Irish rifles, who while opening a box of bombs before an attack let the box slip so that two of the safety pins fell out. Like Lieutenant Smith of the East Lancashires at Gallipoli, he hung himself on the bombs, and the explosion, which blew him to pieces, injured only one other man. He well knew the danger, being himself a bomber, but without a moment's hesitation he gave his life for his comrades. The general was right, who told his hearers that the British soldier had a

THE NEWS IN BRIEF SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

William H. Moody, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States died Sunday at his home at Haverhill, Mass.

Expert bakers are being sought by the War Department to make bread for the war army. It is announced that the quartermaster general has been ordered to form 40 bakery companies of 61 men each.

Erection of the government cantonments in Virginia is draining the State of workmen to such an extent it is claimed by large employers of labor and farmers, that an organized protest to Washington is being planned.

Work will begin, August 1, on the old Jamestown exposition site, to create on Hampton Roads one of the greatest naval bases in the world. Work of a naval training station to accommodate 10,000 recruits is to begin immediately.

The death rate from pellegra dropped considerably in North Carolina in 1916. The State Board of Health finds that there were 861 deaths from this disease in 1915 while last year the number was decreased to 467. The 1917 report is expected to be even lower than in 1916.

The navy has almost doubled its personnel since war was declared and now needs less than 2,000 men to bring it up to the new authorized strength of 150,000. The Marine corps, whose strength on April 6 was 13,266, has recruited to a strength of 26,356. Its authorized total is 30,000.

The number of national banks operating in the United States has reached the highest point in the history of the system. A total of 7,635 institutions are recorded with the Treasury. This is an increase of 47 during the fiscal year just ended. In the year 150 national banks increased their aggregate capital stock to \$25,000,000.

James McGlammery, also known as Wiley McGlammery, was arrested in Wilkes county a few days ago for failure to register June 5. McGlammery is 23 years old and married. He claimed that he made an attempt to register in Winston-Salem and thought he had registered. He was registered and released on his personal recognition to appear at Federal court.

Eighty-seven of the German merchant ships seized in American ports at the outbreak of the war have been turned over by President Wilson to the shipping board for operation. The other 14 already are in possession of the Navy Department. Title to the vessels was vested in the President in a resolution passed by Congress in May. Many of them already have been repaired and put into service by the shipping board.

Spruce lumber from Western North Carolina is in great demand at present by the United States government for the construction of aeroplanes. Where this lumber is free from knots and other defects it brings a good price, about \$20 per thousand feet, price, about \$120 per thousand feet few years ago. It is strong and light, which makes it well adapted for flying machines. Lumbermen claim, however, that the price now quoted on spruce is not more than it is worth when the difficulties of logging the timber on the high mountain slopes is considered. Spruce grows only at a high altitude and the trees must be carefully handled so as not to split or otherwise injure the logs before they reach the mill.

Prisoners exceeding 10,000 and the capture of the village of Konluchy and strongly fortified positions southwest of Brzezany are the first fruits of the new offensive movement of the Russian forces in eastern Galicia, north of Konluchy the Russians have attacked and fresh battles are in progress. The Russian artillery, long inactive from lack of shells, played an important part in the defeat of the Austro-Germans at Konluchy. For two days a rain of iron was thrown into the German positions and Berlin says officially that they were turned into a crater-field. The Russians not only carried three lines of German trenches, and Konluchy which was strongly fortified but also advanced to the Konluchy stream south of the village which is on the Iota Lipa river. Around Brzezany, the fighting was most bitter and Berlin claims that sixteen divisions were thrown forward. The Russians carried the fortified Teuton positions at several points in face of a desperate resistance by Austrian, German and Turkish troops.

ARMY NEEDS MEN OF MANY TRADES

Men of practically every trade will find abundant opportunity to pursue their favorite callings in the military and naval forces of the country at present existing as well as in those yet to be organized. Striving after the efficiency which must be attained in as short a time as possible, army, navy and marine officers are assigning recruits to those branches of the service where any special knowledge they possess will be valuable.

In the army as well as in the navy practically every vocation from engineering and medicine to baking and tailoring will be represented. When the army draft is in force the need for men of all trades will be unlimited. At the present time the different branches of the service have the necessary quota of certain tradesmen, and no more are being taken. Other tradesmen, however, are still in demand, even for the forces already organized.

Because the duties of the engineering corps are more varied than those of other branches of the service there is a greater demand there for skilled workmen. The volunteer engineering regiments which are soon to get away for the front are almost recruited up to their full strength, but there is yet a chance for cooks, chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, longshoremen and plain pick and shovel men.

What Men Are Most Needed.

The engineering corps of the regular army is also in need of skilled workers. The adjutant general's office has sent orders to recruiting stations to enlist as many of the following workers as possible: Blacksmiths, blasters and powder men, cabinetmakers, wooden boat calkers, bridge, house and ship carpenters, clerks, cooks, divers, draftsmen, drillers, teamsters, electricians, enginemen, chauffeurs, farriers, firemen, masons, mine foremen, concrete foremen, painters, railroad construction men, glaziers, horseboers, lithographers, machinists, oarsmen, skilled boatmen, mule packers, photographers, pipefitters, plumbers, riggers, riveters, harness makers, shoemakers, store-room keepers, surveyors, transit men, tinsmiths and students of engineering.

The quartermaster's corps is in need of chauffeurs, bakers, bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters. The need of bakers is especially great. A committee of motor truck owners and experts is striving to enlist 1,300 skilled motor truck drivers for the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps. They will be used to man forty truck trains. Applicants are recruited, given a technical examination, a physical examination by the army surgeon and finally enlisted. Those who have driven pleasure cars as well as motor trucks for at least a year and who understand the mechanism of motor and transmission have little difficulty in passing the examination.

General Call For Cooks.

In every branch of the service there is a crying demand for cooks. All fighting forces must have good cooks, but the men of this trade are not responding in as great numbers as the recruiting officers would like. The navy and marine corps are as anxious to get good cooks as the army. Cooks will have no trouble in finding work to do in the country's military service.

Men skilled as mechanics, electricians, wiremen, cablemen and telegraph, telephone and wireless operators, photographers, chauffeurs and aeronautical experts are needed in the signal corps. A part of the function of the signal corps is the installation and operation of wireless stations, telephone systems and telegraph and cable lines at all points where the army is operating. The aviation section is also a part of the signal corps.

The Navy's Requirements.

At the navy publicity bureau it was said that the principal need of the navy is for electricians, machinists, firemen and cooks. Bakers, musicians, yeoman, carpenters, coppersmiths, painters, pharmacists, plumbers and fitters can also find employment in the navy. The marine corps is enlisting electricians, machinists, aviation mechanics, chauffeurs, civil engineers and searchlight operators.

Both the army and the navy offer an excellent opportunity for barbers and tailors. On all the battleships there is a barber shop, and some of them are quite elaborately equipped. The men of the various organizations are constantly having their clothes repaired and pressed, and the services of the tailors are in constant demand. As barbers and tailors in the army and navy usually make more money than their civilian brothers there is little demand for them at present in the country's fighting forces.

To Conserve Immature Animals.

Two prominent New York clubs have cut veal, lamb and sucking pig from their menu to help conserve immature food animals.

Services at the Episcopal church Sunday night. Public invited.

LEAKSVILLE-SPRAY HOLDS A GREAT CELEBRATION

A special from Leaksville-Spray to The Review says:

Despite the inclement weather which prevailed here after 11 a. m. one of the greatest patriotic rallies and Fourth of July celebrations ever held in this community was held at Recreation Park in Spray. The parade formed in Leaksville on Main street at 8 a. m. and was headed by Spray Textile concert Band followed by the Boy Scouts of Spray and Leaksville and a large number of the members of Company G of the National Guard with about 25 "boys" of '61 and '65" carrying the Confederate flag. The veterans represented the typical soldiers of "yesterday", Company G "today" and the Boy Scouts "tomorrow". The day was Red Cross Tag day for Leaksville-Spray and the Red Cross girls occupied a prominent place in the parade. On the Boulevard the Red men in uniform and Jr. O. U. A. M. joined in the line of march and proceeded to the park, where, upon their arrival Old Glory was raised in the breeze while the band played "Star Spangled Banner."

Rev. G. C. Brinkman and Chas. B. Austin made brief patriotic addresses and Rev. T. M. Green presented the prizes for the best kept premises in the town.

The storm and heavy rains broke up the celebration at the park before the athletic events and many other interesting things were held. And at 5 o'clock in the evening the people gathered on the Boulevard for the Fiddlers' convention, band concerts, public speaking and out of door moving pictures.

The veterans, Company G, and Boy Scouts were the guests of the Red Cross workers and were served a dinner of Brunswick stew, sandwiches, pickles and coffee, in a large waterproof tent, promptly at noon.

REIDSVILLE TOOK BOTH GAMES FROM MAYODAN

Mayodan's strong team was defeated in the double-header here on the Fourth, but it was a big task to get away with them.

Both games were featured by the pitching of Gentry and Evans for Reidsville and the field work of each team. In the first game Gentry held the visitors hitless until the seventh inning.

The rain in the afternoon held the attendance down, though larger than the average at the regular weekly games.

MORNING GAME		R	H	E
Reidsville	.....	4	5	2
Mayodan	.....	2	3	2

Batteries: Gentry and Mobley; Cox and Vernon.

AFTERNOON GAME		R	H	E
Reidsville	.....	4	9	2
Mayodan	.....	3	3	3

Batteries: Evans and Mobley; Barnes and Vernon.

The next game is with White Oak on Saturday. White Oak defeated Stokesday Wednesday. Enough said! Bill Evans will again play for Reidsville.

The L. T. L. will meet in the basement of the Main street M. E. church South, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAUTAQUA COMES TO A CLOSE FRIDAY NIGHT

"The Old Homestead," promised as one of the best attractions, did not disappoint the large audience gathered under the large tent Wednesday evening. The singing of the "Old Homestead Quartette" was especially fine.

Mr. Miller, superintendent, of the Chautauqua, continued his series of lectures before the Chautauqua audience.

The quartette from the Old Homestead delighted the audience with a number of songs. These numbers were as enthusiastically received, possibly, as anything yet offered on the Chautauqua program.

One of the big events of the week was the lecture, Tuesday evening by Dr. Frank Dixon. His subject was "Uncle Sam, M. D." Dr. Dixon advances the idea that Uncle Sam should be the doctor for all the people; that the health work of the country should be in the hands of the government; that all sick folks should be attended by doctors paid by the government, under government regulations and the chief aim of course, should be to prevent disease. He advances the theory that under proper sanitary regulations and proper living, disease could be practically eliminated; nobody need be sick.

Dr. Dixon began by discussing the war and pointing out that as we are not a war-like people and never made adequate preparation for war, any war in which we engage costs us ten times as much in blood and treasure as it would cost if we were reasonably well prepared. In this connection he took a fall out of Col. Bryan for insisting on peace when peace was impossible and charged by inference that Col. Bryan, in announcing that his peace treaties had made America secure against war, was responsible for Germany's ruthless submarine warfare in so far as it affected America. Col. Bryan's attitude having made the Kaiser believe that America would not fight, Dr. Dixon also sneered at our adventure in Mexico.

Dr. Dixon says the United States is the only nation that can speedily end the war and that we will have to do that by putting millions of men in the trenches in Europe and sacrificing a large proportion of them, because we have so few trained to fight and we will suffer the consequence until time sufficient has passed to secure a trained force. In this connection he emphasized the fact so large a proportion of the population is physically unfit for a soldier's work and from this he proceeded to discuss his proposition that Uncle Sam become a physician to all the people and make all of them physically strong by the elimination of preventable diseases. Abolishing the yellow fever scourge by the government was cited as an instance of the practicability of the plan. Dr. Dixon was severe on the doctors who practice purely for the money and who rob their victims by excessive fees. He said the great majority of the physicians are all right but they are handicapped by the fact that they must charge a fee in order to live. This embarrassment he would

remove and let them work solely to abolish sickness, by having the government pay them. Patent medicines, after a compound of cheap whiskey and dope, declared the speaker were severely denounced.

Dr. Dixon was heard with close interest and evidently a large portion of his audience was in sympathy with him. Dr. Dixon talks well but his platform presence is handicapped by the fact that he is lame and can't move about.

The Garland-Eekoff-Jordan Company gave a fine programme. Miss Jordan with her flute and her demure manner charmed the audience. Miss Eekoff gave a number of pleasing vocal selections. The same company appeared in the evening and delighted the audience, especially the music lovers. The singing of Miss Eekoff was especially good. The programme was concluded by Miss Eekoff singing "The Star Spangled Banner," in which the audience, at her request stood and joined.

The playing of Alexander von Skibinsky, violinist, Monday afternoon and evening, was a treat to the music lovers, and a special treat to those who understood. This Chautauqua has been very strong on good music. Skibinsky is an artist. As a conclusion he played "America" and at his request the audience stood and sang the national hymn.

Tuesday evening Paul Fleming, magician, and his company entertained and delighted the audience not only the children but the grown-ups. Many good magicians have appeared in Reidsville Chautauquas, but by common consent Fleming takes the lead. He did many wonderful tricks that mystified and amused his audience.

Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Miller continued his series lectures. Right here we wish to say that his work here has been highly complimented on all sides. No Chautauqua ever had a better superintendent, and our people are hoping he will come back again. He was followed by a delightful concert by the Symphonic Orchestra Club and Madame Justine Shannon contralto.

Tonight the company gives another concert, and Hon. Percy Alden, M. P., will lecture on "The Future of Europe."

Friday's program promises to be the best yet. It consists of the Junior Chautauqua play and entertainment by the Chimes of Normandy Company.

TOBACCO LANDS WORTH USING IN A LATE CROP

The tobacco farmers of this section are being urged by the State food conservation commission together with the members of the county food conservation commission to utilize their tobacco lands for a food or feed crop to be planted at this time and harvested in the early fall.

The cultivation of tobacco has been practically finished in some sections and practically the entire crop will be out of the field within three or four weeks. It is pointed out that a food or feed crop could be planted in alternate middles in tobacco fields, leaving every other middle, for the handling of the crop. There is quite a number of crops which might yet be planted that will mature before frost. Probably the most suitable for this section are cowpeas, and soybeans, while sorghum for forage, corn and potatoes could be also grown. Corn and soybeans would have to be planted immediately if they are expected to mature a crop of grain. There is ample time yet to plant snap beans and turnips may be planted much later.

The North Carolina food conservation commission states that it becomes more and more apparent every day that every pound of foodstuff that can possibly be raised is going to be needed for the successful prosecution of the war and to prevent the starvation of the people in Europe and the suffering of thousands of people. A pound of corn beans, peas or potatoes is of much importance in the war as a bullet. A bag of flour or meal or beans sent to France will do more good than a 10-inch shell. The more food supplies this country can send to Europe the fewer soldiers she shall have to send and the shorter will be the war.

"Our country needs every pound of feedstuffs that can possibly be produced," writes Secretary Lucas of the North Carolina food conservation commission, "and our people must realize that each one of us has an individual responsibility and duty in this crisis."

"There will be labor of man and beast available on our tobacco farms after the cultivation of the tobacco crop has been finished and this labor should be utilized to the utmost for the production of food and feed products. Our farmers will not only be falling in their duty to their country and civilization but they will be neglecting a very unusual opportunity for profit if they fail to plant every foot of ground possible."

"Chimes of Normandy" at Chautauqua



HENRI SAVING GERMAINE FROM THE INFURIATED GASPARD.