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BAD CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED IN GERMANY

The Hague, July 10.—Today I met a man from Rheims, near Eison, who went there a fortnight ago for employment, being like so many, many Dutchmen, workless. He was employed in the workshop of a subcontractor of Krupp's, and his account of conditions in Westphalia agree with those I recently sent from other sources.

When he arrived at Rheims, where he was led to believe that lodging would be provided, he was unable to find quarters and passed the night at the police station. The next two days were wholly absorbed in securing the necessary permits for food. He assured me that for two days he had no food whatever. On the third day he got two slices of dry bread in the morning and a plate of soup in the evening containing only a spoonful of solid substance called macaroni.

He was unable to find language sufficiently strong to describe the wretchedness of the conditions prevailing. No one discusses the war any more, being preoccupied with the food difficulties. Mothers, leaving their homes early in the morning, tramping long distances to neighboring towns and villages in hopes of securing some addition to their wholly inadequate supplies.

This Dutchman said that there were large numbers of prisoners of war at Rheims, including Poles, Russians, French, Italians, English and Belgians, but not many English. A man must have a heart of steel not to feel deep compassion for these unfortunate creatures, said this man, who added that it was impossible to distinguish prisoners of one nationality from another by their clothing, which literally was in rags, the men themselves being in a deplorable condition from filth. They were compelled to work two shifts—one day, the other night. Twelve soldiers with loaded rifles guard them while working. At the conclusion of their work they are taken to their shed, which is shut off by barbed wire, the conditions under which they live being utterly inhuman. He heard of much illness prevailing in Essen, 23 deaths having occurred there last week from some mysterious disease.

Carries Boy Scouts' Greetings to Pershing



The Boy Scouts of America have appointed Dr. Charles S. Macfarland as a special commissioner to present the greeting of 442,000 scouts and scout officials to General Pershing "over there" and to pledge the full resources they possess in backing him to the limit in order that the war may be won. They take pride in the fact that they are a part of Uncle Sam's forces in these stirring times and are anxious for the opportunity to make any sacrifice in order that our cause may prevail.

FRENCH MAKE FURTHER GAINS NEAR LONGPOINT

Paris, July 13.—Further progress is reported in the war of France's announcement tonight, an operation in the neighborhood of Longpoint enabling the French to cross the Savieres river opposite Catifet farm.

Rainy weather in northern France has caused the thorough soaking of the ground particularly in the low lying portions of the battle front, and not inconceivably has had something to do with the delay of the Germans in renewing their offensive.

It is a month now since the last offensive died down, swamped by the tide of a French success on the banks of the Matz, north of Compeigne, and there is yet no sign of the enemy's being ready to strike again.

Meanwhile the allies have been pushing back the German lines little by little at various important points, hardly a day going by without a French or a British attack. These in the aggregate have gained valuable defensive ground and resulted as well in the taking of Germans prisoner.

Meanwhile the German diplomats are again airing their war aim programs and engaging in peace discussions among themselves. The German chancellor has touched upon the vital question of Belgium in the relation of the status of that nation to peace, and has declared that Germany does not intend to retain that country "in any form whatever." She is holding it as a pawn in the negotiations, he asserted, and the German government finds it expedient to explain this utterance in an official statement in which it is declared that the holder of a pawn does not intend to keep it "if the negotiations bring a satisfactory result."

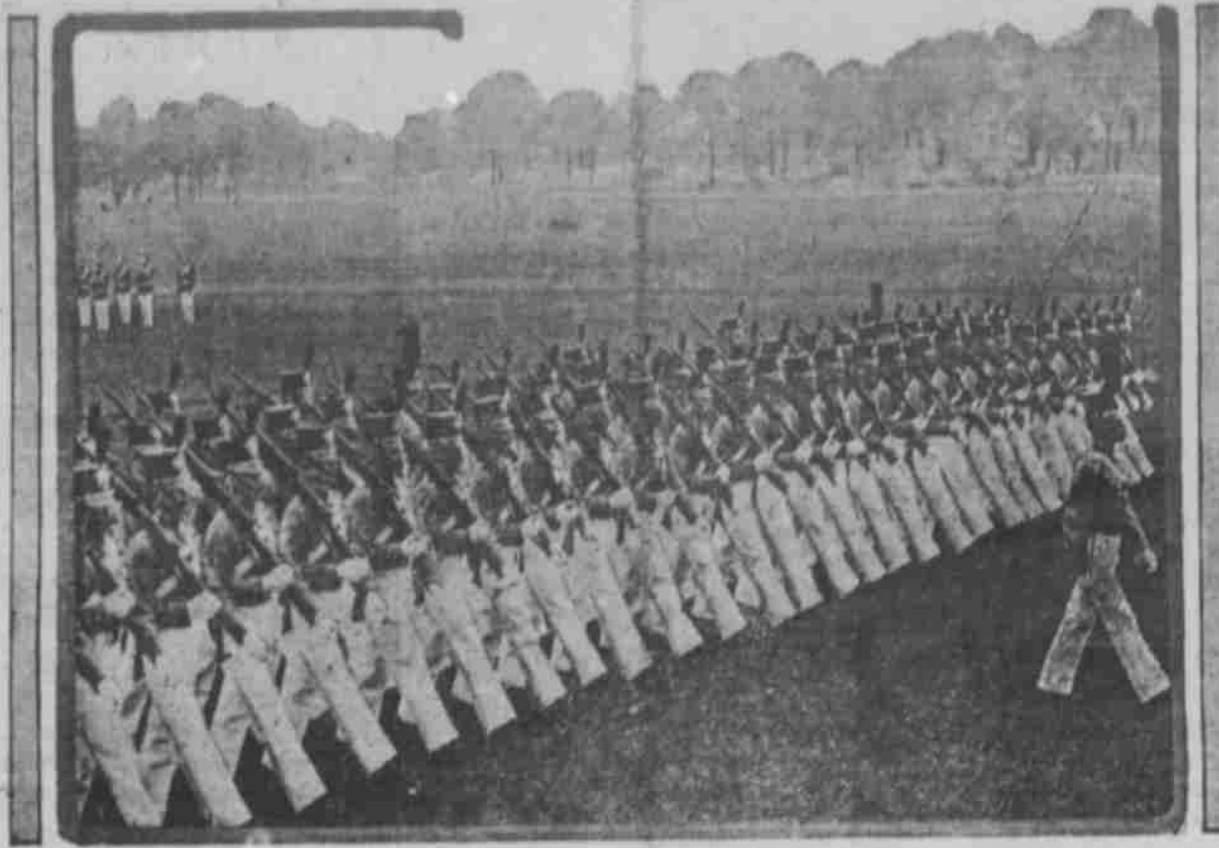
Germany also is exercised at the situation in Russia, if the utterances of the newspapers go for anything. The idea that the bolsheviks are retaining power by the veriest thread is reflected in advice to some of the German organizations, and the fear that the bolshevik regime will fall, and with it the elaborate edifice erected in the German interest by the Brest-Litovsk treaty, is openly expressed. Disquietude over the hold the Czecho-Slovaks have secured upon Siberia and at the prospect of an allied descent into interior Russia "from the north," the Murman coast evidently being meant, is likewise voiced. In this connection, it may be noted, it was announced in Washington yesterday that British reinforcements have been sent to Siberia to assist the Russians and Czecho-Slovaks in protecting the allied stores at Vladivostok.

Washington advices reflect the view that further and more definite peace feelers may be expected from Germany, which is felt in high quarters to have her eyes turned to the east, with the gaining of control in Russia outweighing in her estimation all that she might have been inclined to make an effort to retain upon the western front.

American military effort meanwhile, is growing apace, it being announced by the chief of staff in Washington that the number of troops dispatched to France has grown to 1,100,000, some 90,000 men having left in the past week. The formation of three army corps from the troops in France, each corps comprising from 225,000 to 250,000 men, also was made known.

The Adbanian campaign, although entirely subsidiary to the operations on the western front, has continued to be the most active theatre of war, so far as extensive gains of ground are involved. The advance, made mainly by the Italians with the French on the right flank, has already reached a maximum depth of 22 miles on a front of some 80 miles, straightening the allied line as it runs from the Adriatic and links up with the Macedonian front.

WEST POINT CLASS OF 1919 MARCHES IN REVIEW



Photograph of the review at West Point, where the class of 1919 was graduated a year ahead of schedule. Secretary of War Baker addressed the young officers.

Says Allies Will Win War During Next Two Years

Norfolk, Va., July 14.—"The world war cannot last another five years, for the French people could not and would not endure so long a time," declared Lieutenant Thierry Mallet, of the 120th Chasseurs, widely known as the blue devils of France, in addressing an audience of over 12,000 sailors, soldiers and civilians this afternoon, celebrating Bastille day, on the city hall square and avenue.

"The war will end in two years with victory for the entente allies, for they stand for right, justice and God," continued the speaker, amid tumultuous cheering. "While the French have never once thought of giving in, we now have hope, with American manpower, and we are more certain in the future—that victory will be ours. We belong to nations that cannot be crushed out of existence. We are going to see this war through. We are going to win it, whatever may be required in sacrifice. We shall overthrow unbridled militarism and conquer a prominent peace for the children of the world. Thus shall we be able, in a little while, to join in the celebration of the deliverance of the nations and the importance of the world."

Stricken With Apoplexy While Fighting Neighbor

York, S. C., July 14.—James T. Miskelly, white, aged 56, while in a fight yesterday morning with Barber Wallace, a neighbor at the former's home, 3 miles south of York, suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he died almost instantly.

The fight was the result of a quarrel arising from the joint use of an outbuilding, both men living on the same farm, which is owned by William Clinton. After the exchange of a few blows they clinched and fell to the ground, when Miskelly suddenly relaxed his hold and Wallace disengaged himself. The onlookers thought Miskelly had fainted, but after he failed to regain consciousness officers were notified and an inquest was held.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, before which two eye witnesses of the tragedy, one of whom was the son of the dead man, and the physician who made the postmortem examination, testified, was in accordance with the facts stated. Wallace came to York and surrendered, after which he appeared before Judge Ernest Moore, who is holding court here, and secured bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Miskelly is survived by several children. Wallace is about forty years and is married. Prior to the misunderstanding about the use of the outbuilding, the two men were the best of friends.

AMERICAN HEROES ARE MOURNED BY FRENCH WOMEN

Paris, July 10.—Thousands of miles from their maternal hearth, the American dead, heroes of the second battle of the Marne who have succumbed from grievous wounds in Paris hospitals, are mourned daily by French mothers, fathers or sisters who have felt the sorrow of the kindred of these heroes.

Daily, the funerals leave the city hospitals for the little cemetery dedicated to Americans by the city of Suresnes, located on a hill to the west of Paris overlooking the capital. Daily, the Republican Guard in their picturesque and historic military attire marches forth to the funeral to bestow France's regard upon these Americans. American Marines act as the guard of honor and though no volley is fired, it is forbidden by the French authorities, the American bugler sounds "taps."

A service is first held in the little chapel in the hospital. Protestant chaplains officiate over the dead of their faith and Catholic priests over theirs. The hospital organization such as can be spared including nurses, orderlies, clerks, doctors attends the service.

The bodies are borne from the chapel to ponderous army motor trucks. As each body is brought to the conveyance, the Republican Guard and the marines execute "present arms." When all the dead have been placed upon their military bier, the procession to the cemetery starts. At the head are the chaplains in motor cars. Then follow the motor trucks and last the guard of honor.

The coffins are draped with American flags. Each one bears two wreaths, one given by the Republic of France and another by the City of Paris. Tricolor ribbons bind the wreaths. In letters of gold, the ribbons are marked "Aux Defenses de la Patrie."

The little procession winds its way along the boulevards. The French know its significance. Without exception, as it passes, every pedestrian stops, uncovers and bows in homage to the American heroes.

Reaching the summit of the hill of Suresnes, the internment of the bodies begins. A crowd of French mothers and sisters gathers at the graves. They reverently listen to the chaplains pronounce the last words, and heavy of heart, they feel the sorrows of those thousands of miles away.

The American bugler takes his place and slowly sounds "taps." At the final tone, the command is given and the military escorts returns to its post in the city. The little crowd of mothers and

Anxious to Minister To Wounded Soldiers

J. Gilmer Korner, Sr., of Kernersville, was in Raleigh with Governor Bickett getting the state behind him in his effort to get across to France as quickly as possible into work for the soldiers on the battlefield, says Tom Bost in his special to the Greensboro News. His story follows:

Mr. Korner comes with the recommendations of Governor Glenn, Clement Manly, Lindsay Patterson and numerous others who are doing all they can to put him into active service for the allies. They would not send him to the trenches, tho his sixty-five years would be no bar to the battlefield if the trenches were open to him. He is as strong as Roosevelt both physically and patriotically.

Mr. Korner prefers the field in which wounded soldiers are to be cared for—that would make his work as dangerous as going over No Man's Land. He would minister to the men, take their dying messages and deliver to their relatives the last thought that these boys had. In doing this he feels that many an American mother, father, wife or sweetheart would be wonderfully comforted to know what was the approach of these boys to the supreme sacrifice. He would aid in saving many another and all that he asks his government to do is to allow him to cross.

His age takes the gun away from him, but he wishes to be on the firing line. He does not conceal a fear that the Germans may get Paris and burn the beautiful city. He is German himself, ashamed of the deeds of the race from which he came. He loves the French, and if Paris should burn nothing would give him greater comfort than doing a return grace for a people that gave his country Lafayette. Of course, if Paris is reached and destroyed, he does not expect that to win the war or to make the allied will more malleable.

Governor Bickett adds his strong endorsement to Mr. Korner's list of letters. The visitor here today is known all over North Carolina as a beautiful decorator whose artistic touch has been seen in hundreds of homes. He would go abroad at his own expense and he can afford it. His only son, J. Gilmer Korner, Jr., attorney, is in the navy, and a nephew, Russell, is in the service. The senior Korner seeks to do as much among the wounded men as any man can do with the machinery for killing the enemy.

sisters repair to their homes, with thoughts of the mothers and sisters in America.

The Suresnes cemetery is the gift of the Suresnes municipality to the American army. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a cluster of trees. The walks are arranged in the form of a cross.

CHINA TO BUILD MERCHANT VESSELS FOR U. S.

Washington, July 13.—China has been added to the list of Nations building merchant ships to help defeat Germany. The Shipping Board today awarded to the Chinese Government yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each and took option for the building of 80,000 more tons.

The entire program will require the expenditure of perhaps \$30,000,000. Approximately 35,000 tons of steel will be shipped from his country, but the engines and other equipment will be built in China. Deliveries are to begin six months after the steel is received.

Officials here regard the contracts as one of the most interesting developments of the war, inevitably destined to bring closer relations to further cement cordial feeling between the United States and the new republic of the Orient. China has been eager to take a greater part in the war having felt the weight of German tyranny in Germany's efforts to expand in the far east.

Chairman Hurley in his search of the world for tonnage found that the country was splendidly equipped to make a substantial industrial contribution by building ships. The Chinese government, known as the Kiangnan Dock and Engine Works, was established in 1868 and ranks as one of the most efficient yards in the world. Its long experience has removed any element of experiment in letting contracts in the far east. The yard has 12 ways, with all necessary shops and a dry dock capable of handling vessels up to 554 feet long.

The possibility of equipping the ships in China, is one of the most satisfactory features of the contract from the American point of view. A shortage of engines and boilers in this country has been retarding the completion of the wooden ships already built. All iron castings will be obtained in China, leaving only steel plates and shapes to be supplied from here, one ton of steel making about three tons of shipping.

If He Ever Falls on a Hun Good Night Heinie

With the American Forces in France, July 14.—The biggest soldier in any of the allied forces now serving in France has been discovered. He is a United States marine! His name is Quartermaster Sergeant Pat Grealy.

Grealy has always had the rep-

John Paul Dean Honor Man at Military Academy



John Paul Dean of Worcester, Mass., was the honor man of the class of 1919 at the United States Military academy at West Point, which was graduated this year.

YANKEES IN LINE AT BASTILLE DAY PARADE IN PARIS

Paris, July 14.—Heroes distinguished during the war in all the entente allied armies participated in a monster parade thru the streets of Paris today in celebration of the fourteenth of July—Bastille day. American troops from the First and Second divisions, recently cited in army orders, represented the United States army. One detachment took part in the capture of Cantigny, while others were in the Chateau-Thierry fighting.

All the American units had been in France more than a year and wore two service stripes. The American expeditionary force was showered with flowers by French girls and were received all along the route with the greatest enthusiasm.

The parade was reviewed by President Poincare, who was accompanied by General John J. Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the United States forces in France. The Americans occupied second place in the column. All branches of the French army service were represented. The Alpine Chasseurs received an ovation while singing their well known Alsatian song along the line of march. Historic French regiments with battle flags of the Napoleonic wars as well as of engagements in the present war, including the battles of the Marne, the Verdun, the Somme, the Aisne and Champagne, were cheered with "Vive la polle" while girls threw flowers to them.

A battalion of Belgians followed the Americans. Then came British contingents, including the grenadier guards, the black watch, Irish guards, Canadians and New Zealanders. Bagpipers accompanied Highlanders who came out of the trenches yesterday.

The Italian representation included Alpine units. A detachment of the Polish army was loudly cheered by the crowds. A band played a Sousa march while many Poles greeted American expeditionary soldiers lining the streets with "Hello American boys!"

Czecho-Slovaks who had fought on the Russian front, carrying the banner recently presented to them by President Poincare, sang a battle song that was pleasing to the spectators who cheered them. The song was timed to marching cadence and the singing was as perfect as the unity of the lines of the chorus.

A Russian detachment of the French legion of honor, officered by Russians, occupied a place in the parade. A battalion of Greeks and Portuguese also was present. Part of the line was taken up by French marines, sailors and cavalry.

American ambulances concluded the procession and here again the overseas soldiers were showered with flowers and cheered. Unfavorable weather with frequent rain did not prevent all viewing points of the parade obtainable from being crowded. Many persons had taken up their positions the night before.

Special arrangements allowed wounded soldiers to have good places to see their comrades.

utation of being a "whale of a man," but it wasn't until he got to dodging boche shells in France that his fellow fighters fully realized just how big he was.

The first time an "alert" was sounded after its company got up front, Grealy made a dash for a dugout and got wedged tight in the entrance. All efforts to get him out were of no avail until six former football stars in the company were called upon to "rush" him through.

They had to enlarge the entrance before they could get him out.