

# LONDON IS AGAIN RAIDED BY ARMEN

OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS THAT THIRTY-SEVEN WERE KILLED AND 141 WOUNDED.

## THREE RAIDERS SHOT DOWN

Most Daring Raid Yet Made by German Airmen—Contingent Larger and Descended Lower Than on Any Previous Raid.

London.—The second descent upon London by a squadron of airplanes was made between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, when the business section of the metropolis was most crowded. It was officially announced that thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured by the raiders.

Although the German contingent was larger, more daring, more deliberate in its methods and descended much lower than on the visit of June 13, the number of killed and wounded was, according to the first official roll, roughly, one-third the previous casualty list. This destruction of property may have been greater, but that it is impossible to estimate.

The flight of the Germans over London lasted about twenty minutes. English airmen engaged the enemy for several minutes over the metropolis, and anti-aircraft guns were firing briskly, but without destroying any of the twenty or more invading machines. The admiralty was able to report however, that naval airmen who followed them to sea brought down three machines. A British squadron sent up from Dunkirk to intercept the returning raiders did not encounter them because they had taken a more northerly route, but the British airmen met and destroyed seven other German machines.

## WILSON ORDERS EXPORT PROVISION INTO OPERATION.

Becomes Effective July 15.—Complete Embargo of Foodstuffs Considered.

Washington.—Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson in a proclamation putting under license shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, the President declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies, and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferro manganese fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascribe the amounts of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries opportunity to present a full program of their requirements.

## CHINESE REPUBLIC IS REPORTED RE-ESTABLISHED.

Washington.—Official dispatches to the Chinese legation here said the republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking with Feng Kue-Chang, the former vice president, as president of the new provisional government. Republican troops were reported converged toward Peking to drive out the Manchu forces remaining in possession there in the name of the imperialists.

## GERMAN DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO

Richmond, Va.—Asserting that he does not know where to go, and that he does not want to go to Mexico, E. K. Vietor, erstwhile German consul here, could not tell what he would do as a result of the report from Washington, requesting those who were in charge of German consulates in this country to leave the United States. He recently disposed of his tobacco warehouse property for \$100,000.

## WILL NOT TOLERATE ROWDYISM BY SOLDIERS

New York.—Soldiers who interfere with free speech, free press or the right peaceably to assemble and petition the government, break the law, according to a statement of Secretary of War Baker. The secretary's communication was in response to a request against soldiers and militiamen "breaking up meetings, arresting citizens, raiding rooms and headquarters despite the protests of citizens to the police."

## SEWARD PROSSER



Seward Prosser, prominent banker and director of many big business enterprises, is chairman of the Red Cross war finance committee.

## TROOPS ARE SAFE IN FRANCE

### GERMAN UNDERSEA BOATS MADE ATTACK ON THE TRANSPORTS.

Last Units of the American Expeditionary Forces Have Arrived in France.—Not a Life Was Lost During the Transportation.

Washington.—American destroyers conveying transports with troops for France fought off two submarine attacks. The first news of the fights was given out by the committee on public information, with formal announcement of the safe arrival of the last of the transports with their convoys.

At least one submarine was sunk. Both of the attacks were made in force, showing that the Germans had information of the coming of the transports and planned to get them.

This announcement was issued: "The navy department at five o'clock this afternoon received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of General Pershing's expeditionary force. At the same time information was released that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across. "No ship was hit, not an American life was lost, and while the navy reports the sinking of one submarine only there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack."

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND CELEBRATES FOURTH OF JULY.

United States Soldiers Center of Celebration in France.

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 Brussloff'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 thirty-three machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans. Violent artillery duels have been in progress on the Konuchk-Ziochoff sector, on the Stokhod, in Volhynia and at Brody, on the Gallician-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 northwest of Rheims. Attacking in force along an eleven-mile front, the Germans made especially strong efforts around Cerny and Ailles and against the California-Plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

## INVESTIGATION OF RACE RIOTS IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A federal investigation of race riots here in which thirty-three negroes and four whites were killed and approximately 310 negro homes were burned was begun by Col. George H. Hunter, chief quartermaster of the central division of the United States army. Colonel Hunter is under instructions to make a full report of the trouble to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago, commandant of the central department.

# AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LOST WHEN THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

## ARMED NAVAL GUARD SAVED

The State Department Announced the Sinking of the U. S. Steamship Orleans, But Withheld the Place and Time of Attack.

Washington.—The American steamship Orleans, of the Oriental Navigation company, has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed naval guard were saved. The state department, announcing the sinking, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

New York.—The Orleans, a vessel of 2,803 tons gross, left here June 18 with a cargo for France, commanded by Capt. Allen D. Tucker. Of her crew of thirty-six, ten were American citizens.

After Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare, the Orleans was the first American steamship to reach France from an American port. She was formerly the Avelaneda and later the Menapha, under the Argentine flag.

## SELECTION OF NEW ARMY NEAR AT HAND.

Officials Are Silent But Drawings Will Likely Take Place This Week.

Washington.—Selection day for the new national army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various states complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards and forward certified copies to Provost Marshal General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held this week, but no official statement has been made as to the war department's plans.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed, but the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, indicates the general outline of the plan. It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel, the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise and the method of solving them can be known only when the plan in detail is made. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same. Aliens are registered, but not liable for duty.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS PLOT TO DESTROY CROPS.

Soux Falls, S. D.—Regular army officers in South Dakota claim to have reliable information that Industrial Workers of the World leaders in the state have maps of the agricultural districts of the state, and have men stationed throughout the state who will make simultaneous attempts to burn this season's crops.

Federal officers have been apprised of the plot, and every effort will be made to apprehend those connected with it, it was said. The revelations were made public as a warning to the farmers of the state to guard against the activities of the plotters.

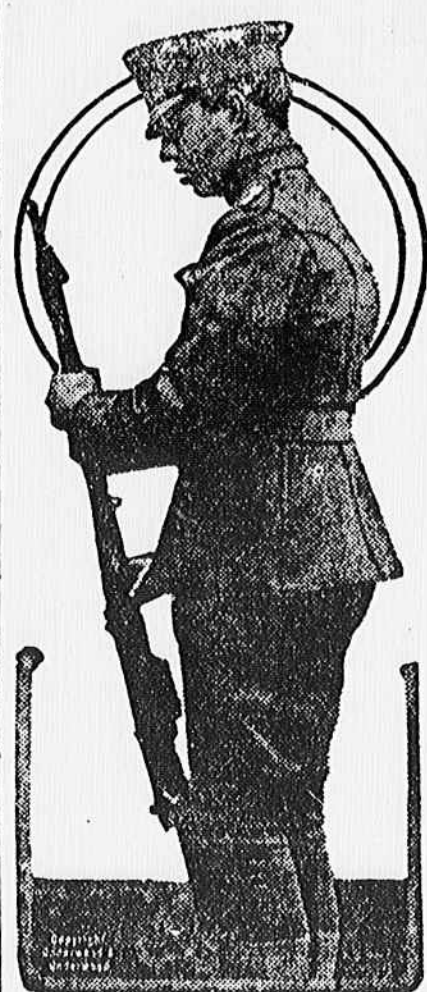
## WORKING OF SPIES DISCLOSED BY NORTHCLIFFE.

Washington.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British mission in this country, authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press club July 4. He described the work of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical military and naval censorship of the press.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS AND ROOSEVELT IN TILT.

New York.—Denial by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that trades unions had had any share in the East St. Louis riots, which was met by a vehement denunciation by Theodore Roosevelt of the murder of helpless negroes, precipitated a tumultuous demonstration at a mass meeting held in Carnegie hall here in honor of the Russian mission to the United States.

## CAPT. OSBORNE WOOD



Captain Osborne Wood, son of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Southeastern department, inspecting arms of a company of Harvard's regiment.

## RACE RIOTS AGAIN START UP

### MOB FIRES HOMES OF NEGROES AND SHOOT OCCUPANTS AS THEY FLEE.

Twelve Companies of National Guard on Duty.—Estimates on Number Killed During Day of Rioting Run as High as 250.

East St. Louis, Ill.—An estimate of the dead in the race riot and fire ranged from fifteen to seventy-five, of whom two were white men.

Buildings were still burning at four different points in the city. The property loss was estimated by City Attorney Fekete at \$2,000,000. Forty injured negroes and six injured white men in one hospital and almost an equal number in another.

Colonel Tripp, assistant adjutant general, stated shortly before midnight that the rioting crowds had for the most part dispersed.

At least fifteen negroes were shot and killed by mobs here as they fled from their burning homes which had been set on fire by white mobs. The exact number who perished in the burning houses, if any, is unknown, and will not be ascertained until the ruins are searched.

Military rule was proclaimed and at the same time 300 white men were arrested and locked up at police headquarters. Negro quarters in various parts of the city are on fire and the flames reach the very edge of the business district.

Estimates of the number of negroes who perished in the fire ran as high as 100, but there was nothing authentic on which to base these estimates except that hundreds of whites stood around the edges of the burning districts and fired at the negroes as they fled from their homes.

State's Attorney Schaumbloeff, of St. Clair county, drove through the riot-swept district with Police Inspector Walsh, of St. Louis, Mo. The state's attorney estimated that the dead negroes would number 250. All estimates, however, are conjectural.

The mayor of East St. Louis sent for Fire Chief Swingley of St. Louis, Mo., to assist in fighting the flames, which threatened to destroy a large part of the city. A company of the St. Louis fire department started to East St. Louis but was ordered back by Chief Swingley.

## KERENSKY LEADS RUSSIAN TROOPS IN BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Thousands of Prisoners Taken and Many Guns.

Petrograd.—The brilliant Russian advance, the news of which has sent a wave of rejoicing through the entire country, was led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

For the last four days the war minister has been continuously at the front, spending every effort to urge the troops to advance. He finally rode to the front line trenches and placing himself at the head of the troops gave the order to advance.

## GREEK DESTROYER LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Paris.—The Greek destroyer Doxa, manned by French officers and crew has been blown up in the Mediterranean sea. Twenty-nine men including all the officers, were lost. The official announcement of the Doxa says that the destroyer sank as the result of a double explosion on June 28. The Doxa was then within one hundred yards of a merchant vessel which she was convoying.

# MORE COOPERATION IN HUNT FOR SPIES

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS THAT MUST BE MET IN STAMPING OUT EVIL.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIES

Have Come to America in Effort to Run Down German Agents.—Many Schemes Set on Foot by Detectives.

Washington.—More complete and efficient co-operation of United States secret service agents with those of its European allies is recognized as the great problem that must be met in stamping out the spy evil.

While it was stated that operatives of the state, war, navy, and justice departments are co-operating with good results in running down active alien enemies, it was strongly indicated that much remained to be accomplished in relationships with the services of foreign countries.

Representatives of the allies already are in this country, it is understood, and are working to bring about the desired co-operative action. This work, for obvious reasons, could not be considered seriously before the United States entered the war, and the working out of the ramifications of a co-ordination scheme require unusual discussion, as well as time for setting the actual machinery in motion.

The secret service of the United States was confronted at the entrance of America into the war with a program of discouraging magnitude. The machinery of the departments, built up almost entirely for the handling of domestic problems, was suddenly required to shoulder the immense burden of coping with thousands of plotters and spies.

Many schemes set on foot by enemy plotters have been thwarted and it is said that the archives of the departments contain records of activities, which would, if made known, be of startling nature.

That the attacks upon American transports were the result of the work of spies is accepted generally in Washington without surprise. The sailing of transports, although not mentioned by the newspapers, was known to a large number of persons, who witnessed the transfer of troops from points in the United States and their departure.

## MAJOR GENERAL WOOD INSPECTS CHARLOTTE SITES.

During One Day's Stay He Visits Three Sites and Delivers Two Addresses.

Charlotte.—General Leonard Wood, commander of the United States army, department of the southeast, spent Thursday, July 5, in Charlotte, and it was a busy day for the distinguished soldier and citizen.

In addition to inspecting three possible sites for an army camp which it is hoped will be located at Charlotte, he found time to deliver two addresses, one to an audience of thousands on the First Presbyterian church lawn at six o'clock in the evening, and the other following the banquet served at the Selwyn hotel in his honor at 8:30 o'clock. For no matter how busy the general is, and in these stirring times of preparation that America may do her part in the world-struggle for democracy no man is busier, he always finds time to preach the "doctrine of preparedness" and never loses an opportunity to say a word, wherever he may be, that will help to stir the American public to a realization of the gravity of the crisis with which the American nation is confronted.

In his rather blunt, but direct and soldierly way, General Wood told North Carolinians a good many things they had probably not heard or thought of before, and it is not to be questioned that he went away from Charlotte leaving the people of this city a deeper sense of duty and obligation that falls upon every citizen in this time of national peril.

## WASHINGTON GRATIFIED OVER NEWS FROM CHINA.

Washington.—Belief here that the monarchial coup d'etat in China is destined to failure, was increased by each new item of news which came to the attention of the state department. Minister Reinsch reported that several, at least some of the northern military leaders, who are felt to hold the country's destiny in their hands, have taken the field in opposition to General Chang Hsun's attempt to destroy republicanism in China.

## Mexico About to Get in Line.

El Paso, Texas.—Since the pro-ally campaign in Mexico started by El Universal in Mexico City, the sentiment favoring the allies has reached northern Mexico, and during the past thirty days a well-defined movement and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the entente allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

# LEXINGTON GETS FEDERAL FARM FUND

FIRST LOAN IS MADE FROM COLUMBIA FARM LOAN BANK.

## GIVES CHECK FOR \$1,600

Paid to V. A. Calk and Mother.—Associations Will Receive Money Rapidly Now.

Columbia.—The first loan has been made by the Columbia federal farm loan bank through the Saxa-Gotha national farm loan association of Lexington county. The 1,000 local farm loan associations in North Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been in a spirited but friendly race to secure the first money under the new government system.

The loan was made to V. A. Calk and his mother, Mrs. Adelaide T. Calk, on 130 acres of land and was for \$1,600. The interest on the loan will be five per cent and one per cent is to be paid annually on the principal. The loan will run for thirty-six years and the amount to be paid will be \$96 a year for thirty-five years and \$161.44 on the thirty-sixth year.

It so happens that the first loan was made in the home county of Congressman A. F. Lever, a member of the rural credits committee handling the farm loan act in Congress.

The Columbia farm loan bank has been well organized and loans will now be made as rapidly as possible. Appraisers have been appointed throughout the district and attorneys are being named to prepare the abstracts.

C. M. Eard is secretary of the association securing the first loan. The abstract was prepared by W. B. Marlon, assistant counsel of the farm loan bank and was approved by Robert H. Welch, general counsel.

The Columbia farm loan bank made no special effort to make an early loan, but went about the work of organizing the district in a business like manner, perfecting all machinery before attempting to let out money.

Mrs. Calk and her son came to Columbia when they received the check for the loan from F. J. H. Von Engelken, president of the bank.

## Building Houses For Division.

Columbia.—Eighteen hundred men are working at a driving speed for eight hours a day to build the Columbia cantonment. The camp will be completed by September 15 and will house 40,000 of the new National army. Many train loads of material are being received daily and other workmen will be put to work as soon as they are secured.

Several barracks, each 130 feet long and 30 feet wide, each to accommodate 160 men are being constructed. Three hundred such buildings will be required for the division and several must be erected daily if the camp is to be completed.

Several hundred laborers are engaged in building the Columbia street railway line to the camp. It will not be many days until the line is in operation, which will greatly facilitate the matter of handling the laborers.

Offices are being constructed at the camp for the executive staff of the Hardaway Construction Company. Work is also being rushed on the construction of a 16 inch water main from Columbia to the camp, a distance of six miles.

Motor Truck company No. 40, with 33 large motor cars, is on duty at the camp. The guard duty will be left to the Second battalion, First regiment, National Guard of South Carolina.

## Eggs Bring Good Prices.

Columbia.—Prices for eggs hold a reasonably profitable range, despite the great bulk of vegetables now being offered. Quotations throughout the state are 25 and 30 cents a dozen. Butter continues to sell at 35 and 40 cents. The creamery product is somewhat higher.

## Cloudburst at Olanta.

Olanta.—There was a cloudburst in the section from two to five miles south and southeast of Olanta, passing through the Central community towards Lake City. Fortunately there was little wind and no hail, so that no great damage was done. The roads and rolling lands were badly washed, some dwellings struck by lightning and some damage to crops, especially young corn and tobacco. Unless some disaster comes later, this section will make a record corn and tobacco crops.

## Tax Books Closed June 30.

Columbia.—The fiscal year of the tax department ends on June 30 of each year and Comptroller General Sawyer has instructed all county officials to close their books on that date so as to check up and have a settlement of the taxes of 1916. For the next three months the office of comptroller general will be busy making these settlements. Mr. Sawyer returned to Columbia a few days ago, after having made the settlements during the week at Lexington, Alcoa and Bamberg.