

North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers interior tonight.

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ANOTHER ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE

British Score Complete Success In Flanders

ASKED MONEY AS INFLUENCE ON CONGRESS

Another Astounding Disclosure of German Intrigue in America.

\$50,000 WAS THE SUM BERNSTORFF WANTED

Exposure Indicates That Other Money Had Been Used to Influence Congressional Action in Matters Relating to Germany.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing today made public, as an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigue in America and elsewhere, a message sent by Count von Bernstorff in January of this year, to the Berlin foreign office requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence Congress through an unnamed organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities.

Count von Bernstorff indicated in his message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

The text of the message, made public without comment, follows: "I request authority to pay up to \$50,000 (fifty thousand) dollars, in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through the organization you know of, which can, perhaps, prevent war."

"I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly."

"In the above circumstances, a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

The text of the messages was given out without comment in the same manner as were the messages of Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, which have disrupted relations between Argentina and Germany, and the letter of German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, recently made public.

Whether the State Department is in possession of other evidence indicating the ambassador's activities has not been revealed, but the extraordinary disclosures already made have given the belief that agents of the United States government have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

The reference to averting war, is taken as an indication that Ambassador Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless widespread submarine warfare, and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises. The German announcement of its intention to expand its submarine activities was not made public until January 21, when the world was startled, not only by the determination to remove all restrictions, but by the statement that it would become effective on the following day. Three days later the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

That the German ambassador knew of his government's intention was assumed by some officials, although at the time he denied prior knowledge, and those in close touch with the embassy were given to understand that he did not approve the course and worked to secure modifications.

It has not been assumed that the ambassador actually attempted to bribe or personally influence any member of Congress, and doubt that such was his purpose is supported to some extent by the comparatively small amount of money he asked for. Fifty thousand dollars, it was pointed out, would go but a short way towards buying the influence of any Congressman. Judiciously expended, however, it might do much in connecting paid agents, such as are now known to have belonged to the elaborate machine Bernstorff had so carefully built up for the production of war.

LA FOLLETTE MAKES ANTI-WAR SPEECH

Says Country Had no Grounds For Making War on Germany

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—Senator LaFollette told a large audience gathered at the closing session of the producers and consumers conference last night that he was opposed to war, that he thought Germany had been rather rough with the "technical" rights of American citizens, but that he did not think the exercise of these technical rights in traveling on belligerent merchant men laden with munitions, was worth going to war about.

The delegates to the conference, mainly farmers, frequently interrupted his speech with applause. There were a few in the gathering, however, who did not approve all the sentiments expressed by the speaker. When the Senator, in making his declaration that the United States should never have entered the war, sought to defend the sinking of the Lusitania, there came cries of "you're yellow." Instantly there was confusion, but above the uproar, the Senator shouted: "Any man who says that in an audience like this, is yellow himself. I'll take care of any man who interrupts me if you will give me a chance."

"What about the Lusitania?" somebody shouted and Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, the chairman, had much difficulty in quelling the disorder that ensued.

"A passenger on a foreign ship carrying munitions is technically in foreign territory," said Senator LaFollette, when he could make himself heard. "The citizen who enters such a ship takes his life in his own hands. I believe that the American munition makers encouraged Americans to ride on such ships to give them a semblance of protection. I was not in favor of beginning this war. We had no grievance. The German government had interfered with our rights to travel on the high seas—as passengers on munition ships—of Great Britain. On these grievances, which were insignificant, considering the rights and consequences involved, we went to war."

"We are now in the war and we have got to finance it."

The Senator criticized the tax bill recently passed by Congress.

HOPE FOR ENDING STRIKE BRIGHTER

Believed a Settlement Will be Effected at an Early Date

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Hope that the differences over which 25,000 metal workers here, who are on strike for a 50 per cent. wage increase might be settled so speedily as to make unnecessary the coming to San Francisco of a special commission appointed by President Wilson yesterday, to investigate labor conditions on the Pacific coast, was expressed today by W. T. Boyce, assistant commissioner of immigration, who has been acting as special mediator.

"The feeling now existing between the strikers and the employers should lead to a speed adjustment of the controversy," said Mr. Boyce. Representatives of both the strikers and employers were inclined to share Mr. Boyce's views.

CONSTANT STREAM OF SELECTED MEN TO CAMP JACKSON

Fully 6,000 More Men Expected From The Three States.

OVER 4,500 HAVE BEEN MUSTERED IN

Railroads Handling the Movement Expeditiously and No Accident Reported—A Cot For Each Man.

(By Associated Press.) Columbia, S. C., Sept. 21.—The movement of selected men for the national army from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida to Camp Jackson continued today with indications that the largest increments yet received would arrive during the day and night. Over 4,500 have already been mustered in, and it is estimated there are fully 6,000 yet to come. The last trains bringing this increment are not expected to arrive before Sunday.

The railroads have been handling the troop movement expeditiously and no accident has yet occurred to mar the occasion. The men on their arrival are mustered into the national army with a minimum of delay and immediately assigned to quarters. All have been given comfortable cots on which to sleep. They will not be assigned uniforms and other equipment until they have passed the examination of the army surgeons. It is stated enough uniforms are on hand to amply provide for all the troops included in the present movement.

First "Hike." Atlanta, Sept. 21.—More than 8,000 men some of whom less than two days ago were occupied in civil pursuits at their respective homes, in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, were to be initiated into their first military "hike" today as soldiers of the 32nd division of the national army. Only those of the new soldiers who had arrived at Camp Gordon last night were to be excused from the practice march, which army officers said would be about five miles. Major General Eben Swift, commander at Camp Gordon, was to ride at the head of the column. The practice march today was the third since the arrival of the first increment of drafted men.

Select men from many parts of Georgia began arriving at the Atlanta cantonment this morning, and by tonight it was estimated more than 2,000 will have registered at the receiving station. Virtually all of the 40 per cent. quotas from Tennessee and Alabama have reported to camp, mustering officers announced.

WOMEN TROOPS IN A SERIOUS RIOT

The Women's Battalion in Training at Moscow Attack Their Leader.

(By Associated Press.) Petrograd, Thursday, Sept. 21.—A small riot occurred today in the ranks of the women's battalion drilling at Moscow, and it resulted in an attack by the girls upon Vera Butchikoff, the twice wounded girl officer, who initiated the woman suffrage soldier organizations. According to the Course Gazette, an infantryman rescued Commander Butchikoff, after some rough handling from the infuriated girls who resented some acts of their leader, not clearly defined. As a result of the affair, many of the girls will be sent home and only 250 will be permitted to go to the front. A second riot of more serious consequences is reported to have followed an attempt by a crowd of women to take away from one woman a small quantity of cloth which she had purchased at the market place. Militiamen tried to defend the woman and they, in turn, were assailed. Mounted militiamen and Cossacks dispersed the rioters, but not until they wrecked the militia headquarters and had beaten to death a government agent who had shot into the crowd.

ALEXIEFF RESIGNS.

(By Associated Press.) Petrograd, Sept. 21.—General Alexieff has resigned his post as chief of the general staff, under Premier Kerensky, the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, according to newspaper reports today. The resignation is said to be due to differences with the premier, the latter insisting on the removal from headquarters of all officers under suspicion of complicity with General Korniloff.

MRS. BINGHAM DIED OF HEART TROUBLE

Myo-Carditis is Said to Have Been Cause of Her Death.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Judge Bingham returned at noon from the East, but refused to say anything. His attorneys issued a statement that they will send a representative to Wilmington to see what is being done and insist on Judge Bingham being represented in any steps. They also say the office of Dr. M. L. Ravitch, who attended Mrs. Bingham and witnessed the \$5,000,000 codicil, was broken into Wednesday night and papers stolen.

History of the Case.

(By Associated Press.) Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, who died in this city July 27, had been unconscious 24 hours before her demise. Her death, according to the certificate of the attending physician, was due to myo-carditis. Prior to that time, it was stated today in a quarter close to the Bingham family, she frequently felt ill without apparently having a special malady. Dr. R. M. Tavitch, a close personal friend of Mr. Bingham, frequently attended her. When she became acutely ill of heart trouble, Dr. W. F. Bogess was called into consultation and attended her constantly. Attorneys in Louisville interested in the reported litigation in connection with Mrs. Bingham's will profess ignorance over the developments in (Continued on Page Eight).

WAKE COUNTY MOB HEADED GOVERNOR BICKETT'S APPEAL

Armed Men Attempted to Lynch Negro in Raleigh Last Night

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATROCIOUS CRIME

Special Term of Court to Try the Accused Called Today. Prisoner Charged With Assaulting White Lady

(By Associated Press.) Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 21.—Governor Bickett today ordered a special term of Wake county court for October 8, the earliest date possible under the laws of North Carolina, to try Earl Neville, a negro who is alleged to have criminally assaulted the wife of a street car conductor at her home here on Wednesday night, and who was sought at an early hour this morning by a mob of heavily armed masked men that battered at the doors of the Wake county court house, on the fourth floor of which is located the jail, in an attempt to secure the prisoner with the avowed purpose of lynching him.

An extra guard of deputies is being maintained at the jail today, but county authorities say they do not believe another attempt will be made to take the man from the prison.

Not until Governor Bickett had addressed and assured them that he would today order a special term of Wake county Superior court to try the negro, did a mob of 75 or 100 masked men leave the jail where they demanded that the negro be turned over to them. The mob made two attempts to batter down the doors of the court house, which leads to the jail, but both attempts failed. Hundreds of shots were fired and many window lights of the court house were broken.

The men in the mob arrived at the jail in high-powered automobiles at 12:45 this morning and divided into squads and hammered at the four doors of the court house. After being in the doors for about 15 minutes they would be hunched fired hungrily. (Continued on Page Eight).

BRITISH WIN IN BIG PUSH ON GERMANS

HAIG'S TROOPS HOLDING GAINS MADE THURSDAY

Prisoners in Excess of 2,000 Captured in Menin Battle.

MANY STRATEGICAL POSITIONS TAKEN

All German Counter Attacks Successfully Dealt With by the British Guns—Offensive Tactics Continued

Today found the British in Flanders holding all the valuable ground they gained in their attack of yesterday, when they surged forward on an eight-mile front on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road, penetrating the German lines more than a mile in places and capturing prisoners in excess of 2,000. All the reports emphasize the completeness of the success the British troops achieved. They held Veldhoek, Zezenekot, and numerous strategically important farms and wooded tracts which had been heavily fortified by the Germans, but which were captured in the resistless British sweep.

Late yesterday, the Germans began to counter attack, but every thrust was effectively dealt with by the British guns, which wiped out the advancing lines of German infantry. The heavy casualties sustained in these fruitless attacks evidently impelled the German commander to order their cessation, for there were no repetitions of them during the night, and the British were able to consolidate their newly won ground without disturbance.

In some sectors, the British continued their offensive tactics during the evening. Local attacks, notably advanced to the attack at 9:30 o'clock. From none of the other fighting fronts were there indications in the morning's dispatches of operations of more than ordinary importance.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Lansing gave out a message from Count von Bernstorff, sent in January last, while he was German ambassador to the United States, requesting from the Berlin foreign office authority to pay out \$50,000 "in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through the organization you know of, which can, perhaps, prevent war."

This message was made public without comment.

Train Held Up.

Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 21.—Reports today from Finger, Tenn., near where a northbound Mobile & Ohio passenger train was held up last night by three masked men, state they were unable to gain entrance to the express safe, although several charges of dynamite were used. The robbers did not secure anything of value. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit of the bandits, who, after they had uncoupled the engine and express car and taken them to a point ten miles from the station, made their escape.

Haig's Big Offensive of Yesterday Reached Its Objectives.

COMPLETE SUCCESS ANNOUNCED TODAY

Germans Mowed Down in Counter Attacks—Airmen Again Dominated—Effective Artillery Work.

(By Associated Press.) British Headquarters in France, Sept. 20.—(Delayed).—The British offensive which began at dawn over a wide front east of the Ypres salient, found the attacking forces late today holding many positions of vital importance and continuing the fight in German territory, along a line, which, in many places represented an average gain of a mile in depth. Such redoubtable strongholds as Nun's wood, Glencorse wood, Inverness copse and Shrewsbury forest, which have withstood numerous fierce assaults recently, were entirely overrun by the British who reached points well beyond them. Heavy fighting was continuing at close range at various points and the Germans were massing troops with the evident intention of delivering a counter attack. It has been a day of great success for the British arms, for the possession of the wooded heights which they captured east of Ypres unquestionably is of crucial importance, since these dominating positions form the keystone of the German structure of defense in this sector. The greatest gains have been between St. Julien and Hollebeke, as had been planned, for within this stretch of country lie the important defenses just mentioned.

The troops that went out to the attack represented some of the finest men in the British army. They entered the conflict in high spirits and eager for the fray. Their advance was preceded by one of the most perfect and heaviest barrage fires yet attempted. The men went over the top stripped light and as a result of this, coupled with the fine artillery support, they were enabled to negotiate the first stages of the difficult ground rapidly. They had swept through Glencorse wood, Inverness copse and the eastern part of Shrewsbury forest by 8 o'clock, two hours and twenty minutes after the attack began, and other advanced positions were reached with equal rapidity, which is a remarkable achievement in view of the marshy nature of the ground due to heavy rain.

On the left of the line attacked, heavy fighting developed on the high ground on either side of the Zonnbeke-Langemarck road. A number of strongly fortified farms were encountered in this region and bombed into submission. Among these was Schuyler farm, a short distance southeast of St. Julien. Schuyler farm held out long against attacks and continued to play on the British with machine guns until it was taken. Strong resistance was encountered at a redoubt on the Ypres-Roulers railway, west of Zonnbeke. This redoubt is a massive concrete and steel structure, and it withstood all of the shell fire poured against it. The British advanced on two sides and stormed the place with bombs until its occupants raised the white flag. Similar tactics resulted in the fall of another great stronghold northwest of Westhoek.

The British casualties so far reported are exceptionally light, the majority being due to machine gun fire. British airplanes again dominated the air. They were thick over the line of the British advance and carried on a vigorous warfare back of the German positions where tons of high explosives were dropped. German machines were far less active. A large number of prisoners already have been brought in but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total.

OPPORTUNITY TIME IN DISPATCH BIG CONTEST

Additional Effort This Period May Mean Your Success—"Better to Have Tried and Lost Than Not to Have Tried at All"—Contestants Sho uld Not be Discouraged if an Opponent Casts a Large Vote.

THE PRIZES.

- \$775 Ericson Automobile. Ford Touring Car \$200 in gold. \$100 in gold. \$93 furniture suite. \$75 Columbia Grafonola. \$50 merchandise order at J. W. H. Fuchs' Department Store. \$25 wrist watch. Two \$50 diamond rings.

Ten per cent commission to all non-winners, who remain active, on money for new subscriptions.

Tomorrow is "Twin-Subscription Day" in The Dispatch's Great Prize Campaign, and each candidate that turn in two subscriptions for one year each to The Daily Dispatch will receive a Bonus Certificate good for 50,000 Extra Votes. Only one of the Bonus Certificates will be allowed each candidate. Several candidates have already received these certificates, and others are hustling to get them.

This is opportunity time in the Contest, and all active contestants should make the most of it. After this period the extra votes on each fifteen dollar club will be reduced. There is no need of your falling to win the prize that you desire, if you will exert a little additional effort. Your personal appeal often has a

magic effect. Your dash of enthusiasm will win votes against the pessimism of the less active. The race is so close that it can be truthfully called anybody's race. Do not lose a moment between now and the close of the first period. At 9 p. m., October 6, the great opportunity for securing a big reserve vote will be a matter of history.

They say that "It is better to have loved and lost than to have never loved at all." It is the same way in the contest. It is better to have tried and lost than not to have tried at all. You may win some of the prizes as The Dispatch is giving away.

Some contestants become discouraged when an opponent casts a big vote, with the object in view. The candidate will then stop by the wayside and bemoan her fate. Yes, her fate is defeat. Do not pay any attention to any of the other contestants, just go ahead and do the best you can and you will never regret it.

In filling out the subscription orders, candidates will confer a great favor on the Circulation and Contest Department by writing names and addresses with extreme care, and indicate whether the subscription is old or new.

It was announced in the beginning of the contest that the first subscription turned in by or for a candidate would give 25,000 extra votes, and this offer is still in effect, although some of the candidates seem to have the idea that it has closed. Such is not the case. If you have not sent in your first subscription do so now and get these extra votes.

(Continued on Page Seven)