

WEATHER:
North and South Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight.

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THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

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FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECOND DRAFT

American Troops Make Their First Unassisted Raid

PROVOST MARSHAL MAKES STATEMENT ABOUT NEXT DRAFT

Each State's Quota to Be Based on Number in Class One

PROTECT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Probably 800,000 Men Will Be in the Draft, But They Will Be Called in Small Increments

Washington, March 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today made the first official announcement of the second draft. It will be called as soon as Congress amends the law to compute the basis of apportionment among the States on the number of registrants in class one, instead of population. For purposes of computation, 800,000 men will be considered also composing the second draft, although no such number will be called to the colors at any one time.

Men in deferred classification, the provost marshal general announced, would be called in small numbers as well as men in class one for the purpose of utilizing special technical qualifications or sending them to schools to acquire such qualifications. The provost marshal general makes the definite statement, however, that there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from industry and agriculture during the coming summer, but that they will be drawn in relatively small groups, spread throughout the year. To give the exact numbers, he says, would be to give the enemy military information. While General Crowder sets no time in his statement, it has been stated previously that supplies and equipment for the men of the second draft would become available in April, and as action on the desired legislation is expected before that time, the first calls are expected soon afterwards.

The next national quota will be increased and apportioned among the several States as soon as pending legislation authorizing a change in the basis of computation is enacted by Congress, says the Provost Marshal General's statement. The number that will be assumed as a basis for computation will be 800,000, which is well within the authorization of clause four of section one of the Selective Service Act of a second increment of 800,000 men, increased by the recruit training units authorized by clause five of section one, and by the special and technical troops authorized by section two of said Act. It cannot be announced what the total number to be called to the colors each month will be, but it may be stated that no more men will be called than can be properly accommodated and promptly assimilated.

There are difficulties confronting the nation in the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture. Class one, from which new levies are to be withdrawn, will contain many more men than are at present required for the army. It would be a most unscientific and fatuous step if the men in class one were called indiscriminately without regard to the labor situation in agriculture. Therefore the local boards will be directed to fill their quotas in the order of liability of men in class one as determined by the national drawing, except that, where it is shown that a registrant is completely and assiduously engaged in the planting, cultivation and reaping of a crop, he will be called to the colors shall be deferred as long as he continues to be so engaged.

"Whenever any registrant, whose call to the colors has been deferred by reason of his engagement in agriculture, is shown to have been idle on the farm on which he is engaged or to have trifled with the deferment that has been accorded him, the boards forthwith induce him into military service if his order number has been reached in the meantime. The effect of this expedient is to grant furloughs from service prior to actual call to the colors to the men so great-

ly needed in the production of this year's crop.

"This is not, however, the only expedient that is to be adopted to conserve the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture and to mobilize all means for increasing the harvest for the agriculture season of 1918.

"There is now pending before Congress a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant furloughs, with or without pay, to men in the army to enable them to engage in industrial and agricultural pursuits. These furloughs will be granted after consideration of the circumstances of the individual case in which they arise, and when the military situation is such that they can be granted without the great disruption and disorganization of the army, or of any particular disorganization of the army.

"As to further means to protect agriculture, a new regulation has been promulgated authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in agricultural colleges to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the quartermaster's department provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to direct themselves as agriculturalists and thereafter to protect them in such services as they may see fit to perform in the best interests of the nation.

"The whole industrial and agricultural situation is being subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of our military plans. It is confidently believed that great progress can be made along this line and that more effective measures than any yet devised can be put into operation to attain the desired end.

"It must be emphasized that this is a war of mechanics. The need of the several armed forces for men highly skilled in technical and mechanical pursuits is greater than in any former war. Yet this need for specially skilled men finds the nation under a necessity for increasing its production in almost every line of industry. Withdrawals of men from industry must be made and these withdrawals must take men who might otherwise be deferred on account of their special qualifications and skill. The necessary number of such skilled men will be obtained in one of three ways.

"First, men already in the military service who have such special skill will be taken from the line regiments and assigned to the staff organizations and departments where their skill is needed. Second, men classified by the selection boards, even though they may have been placed in a deferred classification, will be withdrawn with great care and particularity from the industries of the nation for special service of staff organizations. Third, men of draft age with certain educational qualifications will be inducted into the service and sent to universities, colleges and technical and secondary schools, to be instructed in technical arts until they have acquired such proficiency as will justify their assignment to the special units that are being organized in considerable numbers.

"In accordance with this plan, the provost marshal general has already called upon the States for some 10,000 skilled artisans and will shortly call upon the States for 10,000 young men, graduates of grammar schools, who will be sent before the first of April to various technical and other schools throughout the United States for a two month course of training. Regularly thereafter an increasing stream of selected men will be sent through educational and other training institutions for this purpose.

"To sum up, it may be said that there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from the ranks of industry and agriculture during the coming summer, but that men will be drawn in relatively small groups throughout the year in such a way as to create the least possible interference with industry and agriculture. Men in class one will be selected in small numbers either on account of their special technical qualifications or for the purpose of sending them to schools where they will be given an opportunity to acquire such qualifications."

COUNT VON LUXBURG STILL IN ARGENTINA

Former German Minister Accused of Not Wanting to go Home

Buenos Aires, March 12.—Reports were current here today that Count von Luxburg, former German minister to Argentina had fled. It was said he had been missing for several days from the house in the suburb of Lomas de Lamora where he was supposed to have been under strict surveillance and that last night, he, the former German naval attaché and a large group of other Germans passed Puente Inca, in the Andes, on the international train for Chile. After an investigation of these reports the foreign office said they were untrue, and that it had been assured by the police that the Count was still here under guard. The foreign office states the reports were due to a mistake as to the identity of the Germans seen on the international train. The British government having declined to issue a safe conduct for a German physician to accompany Count von Luxburg on his voyage home, the foreign office is endeavoring to make arrangements to have a neutral physician go with him.

According to Buenos Aires dispatches on Sunday, Count von Luxburg had been granted a safe conduct by the British government to sail for Sweden and was expected to depart shortly on the steamer Valparaiso.

Count von Luxburg was handed his passports by the Argentine government last September after the disclosure of his objectionable activities in connection with the submarine warfare as it affected Argentine shipping—namely his message suggesting that Argentine steamers might be "sunk without trace." In October he was placed in a German detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia, but later was taken to the German hospital at Buenos Aires, where he has been under treatment because of his reported unbalanced mental condition.

According to the accounts from Argentine, there never was an apparent strong desire on the part of the Count to leave South America, and he has been openly accused in the Argentine capital of trying to avoid returning to Berlin by causing his condition to be represented as more serious than it actually was.

Can't Be Located. Santiago, Chile, March 12.—Rumors are current here that Count von Luxburg, the former German minister to Argentina, has arrived in this city. None of the newspaper correspondents has been able to ascertain as yet whether the rumors have basis in fact.

95,000 MEN CALLED.

Washington, March 12.—A movement of 95,000 drafted men, to begin on March 29 and continue for five days, was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The order calls troops from every State in the Union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second.

Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not stated at General Crowder's office. It is understood that the movement will virtually complete the first draft, and that it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated.

The apportionment for Southern States follows: Arkansas 1,511, Alabama 2,634, Florida 2,506, Georgia 5,925, Kentucky 1,651, Louisiana 3,573, Mississippi 2,220, North Carolina 5,174, South Carolina 343, Tennessee 2,753, Texas 3,943, and Virginia 2,178.

Brown Still Refuses Affidavit—Latest Article Has Been Declined

(EDITORIAL)

Absolutely failing to comply with our request that he furnish us with an affidavit that Mr. J. Allan Taylor did not write, inspire or suggest, nor did any one other than himself write, inspire or suggest the two previous articles that he submitted to us for publication relative to the candidacy of Mr. W. B. Cooper for the State Senate, Mr. J. S. Brown, has today sent to us a third communication, very much longer than either of the two previous ones, and contains nothing at all that is material to the campaign. Besides, practically everything that he has brought out in this communication (barring some uncalled for and unjustified personalities) has already been covered. In this communication he makes the statement that he will not furnish the affidavit asked of him. That alone should dispose of Mr. Brown so far as this paper is concerned. We prefer to deal direct.

The Wilmington Dispatch is first of all a newspaper—and it has been the constant aim and desire of the present management to make of it a first-class newspaper in every respect. From the comments we have heard, both in Wilmington and outside, we believe we have succeeded in a very large degree.

We have trebled the circulation and our advertising has been built up. The paper is read in most of homes in Eastern Carolina and delivered to them the day it is published.

But we are digressing. What we started out to say was that The Wilmington Dispatch is a newspaper—and not the organ of any man or set of men. We have our opinions and convictions. The paper is conducted by newspaper men. They run it along lines that a newspaper ought to be run on. We have a right, however, to support for office any man or set of men that we see fit to advocate. If one of them happens to be a member of the paper's official family all right and good. It certainly is no crime to be connected with a good paper like The Dispatch nor is it a crime to run for office. It is the paper's prerogative to support whom it pleases for any office; this has always been the policy of The Dispatch and will continue to be as long as it is in the hands of the present management. Any person has a right to take issue with us and, like most all other papers, we will allow a reasonable amount of space free for a discussion of fundamentals. But to allow a disinterested person to use column after column of our good space in the interest of a candidate who is opposed to the man we advocate, free of charge, while this same person, or some of his close friends, use the advertising columns of another paper to get the "message over" is, we think, asking too much.

And right here, we would like to correct a popular fallacy. A newspaper does not have to use all communications tendered, it whether signed or unsigned; nor does it have to use all the advertising that is tendered. If the matter is objectionable, either as reading matter or advertising, it can be rejected. There is a pretty general belief in Wilmington that a newspaper has to accept an advertisement whether it wants to or not.

BIG WESTERN DRIVE IS NOT FAR DISTANT

German Raids Are Becoming More Numerous and Considerably Stronger

ENEMY EFFORTS HAVE MET WITH REPULSE

German Artillery Activity is Growing in Intensity—Russian Congress and German Reichstag Meet Today

The American troops have participated in their first raid without French assistance, penetrating the German lines a distance of 300 yards, northwest of Toul.

Elsewhere on the Western front the German raids are becoming more numerous and stronger. Heavy bombardments now precede attempts to penetrate the Entente positions, but the enemy has not attacked in great force, although an engagement of battle proportions probably is not far distant.

In the Ypres sector, in Flanders and around Armentieres between Ypres and Arras, the Germans have carried out strong local efforts. At all points the British repulsed the enemy with loss. German artillery also has been busy at various points along the front between Ypres and St. Quentin. In Champagne, northwest of Verdun, and north of St. Mihiel, the

HUN LINES PENETRATED 300 YARDS

STATE REPUBLICANS SELECT GREENSBORO

Gladly Accept the Plan Thrown Down for Non-partisan Campaign

(Special to The Dispatch.) Raleigh, N. C., March 12.—Eastern North Carolina Republican clubs and the State Republican Executive Committee, in a meeting here today, deplored the Democratic State committee's failure to endorse Governor Bickett's non-partisan proposals, and "gladly accepted the glove thus recently thrown down."

The State committee selected Greensboro for the convention city, but late in the afternoon had been unable to fix certainly the ninth, tenth or eleventh of May. National Committeeman J. M. Morehead declared the Bickett suggestion "most commendable," declaring it came from higher up. The meeting was attended by his representatives.

START OF AIRPLANE SERVICE DELAYED

Washington, March 12.—The start of the airplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, will be delayed probably as late as May 15 because landing fields at Philadelphia and New York have not been found. The service was to have been begun April 15.

SUFFRAGISTS STORM PALMETTO SENATORS

Washington, March 12.—Senators Tillman and Smith, of South Carolina, today were presented by Mrs. Helen Gardiner, vice president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, with a petition bearing the signatures of several hundred students and members of the Winthrop College faculty of that State, and urging their support of the Woman's Suffrage Federal amendment.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO BE TAKEN OVER

Washington, March 12.—Government control probably will be extended shortly to leading express companies, it was officially intimated today at the railroad administration. The companies that would be affected are the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo, Southern, Great Northern, North American, Canadian and Western.

COOLEEMEE MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Salisbury, N. C., March 12.—J. N. Ledford, 45 years of age, a prominent merchant and business man of Cooleemee, committed suicide near that town last night by drowning himself in a mill pond. Ledford tied a weight around his neck and jumped into the water. He left a note at his office telling where his body would be found and a searching party recovered it this morning. Ledford also left letters addressed to his wife and brother-in-law. No cause is given for his act.

CUBA BORROWS TO PREPARE FOR WAR

Washington, March 12.—Another ally became a borrower from the United States today, when the Treasury extended a credit of \$15,000,000 to the Cuban government to assist in war preparations. At the same time Great Britain was given another credit of \$200,000,000. Both loans were made at the new interest rate of 5 per cent.

Peterson's Case Next Monday

(Special to The Dispatch.) Raleigh, March 12.—Solicitor Norris announced this afternoon that the trial of Major George Peterson, charged with embezzlement, will be set for Monday, March 18.

A Number of Enemy Killed and Wounded, All Americans Returned

MANY GERMANS HAD FLED FROM TRENCHES

In Hand-to-Hand Fighting, the Raiders Made Short Work of Opposition—Went Beyond Objective

American troops again have raided successfully German positions. This time the raid was made on the sector northwest of Toul where the Americans hold a long line. Also they made the effort alone and penetrated the German front lines for 300 yards without help from their French brothers in arms.

After an artillery bombardment of 45 minutes and behind a barrage, the American raiders went into the trenches.

material and information. Most of the Germans, apparently expecting the raid, had retired to the rear lines. There were some hand-to-hand fighting, however, with Germans who had been left in the dugouts and a number of these were killed and wounded. The Americans returned without the loss of a man, having spent 15 minutes within the enemy lines.

Raid Was Highly Successful.

With the American Army in France, Monday, March 11.—An American raiding party entered the German trenches along the Toul sector at 6 o'clock this morning after an artillery bombardment of 45 minutes and brought back much material and information but captured no prisoners. It was the first raid by the Americans without the aid of the French.

The raid was highly successful as the enemy withdrew many men from the front line when the bombardment indicated that a raid might follow. The raiders reported that American gunfire had created destruction in the German positions and had torn gaps in the enemy barbed wire entanglements. The German batteries came into action, but accomplished nothing toward disturbing the progress of the raid.

The Americans entered the enemy trenches behind one side of a "box" barrage, which moved forward in front of them. They found numerous Germans hiding in the dugouts. In the hand to hand fighting which followed a number of the enemy were killed and wounded and left in the trenches.

Going far beyond their objective, the raiders penetrated the German line 300 yards. A few fights developed on the way, but the Germans were driven off.

The Americans failed to find most of the Germans who had been withdrawn hurriedly from the front lines, although they searched for them.

In the hand-to-hand fighting the Americans used their automatic pistols and rifles. During the raid the American machine guns placed a barrage in the enemy back areas in order to prevent a counter attack.

The Americans fought so fast and did their work so quickly that the medical men who accompanied them had little to do. Every American who left the front line returned.

On their way back the Americans encountered a German listening post, which fired at them. In less time than it takes to tell it the Germans in the post were silenced.

The Americans reached their own lines without a German shell having fallen anywhere near them, for it was all over so quickly the German batteries did not have a good chance to get into action. The Americans were inside the enemy lines for 15 minutes.

BRITISH HEAVY GUNS BOMBARD CAMBRAI

Berlin, March 12.—(Via London)—Cambrai has been bombarded by long range British guns, according to today's army headquarters report. Several hoists from British artillery of the heaviest calibre fell in the town, the statement reports.