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SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1918.

What's yours? Dark or light? Oh, boy!

Is this the "drive"? This seems to be the "drive."

In the matrimonial race the altar is seldom attained by the fast.

Women voters will hardly be referred to as the "silent vote."

A March wind can make a vaudeville show ashamed of itself any time.

Another advantage to be secured in digging garden is the location of a bed of worms for the next fishing trip.

The Hun will find that there is a big difference in the going on the Western front from what he found in the East.

The old familiar warning of "Don't start anything you can't finish," is hereby referred to the Kaiser for consideration.

The news dispatches say the Germans poured a rain of "shell fire" on the British. Drop the "a" and you wouldn't be far wrong.

While they are talking about improving the schools, it might help a whole lot in this direction if they paid the teachers better salaries.

Some of the brethren seem to fear that working a garden will produce the backache. Better take a chance on that than run the risk of having an aching void in the pantry later on.

Some people have the mistaken idea that they have done their part if they persuaded some friend to buy Liberty Bonds, though they themselves "couldn't afford it."

Let's all go to church either this morning or this evening. There is no hour that we can spend today that will do us more real good than in listening to the Word explained by some able minister. This is applicable to all classes.

The reduction in wheat consumption should cut down grocery bills, and it would if one didn't have to buy a cart load of other stuff in order to get a few pounds of flour.

Since the announcement that corsets are to be scarce because of the scarcity of raw material for their manufacture we may look for the Venus form to become fashionable.

No matter what subject is under debate in the Senate, according to The Washington Times, the main point discussed is "fundamental principles." Very much on the same order of the fellow in the State Legislature who being opposed to some proposed law and not caring to divulge why, calmly sits back and says he is "agin it because it is un-con-sit-tu-shunel."

Governor Davis, of Virginia, finds that he has a recalcitrant bunch of legislators on his hands. He called them in special session in order to save the State something like a million dollars in the appropriation bill, and they proceeded to pass the workmen's compensation act over his veto calling for an outlay of \$200,000, then voted themselves \$50 for their time and five cents a mile railroad fare and went home.

NO CAUSE FOR UNDUE ALARM.

The much heralded German drive on the Western front is now a reality, and new horrors of war are unloosed in this the mightiest effort ever made to dominate the world. It seems from the meager reports coming through the military censorship, that Germany has massed practically all of her strength, and proposes to make the supreme effort to smash the Allies, risking her whole fate on this one gigantic blow at the hosts of democracy. Millions of thoroughly trained men are being hurled against the British with utter disregard for human life, and thousands of monster guns pour ton after ton of iron into the opposing forces, creating an inferno such as no human can describe even in moments of the wildest imagination.

Just how many men the Germans have massed along the Western front of course is only to be guessed at in the assault on the British it is said that 49 divisions have been recognized and the British have captured prisoners from 18 divisions. Military experts place the number of divisions hurled by the Kaiser in Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's efforts above fifty, meaning that probably something like one million men participated. Behind these are other divisions, and strung out further up and down the line are millions more from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria ready to be thrown into the fray when the occasion is deemed suitable by the German general staff.

True, the Allies, despite this apparently unequalled number of trained soldiers, probably have more men on the Western front than the enemy, but the situation is such that they are prevented from concentrating them at any one place in equal numbers to meet a sudden assault. This condition makes it apparent that the first thrust of the enemy will make gains until the Allies can concentrate sufficient men at that point to stem the tide. Therefore, while the Germans seem to have the advantage so far in the big offensive, there is every reason to believe that it will be more than successfully met before they have progressed to a point endangering the Allies.

The enemy appears confident of the outcome, however, and it will take mighty defensive tactics to stop him, but he will be stopped, and then the tide of battle will roll him back until, it is the belief of the Allied experts, he will be ready to cry enough. It is very probable that immediately upon effectually checking the offensive, the Allies will themselves take the initiative, and will push the contest to a definite conclusion. The War Council has prepared for this situation. For months it has been known that the blow would come, and several weeks ago the Allies reported they were ready.

Besides the regular trench forces, behind the lines is a mighty army held in reserve to prevent too great an advance by the enemy. Then as an additional safeguard, there is a great mobile army known as the army of the Allies, which is kept ready to be thrown into the fray anywhere along the Western front the moment the situation at any point begins to look threatening.

While the Germans have made gains in some sections of the front, they have not done more than take possession of first line trenches west of St. Quentin, according to the reports, while the main defensive system of the British remains unbroken, and the retirement, which the Germans would have you believe was a disastrous retreat, was carried out in order and at a time when the enemy pressure was not strong, showing that it was a strategic movement and not a rout.

The advance that Hindenburg has made has been at a tremendous cost, showing that the German high command is using human flesh without regard in its effort to gain a decision. Estimates of the German losses in killed, wounded and captured up to last night placed the number at 225,000, while the British losses are said to approximate less than 100,000. These figures may not be accurate, but it probably indicates the ratio of the cost, which is three Germans to one British, and if the ratio is maintained for any length of time, it can readily be seen to what result it will lead.

The public has been warned not to look for Allied successes at first, as the initial advantage usually goes with the side taking the offensive. Therefore, the advance by the enemy is not at this time to be considered with undue alarm.

But it is very probable that the battle now raging will turn the tide towards a conclusion of hostilities.

USE LESS WHEAT.

We are called upon to again reduce the consumption of wheat products, the request of the Food Administrator issued last night limiting the amount of wheat flour to one and one-half pounds per week per person. This request amounts to a reduction in the quantity now in use by one-half.

America, when she entered the war, undertook the gigantic task of supplying not only our military forces, but the military and to a certain extent the civilian population of our allies. Some time ago it was seen that there must be a reduction in consumption of wheat in this country in order to comply with its contract, and the wheatless days and wheatless meals system was put into operation with the hope that there would be a sufficient saving to meet these pledges to our allies.

Since this has been adopted, there has been a substantial increase in the amount of wheat available for export but a careful survey of the situation by the food authorities has led to the conclusion that there must be a further reduction from now until the next harvest is milled, if we are to live up to our promises.

The normal consumption of the people of the United States is 42,000,000 bushels per month, and in order to provide for our allies this must be cut to 21,000,000, or in half. The request is placed on the grounds of military necessity, and as in the case of the first plan, the people will heartily respond. It is promised that the new rule will only be in effect until after the next crop harvested is ground, when it is believed there will be sufficient wheat to permit us to return to normal consumption and at the same time provide for our allies.

All should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the new requirements which are published elsewhere in this morning's Dispatch, and proceed to comply. Compliance is voluntary now, but should the people decline to respond as they should, there will in all probability be some method adopted that will force observance of the rule.

A GIANT GUN?

The bulletin yesterday afternoon announcing that German heavy artillery was dropping shells into Paris, 62 miles away, startled the world. Few believe that the Hun has a gun with such a tremendous range, and it is said that military authorities in Washington freely express doubt as to the claims set forth in the report. The record for throwing a shell by gun is said to be 22 miles, now held by German artillerymen and made in the drive toward Calais during the present war. The last announcement, if we remember correctly, of carrying power of the biggest guns in use by the United States is 19 miles, and the big guns of France and England are somewhat similar.

It is easy to see why the report that the Germans, though a distance of more than 60 miles from the capital of France, were throwing shells into the city should cause the greatest astonishment and doubt. One theory advanced is that the "shells" were not fired from some giant gun, but were really aerial torpedoes. Another theory is that the explosions were caused by bombs dropped from aircraft. Whatever may have been the agency hurling the explosives, it is hard to believe that it was a monster cannon, despite the knowledge that the Krupps have been turning out heretofore undreamed of powerful pieces of artillery. The world will wait with the keenest of interest to find out just what did drop those shells, and if it should be developed that it was the work of a giant piece of artillery we may well pause and wonder what will be the next engine the war god will call into service.

"THE MODEL CITIZEN."

We often hear some portion of a county, a State or nation referred to in terms that are not complimentary, to say the least, and the reference is generally made with an idea of conveying the impression that the faults of that particular community are due in some manner to its geographical location. Of course such is not true. The good name of any neighborhood or larger unit of society depends altogether upon the people living there; nothing more and nothing less. Good citizenship is the prime essential to the advancement of a State or nation. Where there is the higher type of citizens, there will you find evidence of progress along all of the better lines. No nation would be looked upon in pity or hatred if it saw to it that its citizens were of the highest possible type.

The ideal citizenship is on objective that we pay too little attention in trying to reach. If a man accumulates property and keeps out of jail, as a general rule, he is considered a

pretty good citizen, and in some instances is held up as a model. We do not stop to analyze him and see if he possesses the fundamentals of a model citizen. In fact, few of us could off-hand give a clear idea of what was necessary to make a man a model citizen. We should know what constitutes a model citizen, and then strive to attain that desirable goal. The best description of a true citizen we have seen appeared in the last issue of the University News Letter, reproduced from Peel's Civil Government, and it is worthy of being passed along so that all may read and study it and realize their shortcomings in this respect. Here it is:

"A model citizen is well informed—educated in the principles of government; he is a good neighbor—ever considerate of the health, comfort and safety of those with whom he is associated; he is intelligently industrious—skilled and active in some useful employment.

"He bears part of the expenses of government. He consults his neighbors concerning the public welfare, promotes their frequent assembling to consider matters of common concern, and is well posted in regard to the conduct of officers who administer law and government.

"He does not seek an office for which he is not fitted; but he does not shirk public duty when his country needs his service, in peace or in war. In this service he is faithful and brave. As judge or juror, he is not controlled by fear, favor or affection, reward or the hope of reward. He does not accept employment which is inconsistent with his duties as a citizen.

"He is the friend of the poor, of widows and orphans—the champion of the oppressed. He is the visitor of captives—swift to inquire into the causes of their imprisonment, watchful of the condition of the places where they are confined, and of the character and conduct of those who have them in custody.

"He is law-abiding—keeps the law himself and is ready to assist in its enforcement. A taxpayer and voter, the support and constitutional master of all public servants, he assumes his share of responsibility for the administration of government."

Henry Page says it is one thing to eat corn bread and another to drink corn juice.

The government is some old fatterer. It is preparing to call into service of the Federal employment bureau more than seven hundred daily papers to act as employment agencies, and for this service it offers to pay the munificent salary of \$1 per annum to each newspaper. Treating them just like it does wealthy called into service during the war.

WITH THE EDITORS.

Lumberton Tribune: here will be very few vacant lots in the towns this year, but we learn that many farms in various places will lie idle because there is not sufficient labor to cultivate them. This is a great pity, for every acre of productive land in America ought to be in cultivation this year, for America must feed the greater part of the world.

Whiteville News-Reporter: Many of the rural schools are closing and the teachers are returning to their homes. The several high schools in the county will remain open a month or so longer. The problem of securing a properly efficient force of teachers for the work in this county next season is already assuming perplexing proportions. It is stated on good authority that very few if any of the present capable teachers in the Whiteville High school will return here. Nobody blames the teachers for seeking other and better paying positions.

State Journal: The State Journal acknowledges with quite a lot of delight the news that ex-Senator W. B. Cooper will return to the Senate in 1919, and Representative L. Clayton Grant, the smoothest speaker in the lower body last year, will represent New Hanover again. The two will work together and a smoother-pulling pair New Hanover hasn't had in year.

Mullins Enterprise: The Enterprise extends congratulations to W. B. Cooper, of Wilmington, on his winning out in the primary held in that city on Tuesday.

Greensboro Record: If it should happen that every man in town will plant a little garden and work it, there will be more foodstuff than we need right now, but not enough, even then, for next winter. Every man can raise something in his garden. If only a peck of onions, he has helped increase the food supply. If only a peck of potatoes, he has helped some; and if all our people will get the idea in their minds and plant a few garden seeds it will be a grand result.

Rocky Mount Telegram: The fact that Earl Neville, the Ware county rapist, went to his death decrying innocence has served to awaken a doubt in the minds of some as to his guilt, while even the press of the State has been noted to voice a doubt in some instances, but really it appears that with the Governor on hand from the time the mob would have

lynched him on through the trial, and if there was a scintilla of a doubt he would have necessarily felt that that man's blood was on his hands. He was satisfied, he was positive and the evidence, in the case was sufficiently conclusive and no matter what the attitude of the condemned man might have been even in his iron nerve of the last and the display of the unusual in that a man might declare the moment before he meets his judgment to something which calm, deliberating men had thought was an untruth after hearing all of the facts.

STATE NEWS

The last will and testament of John C. Burroughs, who died at the Tranquil Park Sanitarium on Thursday of last week, was probated today in the office of the clerk of the court, C. C. Moore, and disposes of an estate of approximately \$250,000, most of which goes to various charities, including the Barium Springs Orphanage. The foreign mission board and the home mission board of the Southern Presbyterian church, the Sunday school department of the First Presbyterian church of which he was a member, and an officer, and a bequest of \$2,000 to each of eight friends and relatives and \$2,000 to a niece.—Charlotte News.

Mr. Isaac Wright has been in attendance upon court as an attorney. He was twitted before the jury for having returned to practice in the Sampson court after leaving the county, but Mr. Wright is still a Sampsonian at heart, if such a credential is needed for practicing in the Sampson court. He represented Mr. H. D. Sloan in his suit against the Cooper Guano Company. Mr. Archie Graham represented the Cooper Company and it was a right interesting argument. Mr. Sloan won the case, securing judgment for \$498.29. A witness in the case for the Cooper Guano Company was our old friend, Will Surles, of Robeson county.—Sampson Democrat.

Quite an interesting civil action has grown out of the finding a few days ago by Mr. Henry Fuller, of \$15. Mr. Fuller found \$15 in perfectly good American money. In some way it leaked out that he had found the money. A negro heard of it and, according to the opinion of Mr. Fuller, he framed up with some of his pals to get the cash. Any way he called on Mr. Fuller and informed him that he had lost \$15 and told him about where it was lost. This didn't tally at all and so, Mr. Fuller says, he returned, and after another conference with his associates, came back and named the correct place where the money was found. Concluding that he was the victim of a "frame-up" Mr. Fuller refused to give the negro the money and a civil case was started. The hearing was held before Squire S. R. Street, who reserved judgment.—New Bernian.

The next union meeting of the Robeson Baptist Association will be held at Long Branch church, March 29th and 30th. The next union meeting will be held in the interest of the Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. work in the association.—Lumberton Tribunes.

The closing exercises of the Hamlet Graded School will be held during the week ending Friday, May 3. The graduating class this year numbers eight girls, quite a contrast with last year's class of four boys. The annual address will be delivered by Dr. W. L. Poteat, president of Wake Forest College. Dr. Poteat is easily one of the South's strongest educators and deepest thinkers. The people of Hamlet have a treat in store for them on this occasion.—Hamlet Messenger.

There was a large forest fire Thursday afternoon of last week which endangered nearly all the homes in the southern end of town. The high wind brought the fire into the back yards of the homes on Oak street and was only gotten under control after heroic work by the fire company and a number of others, including several ladies.—Hamlet Messenger.

After a cessation of hostilities for many months a few of the "Free Rangers" are again at war against the stock law. In a trial before Judge J. H. Bonville here on the past Tuesday, I. E. and Needham Brown, Jacob, Edward and Tom Swinson, Riley and Lewis Jones, Eli Mobley, Riley Raynor and Obed Cavenaugh were bound over to court under a \$100 bond, for tearing down the pen of Mr. Melvin James, turning his stock out, committing an assault upon him and making threats. Six of them were convicted of letting their stock run at large in stock law territory.—Duplin Record.

A DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY.

One Hundred Years Ago Today. 1818—Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy, U. S. N., who was known as the "Chesterfield of the Navy," born in New York. Died there in 1888.

Seventy-five Years Ago Today. 1843—Shobal Vail Cloverger, noted physician and engineer, builder of the first telegraph line in Dakota, born at Florence, Italy.

Fifty Years Ago Today. 1868—Treaty of extradition concluded between the United States and Italy.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today. 1893—Much loss of life and destruction of property caused by earthquake in Colombia.

ONE YEAR AGO IN THE WAR

March 24, 1917.—Gen. M. V. Alexieff became commander-in-chief of the Russian army. American relief workers recalled from Belgium and France; the French made furious attacks on the new German fronts and captured two forts on the famous "Hindenburg line."

To the Voters of New Hanover County:--

You are the stockholders of the County, and as such have the giving out of a job as Register of Deeds. For this job you now have only two applicants, one of which you will select at the Primary to be held Tuesday, March 26th. As a business proposition you will first consider the qualifications of the applicants, and should one have better qualified than the other, you should give it to that one. Should they both measure approximately the same, you should consider the claims of the two on the public, and give it to the one with the best claims. I am one of the applicants and contend that I am more entitled to your suffrage than the other.

I am 52 years old and have lived here all my life, was in business for years at Third and Castle, and later as The King Grocery Company, at Fourth street bridge; have served the city as alderman and several years as clerk and treasurer. Have raised a family of seven children in your midst, three of whom are now serving our country, VOLUNTARILY. Does not this entitle me to your CAREFUL consideration? I confidently ask you for your vote. I NEED THE JOB! Give it to me.

Respectfully, B. FRANK KING

NOTICE!
A second Primary is required to determine a choice for Register of Deeds, which will be held Tuesday, March 26, 1918.
As far as practicable the same Registrars and Judges of Election will serve at this Primary as at the First Primary.
By order of the Board of Elections.
E. PINER, Secretary.

CHILDRENS FANCY SOCKS
Black and Tan Socks Children's Hose
SEE THE NEW SPORT HOSE
AMERICAN MAID
Black, Chocolate, Navy, White.
New Hats Veils New Hats Veils

MISS ALMA BROWN

YOUR DOLLARS ARE YOUR FIRST LINE DEFENSE
Save Them
HOME SAVINGS BANK
Security and Service
START AN ACCOUNT WITH US TODAY

SHOES--BEST MADE
Emerson Douglas
NEW SPRING STYLES
GENTS FURNISHINGS
ARROW BRAND
SHIRTS COLLARS
I. & M. L. HURWITZ
603 North Fourth