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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

Don't forget that this is clean-up week.

The latest addition to the Angora Club is Count Czernin.

Ambassador Ishii is not as egotistical as his name sounds.

We don't blame Major Peterson one bit for wanting that \$7,600.

Of course the government is not worried about the strikes in baseball games.

For fear that you have overlooked it, here is a little reminder to buy that Liberty Bond today.

Cam Morrison may be long on chewing the weed, but he is not accused of chewing his words.

The Hearst papers look with disgust upon the Japanese. Doubtless it is jealousy of hues.

Invest your larger denominations of money in Liberty Bonds and the small change in Thrift stamps.

With Bud Fisher already in France and Charlie Chaplin called for service, trench life should be much more attractive from now on.

Burian is now the Austrian spokesman. Wonder what kind of a peace movement he will start and then get tired for starting it?

We can't see anything wrong in letting German prisoners over here earn their keep. They are living a whole lot easier than if they were at home, and they should be willing to exchange labor for their board and other comforts.

The more the government officials look over Wilmington the more pleased they are with the advantages this city offers for shipbuilding. The announcement today that among the sites under consideration for building steel ships, the one at Wilmington was looked upon with the most favor was a pleasing bit of news locally.

While the war news today is disheartening, the situation is not by any means hopeless. The British have been forced to give up valuable strategic points, but they have been in worse situations prior to this and worked out successfully, and there is confidence that Haig will extricate his army from the present gloomy position.

Despite the fact that the first baseball game in Boston was played under the best weather conditions in many years, the attendance was about the smallest. We may be wrong in our guess, but we'll take a shot at it by expressing the opinion that the sale of Thrift Stamps has been good in Beantown this season, causing a scarcity of four-bit pieces usually pent at the gates of baseball parks.

Senator Lewis in his Durham speech did well to remind the people that the government could take all their money without promise to pay interest on it or return the principal, if it wanted to, but instead of doing this it is offering a good investment. When our government is so kind to us as all that we should not hesitate in making it a loan to the extent of our ability. It seems strange that people have to be begged to make a safe and paying investment and aid in the preservation of their liberty. Either of these should be more than sufficient reason for all of us to subscribe to the bond issue to the limit of our resources.

NOT AS BAD AS PAINTED.

Wilmington may not be what it should be with regard to the charges that have been brought as to certain moral conditions alleged to exist in the city, but she is willing to place her record alongside that of any other city similarly situated. One swallow doesn't make the spring, it has been said, neither does one drunk make a sodden city. The Dispatch is in receipt of a letter written by a sailor lad concerning an incident here last Saturday in which those who are prone to take the soldiers to task as a body for what one of their number was unfortunately guilty of, in which the holier-than-thous are given a good hard lick right between the eyes, provided the circumscribed space between the hair and the nose is big enough to get hit. We wish we were able to publish the letter, but because of certain rules of ethics we do not consider it would be proper for us to do so.

Of course there are blind tigers in Wilmington, and they are in every other city in this or any other State. The man with the price may buy whiskey, or the stuff that passes for whiskey, in almost any city of this size and it is said that in many of them it can be had a great deal easier than here.

By all means root out the blind tiger and all other immoral elements to be found here; wipe them out completely, but there is no need to paint conditions worse than they are in doing so. A little more effort and less hot air would accomplish better results. If the city is not good, get busy and clean it up, but because there is a dark spot, don't for heaven's sake, try to accuse the whole city of being rotten.

THE WORLD KNOWS.

"Czernin lied!"

That was one of the most serious charges that could be brought against an ordinary individual, much less the spokesman of a great nation. Yet that is what Premier Clemenceau said in answer to the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's statement that France had offered to open peace negotiations with the dual empire. No man, much less a man of the high standing in the affairs of the world occupied by Premier Clemenceau, would make such charge against another great statesman unless there was the greatest provocation.

Count Czernin, for some purpose, whether in a cheap effort to save himself in the eyes of King Charles, but more especially in the eyes of Emperor William, or whatever his reason might have been, issued a declaration in which he sought to cast a cloud upon the faithfulness of France to her allies in this war. The statement was designed, no doubt, to create distrust among the Entente powers. France's Premier saw through the scheme, and, knowing that such a charge must be met with a bold and convincing denial, he broke precedents and diplomatic language to smotherers by saying: "Czernin lied."

There was no room left for quibbling; there was no loophole for astute politicians to twist the words of the French Premier into a meaning different from what was intended by the author of the statement. It was a great big, staring sign pinned across the world's political horizon, proclaiming: "Czernin lied."

Now all there could be to it. The Austrian and German officials may send each other messages reaffirming their allegiance to the cause of the Central Powers; the monarchs may re-swear their faith in each other, but the rest of the world will always believe just what Clemenceau said: "Czernin lied."

THE SWEET POTATO.

Mr. D. J. Fergus has a communication in this afternoon's Dispatch which is most timely to the people of New Hanover county and Eastern Carolina. He gives the benefit of his experience in saving sweet potatoes for consumption throughout the year, and incidentally says a good word in behalf of this tuber as an article of food value.

It has occurred to us often that not enough attention has been given to the production of sweet potatoes, and its food value has not been exploited for its true worth.

As Mr. Fergus expresses it, the sweet potato is palatable and nourishing food for any or all of the three daily meals, and makes a most satisfying lunch for between meals. It is capable of many different preparations or table use, all comparatively easy to cook. It can be made into an excellent dish for breakfast, dinner (or lunch) and supper (or dinner), and the many ways in which

it may be served make it available for frequent use.

Sweet potatoes are not of extraordinary trouble to produce, but rather, the amount of labor and other cost involved in growing them is much smaller than in many other crops. And the yield is prolific. It has been stated that from 150 to 200 bushels may be produced per acre of land, and that these may be marketed even a dollar per bushel at a profit to the producer. When the present price is considered, which is above \$2 per bushel, the great profit in raising them is readily seen. Farmers have in this crop not only a money-maker, but a strong addition to their food supply.

Sweet potatoes may be kept through the winter if proper care is used, and Mr. Fergus has given the benefit of his experience which has been a success, even under the adverse conditions of living near salt water, where the conditions created by moisture make saving difficult. Besides preserving the potatoes, as he suggests, there is a method now being quite extensively used in some sections by which the potatoes are cured by a process which renders them easy of preserving in a palatable form for future use. One of these plants, potato dryers, is located near New Bern, we believe, and is said to be successfully curing the potatoes for home and market use.

There are many other things produced on the farm for eating purposes much inferior to the sweet potato, and even should the time ever come when people would have to subsist wholly on this article of food they would not be in such bad circumstances.

STATE NEWS.

George Lloyd, the guard on the Rocky Mount road district, who recently shot and painfully wounded R. E. Stroud, a prisoner on the road, died in the hospital since Saturday afternoon at Philadelphia. Information furnished the Philadelphia authorities by Mayor T. T. Thorne and the local police department was responsible for the apprehension of Lloyd.—Rocky Mount Telegram.

Mr. C. G. Ingram, who was seriously wounded during the last term of Forsyth civil court by Mr. B. U. Newsum, at the conclusion of the trial in which Mr. Newsum was the plaintiff and Mr. Ingram one of the defendants in a cause alleging slander, died at the City Hospital Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. Mr. Ingram had been in the hospital since the tragedy, which occurred on the north side of the Court House, immediately after the litigants left the court room where the jury had just returned a verdict for the defendants.—Twin City Sentinel.

The worst frost in several weeks occurred Saturday night and early Sunday morning the ground was thick with a white coat. In low places the frost nipped potatoes and fruit, but in high places the damage must have been small. Examination of fruit trees yesterday proved satisfying to a number of men who know when damage has been done, and it is believed that there will yet be a pretty fair fruit crop.—Hickory Record.

Mr. A. W. McLean has been appointed counsel for the State of North Carolina for the United States alien property custodian. Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, is the United States alien custodian, and by an act recently passed by Congress he has charge of all of the property of alien enemies during the war, and will sell the property and hold the proceeds until the end of the war. Mr. McLean will represent the alien property custodian in North Carolina. There is no compensation attached to the work, and it will be done as a patriotic contribution to the war work.—Lumberton Robesonian.

WITH THE EDITORS.

Lumberton Robesonian: The Republican brethren could hardly have been sincere in deploring, in their platform, "the partisanship in the administration of our national affairs, which is depriving our country in this great crisis of some of its ablest and most competent men. They know that the Democratic administration has drawn liberally on Republican ability and experience. Maybe they want President Wilson to let Roosevelt run the whole show.

Fayetteville Observer: It were bad enough for the Democratic State convention to snub the woman suffragists the other day, but when Cam Morrison gave as a reason that nothing must interfere with the prosecution of the war the snubbing was changed to an insult. It is safe to say that the average woman of America, who she suffragist or anti-suffragist, is doing and will continue to do more to win the war than the average man is doing or will continue to do.

New Bern Sun-Journal: Hon. Thomas Warren, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, states that he is well pleased with the result of the State convention which was held at Raleigh a few days ago. The meeting was one of those which will go down in the annals of the party history in this State as one of the most harmonious and beneficial ever

held. The Tar Heel Democrats are more united now than they have ever been before and they mean to stand by the President and the administration at all times and to back them up in these parlous times by united support.

Lumberton Tribune: It is gratifying to the whole State to know that Wilmington is to have a government shipyard. It has taken the government a long time to find out that Wilmington is a suitable place for something big, but now, having found it out, we are going to see North Carolina's chief seaport go forward as never before.

IN THE NEWS.

William R. Day, who enters upon his 70th year today, has been an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for fifteen years. He is a native of Ohio and an alumnus of the University of Michigan. After his graduation he began the practice of law at Canton and by 1886 he had won a place on the bench of a State court. He was a neighbor and intimate friend of William McKinley, and went to Washington when Mr. McKinley became President, taking a place in the Department of State. In the interval between John Sherman's retirement and the appointment of John Hay, Mr. Day filled the post of Secretary of State. This position he resigned to accept the chairmanship of the commission which negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain. On his return from Paris he was made a circuit court judge, which post he held until named for the highest court in the land.

RAISE SWEET POTATOES.

Wilmington, N. C., April 16, 1918. Editor of The Dispatch: I gave you an article last year on the importance of North Carolina producing a large sweet potato crop, and proved by an analysis made by Mr. George Catlett, the city chemist, that the sweet potato was far superior as a food for the human race than the Irish potato. In fact, it is the most complete food that is produced by man from the soil, as it requires no seasoning before it is put upon the table. It will not only sustain life, but it will fatten and make mankind healthy and saucy.

I think it would be wise for the newspapers of the State and the county farm demonstrators to impress upon the farmer the importance of producing a large sweet potato crop. They not only take the place of bread, but of meat also, as they are a delightful dish to have on the table three times a day, and nothing is better between meals than a cold Porto Rico sweet potato as a lunch. I would like also to suggest to the farmer a method of saving the sweet potato crop: After a good many years of experience I have found that it was best to dig potatoes before the frost kills the vines for two reasons. 1. That the rains wash the hills so that it exposes a good many of the ends of the potatoes, and while these do not show when they are dug, they will rot after they are banked, and cause a good many others that were sound to rot also. 2. It is a well known fact that potatoes grown from the vines keep better than those grown from the sprouts, which fact goes to prove that a potato will keep better when it is in a growing state than after it is fully matured and allowed to stay in the ground. I have seen potatoes after the vines were killed by frost and a wet spell of weather set in so they could not be dug at once get water sogged and rot in the ground before they were dug, which makes it the wisest to dig them before the frost kills the vines.

I have found the best way to house them is to take a flour barrel, have both heads in and saw the barrel in two, then have rope handles. Let two men follow the diggers, pick them up as they are dug, as the sun will blister them if left to rot on the ground and cause them to rot. Then put these half barrels in a wagon, carry them right to the banks and pour them out. By this method you only handle the potatoes one time, which saves them from being bruised, which, of course, causes them to rot. One of the first essentials is having the ground where you plant potatoes well drained, and I will venture to say ordinarily manured, the ground will produce a larger bulk of sweet potatoes than anything else that you can plant.

I have found that it is best to select a high, dry place and put about 25 bushels of potatoes to a bank in a pyramidal shape. Then put about enough straw sufficient to cover them well, then put exactly that much more, then you will be certain to have the straw thick enough. Let them stand this way until the weather becomes cold; then put earth over them sufficient to protect them from a freeze. On top of the bank put a ventilator composed of two six-inch strips nailed together in the shape of a trough about two feet long. Let this rest on top of the straw. Then put the earth over the trough, so as to hold it in place, and by the ends being left open it will act as a ventilator to the bank. I suggest about 25 bushels to the bank on account of taking the bank down all at one time. Yours very respectfully, D. J. FERGUS.

A DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY.

One Hundred Years Ago Today. 1818—Norvin Green, one of the noted pioneers of the telegraph business in the United States, born at New Albany, Ind., died at Louisville, Feb. 12, 1893.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today. 1843—Samuel Morey, who constructed a successful steamboat in 1792, died at Fairlee, Vt. Born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 23, 1762.

Fifty Years Ago Today. 1868—Magdala, the Abyssinian stronghold, was burned to the ground by the British troops.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today. 1893—Lucy Larcom, celebrated poet

GERMAN PRISONERS TO WORK GEORGIA ROAD

Those At Hot Springs Are to Be Offered Farm Work

(By George H. Manning.)

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The German and Austrian prisoners of war held by the War Department at the internment camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, are to be compelled to work on the Georgia roads or farms.

The civilian prisoners arrested by the Department of Justice and now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in charge of the War Department, are to be offered work of the same character and may undertake it or not as they please.

The enemy aliens confined at the civilian camp under the Department of Labor at Hot Springs, N. C., are to be offered work on the farms but they will be given the option of working or remaining within their camp and doing the odd jobs incidental to the camp upkeep.

Because of the general criticism directed by the people towards the attitude of the government in permitting the imprisonment of German and Austrian prisoners to remain idle the War Department and Labor Department made an investigation to determine what authority they had under international law to put the prisoners to work.

At the close of the investigation it was decided to apply to the German and Austrian prisoners the same treatment accorded by England and France to the captured Germans and by Germany to the prisoners of the Entente Allied nations.

The other nations are compelling the prisoners of war (that is, members of the organized armed forces) to perform daily work, but the civilian prisoners (men not actually combatants) are not compelled to do anything more than care for the upkeep of their camps, unless they volunteer for day labor outside.

Prisoners of war at Fort McPherson are to be paid for the work they perform. This salary will be used to pay for their upkeep and what is left over, estimated to be about 25 cents a day, will be used to buy them tobacco, cigars and other luxuries, the War Department states.

The same rule will apply to the civilian prisoners at the camps at Fort Oglethorpe and Hot Springs. They are to be offered work on the farms. It is believed in some quarters they will not accept this farm work in the belief that in so doing they will be aiding the enemy. Other officials believe they will undertake it because if they do not they will be kept busily at work preparing their food, building and maintaining their camp and work on the truck farm operated in connection with their camp to raise vegetables for their table. If they agree to work outside they will have practically no more work to perform and will have more liberty and receive same salary.

The men at Fort McPherson were members of the German naval force aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm and other German ships that put into Norfolk and Pacific ports and interned. When war was declared by the United States they automatically became prisoners of war.

The prisoners at Fort Oglethorpe are civilian Germans and Austrians who were rounded up by the Department of Justice and turned over to the War Department.

The American prisoners in Germany, both war and civilian prisoners, are receiving scarcely enough food from the Germans to keep them alive. It is asserted by the War Department. But the civilian prisoners at Hot Springs are being given all the food they need, and food experts have repeatedly declared that the war prisoners at Fort MacPherson and Fort Oglethorpe are being given twice as much food as men of their habits require.

The American prisoners in Germany would have difficulty in maintaining life on the German rations alone, it is said. With the aid of the American Red Cross they are receiving all the food they need. As soon as the American Red Cross receives word that an American is a prisoner in Germany a record is made of his name at the American headquarters in Bern, Switzerland, and a package containing ten pounds of food is sent to him three times each month, to add and collaborator with John G. Whittier, died in Boston. Born at Beverly, Mass., March 5, 1824.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.

April 17, 1917—United States Senate passed the bill authorizing a national loan of \$1,000,000,000. Riotous strikes on wide scale reported in Germany. First shot fired in war between United States and Germany in submarine attack on U. S. destroyer Smith.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

William R. Day, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, born at Marion, Ind., 69 years ago today. Captain John Hay Beith of the British army, famous under the pen name of "Ian Hay," born in Scotland, 42 years ago today. Maggie Teyte, celebrated prima donna, born at Wolverhampton, England, 28 years ago today. Maggie Teyte, celebrated prima donna, States senator from Delaware, born at Georgetown, Del., 57 years ago today. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, New York clergyman, famous for his participation in movements for municipal reform, born at Framingham, Mass., 76 years ago today.

Advertisement for Ambrosia beverage. Includes image of a bottle and glass, and text: "Mark Its Subtle Flavor", "You are always glad to know of a delightful beverage to serve your guests. A bottle of Ambrosia is greatly enjoyed with or between meals.", "Order A Case Sent Home", "Ambrosia is sold at Restaurants, Hotels, Clubs, Fountains, Drug and Grocery Stores."

Wagner Distributing Company Wholesale Distributors Water and Orange Streets—P. O. Box 604 Phone 1191 CENTRAL CONSUMERS CO., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Celebrating Illinois Centennial. Springfield, Ill., April 17.—The series of meetings and exercises with which it is proposed to celebrate the Illinois Statehood centennial this year was ushered in today with a centennial anniversary meeting of the Illinois Historical Society. As special guests of the occasion delegates were invited from the historical societies of all the States with which Illinois Territory was related. These States include Connecticut, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana.

CATARRH IS NOT INCURABLE

But You Can't Rely Sprays and Inhalers

know that when you are cured of any disease its symptoms will disappear. Catarrh manifests itself by inflammation of the delicate membranes of the nose and air passages, which choke up and make breathing very difficult. To get rid of these distressing effects you must remove their cause. The blood is laden with the Catarrh germs, which direct their attack against the tender and delicate membranes of the nose and throat. These germs cannot be reached by sprays of douches, which, of course, have no effect whatever upon the blood. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable blood remedy, made from roots and herbs direct from the forest, which combat promptly any disease germs or impurities in the blood. This great remedy has been used for more than fifty years, with most satisfactory results. It has been successfully used by those afflicted with even the severest cases of Catarrh, because it drives out from the blood the Catarrh germs, and eliminates every foreign substance from the blood. S. S. S. is sold by druggists everywhere. For the benefit of those afflicted with Catarrh or other blood diseases, we maintain a medical department in charge of a specialist skilled in these diseases. If you will write us fully, he will give you careful study, and write you just what your own individual case requires. No charge is made for this service. Address Swift Specific Co., 406 Swift Laboratory, you have to cure. Of course you Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.