

WEATHER.
North and South Carolina: Probably rain tonight and Sunday.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

TODAY
TODAY'S NEWS

VOL. XXIV, No. 101,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAIG'S MEN FORCE ENEMY TO GIVE UP CERTAIN POSITIONS

British Troops Take the Aggressive With Quick and Decisive Results

ANOTHER PAUSE IN WEST FRONT BATTLE

Both Sides Preparing for Resumption of Heavy Fighting, With the Tide Turning Toward the Allied Armies.

Field Marshal Haig's troops took aggressive last night on the Southern side of the Lys battlefield with quick and decisive results. They compelled the Germans to give up the small bits of ground in the Givenchy-Festubert sector which were all the enemy had to show for his costly all day attacks on Thursday on this front.

The British counter-blow resulted in the attainment of all the objectives sought and in the complete establishment of the British line as it existed before the Germans struck on Thursday.

The only official action of the German side reported from the British front was on the Robecq region, near the westerly tip of the Lys salient, southwest of Merville. The enemy met no success in this local operation, the British driving him back to his positions.

There is possible significance in raiding operations carried out by the British south along the line below the Scarpe river, just to the southeast of Arras. Apparently, it was a feeling-out operation to develop what forces the Germans have ready for an attack in this region. It resulted in the taking of prisoners and a collection of machine guns and trench mortars. A German counter attack was repulsed.

It seems not improbable that the enemy will again essay a drive around Arras, although he failed signally there in his early stages of the battle.

In some way the Germans have got to force back the British line between Arras and Albert before they can go much further ahead in their push on the Somme battlefield, as their right flank is held fast by the British from Vimy Ridge to Albert and has not been able to keep pace with their left, south of the Somme. The British anchor point on this line is Vimy ridge, north of Arras, the turning of which from the north has been assumed to be one of the German objectives in driving in the salient along the Lys, whence they apparently hoped to work southward. Stopped in this attempt by the British the fighting on Thursday and yesterday, they must either strike here again or attack with similar purpose elsewhere if Vimy and the line it supports is not still to stand in the way of their southerly drive.

In the sectors of the Southern battlefield, held by the French, there was a continuation of the heavy artillery action between Lassigny and Noyon toward the French right flank. The only infantry operations was a raiding attempt by the Germans near Hangard, southeast of Amiens, in which the advantage was with the French, who took prisoners, including an officer.

Active fighting operations on a large scale have halted for the time being while each side prepares for the next onslaught. It is not improbable that the Germans again will attack, either in Picardy or in Flanders-Artois, while over every move they make hangs the menace of the Allied reserve army and a counter-offensive.

Unfavorable weather has settled down upon the Northern battlefield, but up to the present the Germans have selected mist and rain and cold periods as opportune for striking and the hill in their attacks is due more probably to their appalling losses, which in the past ten days have caused such depletions in organization, that offensive tactics must wait the arrival of new troops. The enemy is moving up new troops along the Lys river and these are being bombarded heavily by the British. Germany probably still has many reserve divisions and there is little doubt that her masters will use up the last division in their attempts to crush either the British or the French. The British have borne the brunt of the present campaign, which will end its first month today, and their line is still unbroken. The enemy has not been able to pierce it and roll up one side as he apparently intended.

Packing them today on the Western front the Germans find British, French, American, Belgian, Portuguese and Italian troops. The number is increasing constantly while the Germans undoubtedly have used up their own divisions in the battles of the last month. The Germans cannot halt now if

OUR LIBERTY LOAN MUST EXCEED HUN'S

German People Have Subscribed \$17,343,000,000 to Their Government

AMERICA IS ABLE TO DO MUCH MORE

Germany's National Debt is \$379 Per Capita, While America's is \$75—We Must Meet Germany's Efforts.

Washington, April 20.—While American arms are meeting German force on the battlefield in France, American Liberty Loans must match and overtop Germany's popular war credits, said a review issued today by National Loan headquarters with the loan campaign half finished.

As compared with the United States' two war loans, the first for \$2,000,000,000, with \$4,500,000 subscribers, and the second for \$3,808,000,000 with 9,600,000 or more subscribers, or a total of \$5,808,000,000 for the two, the German people have subscribed the equivalent of \$17,343,000,000 in seven loans, the greatest number of subscribers in any one of which was 6,768,000. This was the sixth loan, floated after more than two years of war and about one in every 10 of Germany's population bought bonds. In the United States about one in seven subscribed to the second Liberty Loan.

For the third loan, now being offered, the Treasury hopes to get 20,000,000 subscribers and double Germany's best record for wide distribution of these government war securities.

Germany is four times deeper in debt on account of the war than the United States," says the Liberty Loan review. Yet her population is only two-thirds as great and her national wealth is estimated at about one-third of the United States. At the end of 1917 every man, woman and child in Germany bore on an average \$379 of public debt, while the per capita public debt of the United is about \$75. Germany's national debt last December was reported as \$25,408,000,000, of which \$24,343,000,000 has developed since the war started. The United States public debt before the third Liberty Loan campaign started was about \$7,758,000,000, of which the \$5,808,000,000 of the first and second loans represent the bulk of the war debt.

Austria-Hungary's public debt recently was \$19,018,000,000, of which all but \$3,985,000,000 has grown up since the war, and most has been raised from popular loans. America's Allies also have had "Liberty Loans" of their own, and all have raised proportionately more than the people of the United States have been called upon to produce. Great Britain's public debt is above \$27,836,000,000. France's \$22,227,000,000; Italy's \$8,676,000,000. War has caused the bulk of these, and from the pockets of the people has come most of the money to keep the war machinery going.

Sammlers to Celebrate. Paris, April 20.—Plans for the Memorial Day celebration are already being made by the men of the American expeditionary forces in and around Paris. It has been arranged to hold a big athletic meet in the suburbs at Colombes on May 30.

they would attempt to crush the Allies while they themselves yet have strength. Field Marshal Haig's tactical tactics have been more than a match for the strong, head-on rushes of the Germans. In a month of the heaviest fighting of the war, the Germans have gained nothing the Allies could not afford to lose when, at the same time they could inflict losses more than commensurate with the value of the positions sacrificed. In fact, the Allies are now in a better position for an over-powering offensive than they were on March 21.

In Flanders and in Artois, north of Arras, the opposing gunners are active, the Germans especially so, north of Merville, the apex of the Northern salient. On the Picardy battlefield, the German artillery fire has been lively between the Somme and Montdidier.

On the right bank of the Meuse, probably on the American sector south of Verdun, American and French troops have carried out a small raid into the enemy trenches. Several casualties were inflicted on the Germans, but their positions were found unoccupied. The German artillery is reported active in this region.



CAPTAIN ALFRED HEURTEAUX, called France's foremost living "ace" who is now in this country. He has an unofficial record of sixty German machines downed, and is wearing the Cross of Leopold 1st, the Belgian War Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the French War Cross, with seventeen palms and two stars.

PRESIDENT WILSON BURNS HIS HANDS

Washington, April 20.—The burn received by President Wilson yesterday when he grasped a hot exhaust pipe as he climbed from the fighting tank Britannia, after a ride around the White House grounds, will prevent his playing golf for a month, it was said today. The President plays golf almost every day. The burn was giving the President some pain today.

STOCK MARKET CLOSES A MUCH BETTER WEEK

Better War News Break in Cotton and Schwab's Appointment Helped

New York, April 20.—Better war news, the break in cotton after a sensational advance which braced the other markets and Charles M. Schwab's appointment as head of the government's shipbuilding enterprises the main influences in this week's highly improved stock market.

Prices showed gains of 3 to 4 points in leading shares and in several important instances, prices were highest levels since the beginning of the Teutonic drive. Much of this advantage was sacrificed to extensive realizing for profit but the market's undertone and increased activity left little doubt of disposition to make headway under favorable encouragement, circumstances.

Some of the week's developments offered less encouragement, however, notably the progress of the Liberty Loan. Disappointment was expressed at the result in the local district, which fell far behind in percentage of subscriptions.

Money market conditions were unchanged, despite the heavy withdrawals resulting from the Liberty Loan drive. Time funds relaxed slightly on the less urgent demand and the rapid turnover on the heavy offering of mercantile paper.

The next fortnight is expected to bring another adjustment of price schedules by the war trade board. Copper and rubber are among the commodities subject to early revision.

THREE SHOTS FIRED ON PARIS FRIDAY

Paris, April 20.—Yesterday's long range bombardment which consisted of three shots at wide intervals, resulted in no casualties and did little damage. One shell went through the roof of a house, penetrating a workshop on the sixth floor and passing through the back walls crossed the court yard and into a building in the rear, finally bursting on the staircase. A number of people were employed but all had left the building a few minutes before the shell fell.

FRENCH DRIVE OFF GERMAN RAIDERS

Paris, April 20.—German troops last night launched a raiding operation against the French lines in the region of Hangard-En-Santerre, Southeast of Amiens. The effort was a failure, the War Office announced today. The French took prisoners in local action. The artillery has been active along the Southern battle line between Lassigny and Noyon.

GERMANS FELT SURE OF DIVIDING ALLIES

German Officers Wagered They Would Go Through in a Fortnight

London, April 20.—Before the present German offensive began German officers in neutral countries were prepared to wager that the Germans would succeed in dividing the forces of the Allies within a fortnight, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, declared in a speech last night at Hitchin.

"A month has passed and the Germans have not succeeded," Lord Robert continued, "but we would be wickidly foolish if we believed the battle had ended. We have an indefinite period of terrible and strenuous struggles before us."

Lord Robert did not think that the enemy's formidable advantages would decide the battle in his favor, but the Allies must not come under the sway of a too easy optimism.

The minister of blockade referred to the revelation of Prince Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to London, and other proofs showing that Germany was absolutely unchanged since she strove to lull the world to sleep by talk of peace while planning this attack. Since the battle has begun there has been no talk of peace and nothing has been heard but talk of German annexations, indemnities, increase in the power of the German military caste, and the slavery of the rest of the world. He concluded: "We are fighting indubitably for the freedom of the world. Anyone who says the Germans desire to live in peace with their neighbors and are ready to make a just and righteous peace is indulging in voluntary self-deception."

BLAMES MONT BLANC FOR HALIFAX DISASTER

Halifax, N. S., April 20.—Blame for the collision between the Norwegian steamer Ima and the French munitions ship Mont Blanc which resulted in the loss of 1,800 lives here on December 6, last, was placed on the Mont Blanc by Justice Drysdale, in a decision filed in the admiralty court today in the libel and counter suits brought by the owners of the two vessels. The question of damages was referred to a board consisting of the register of shipping and two merchant.

Women to Move For Peace. Berne, Switz., April 20.—The International conference of women, comprising for the most part women resident in Switzerland, has decided to address to the women of all the countries of the world a request for collective action for peace, the freedom and independence of all nations, international concord and woman suffrage.

LID OF SECRECY PRIED OFF WORK AT BIG SHIPYARD

AMBULANCE SECTIONS CITED FOR BRAVERY

In the Official List Issued Today 42 Separate Citations Are Noted

Washington, April 20.—An official list of the individuals and sections of the United States Army Ambulance Service cited by French army commanders for bravery was received today at the office of Surgeon General Gorgas. Forty-two separate citations are noted. In two instances entire sections were commended.

Section No. 646, commanded by Lieutenant E. T. Drake, was commended on two occasions and finally was given the right to wear the "fourragere." It is the first American organization to receive this honor. The other American section commended as a unit was No. 623, commanded by First Lieutenant Allan H. Muhr.

Five other officers listed are Lieutenants Robert L. Nourse, Henry L. Bibby, Joseph R. Greenwood, Allan D. Kinsley and Otka P. Dokes.

The enlisted men cited are as follows:

Sergeants Newman Ebersole, Milo S. King, Corporal LeRoy G. Clark, Mechanic Harold A. Stewart, Privates Carson S. Ricks, Way Spaulding, Albert S. Strehlke, George W. B. Hartwell, Willard Swartley, Summerfield Baldwin, Edward Kirkland, James E. Moore, Charles B. Cummings, Stormont Mathews, Frederick Payne, Alfred Skinner, Charles Kendall, Joseph Brown, Louis E. Timson, Allen E. Lees, Emerson R. Miller, John B. Vanderbilt, Arthur U. Crosby, John F. Fitzpatrick, Robert E. Graf, Jr., James T. Jones, OJin H. Wood, Richard H. Baker, Jr., Charles V. Tompkins, Richard Euel, Ripley Cutler, Arthur P. Coe, Peter U. Muir and Walter H. Wisstrand.

BLIND GIRL SAVES LIVES OF 16 OTHERS

New York, April 20.—Ross Cohen, nine years old and blind, saved the lives of 16 other blind children at the Blind Babies' Sunshine Home in Brooklyn early today.

Awakened by smoke from a fire which started in the kitchen of the home, the girl's and boys room on the second floor, aroused each sleeping child and quietly marshaled them into the corridor, later leading them into the court yard in the rear of the house.

Officials of the home were not awakened until the children were passing out of the blating building. Two floors of the home were burned out.

CANADA NOW HAS MAN-POWER LAW

Ottawa, Ont., April 20.—The government man-power resolution which abolishes exemptions under the Military Service Act in the age specialties and gives the minister of militia power to call men to the colors as necessity demands, passed both Houses last night. The passage of the measure will be followed by the immediate calling to the color of all unmarried men and widowers with out children between the ages of 20 and 22 years, inclusive, and if enough men are not secured in this call those between 19 and 23, unmarried or widowers without children will next be called.

Military Service for Women. London, April 20.—Sir William James Bull has given notice that he will submit to the House of Commons a resolution to extend the military service act to all unmarried women between the ages of 19 and 30 for work of national import. Sir William is a Unionist member for Hammersmith.

Round Up of Evaders. Flint, Mich., April 20.—Of 154 men taken in a general round up of suspected draft evaders Thursday night and yesterday, all but thirty have been released today, having given satisfactory explanation of their lack of classification cards. The thirty held in jail here are said to be wanted in other cities.

Spain to Honor Columbus. Madrid, April 20.—The Spanish government has decided to make October 12 the date of the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, a national holiday hereafter. This action is taken at the request of the Spanish-American republics.

Secretary Daniels Attends the Launching of Latest Type of Destroyer

ALSO LAID KEELS TO FIVE DESTROYERS

Secretary Pleasantly Surprised at What He Saw at the Big Bethlehem Plants—Addresses the Workmen

Quincy, Mass., April 20.—It took no less a person than Josephus Daniels himself, upon the declaration of war, was clamped down by the Navy Department upon the activities of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at its Fore River plant and Squantum works. The Secretary of the Navy came here on a tour of inspection of these yards. With Mrs. Daniels, Governor McCall, the Mayors of Boston and Quincy, and other guests, he arrived at Fore River early in the morning. General Manager S. W. Wake-man escorted the party to the slip ways. Here was a launching stand over which one of the latest type of destroyers being turned out at Fore River poked her sharp bow.

At the screeching of a siren several thousand workmen came pouring out of the shops. The Fore River band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and Mrs. Daniels gracefully discharged her office as sponsor as the latest of Uncle Sam's warships took the water to the cheering of a constantly augmenting mass of grimy shipbuilders.

Mr. Daniels appeared tremendously impressed, for the yard he knew when last he visited, had 2,500 men at work. Today it has 16,000.

After the destroyer had been launched the shipbuilders called on Mr. Daniels for a speech. "The most gratifying thing about this war," he said, "is that the bulk of men of all callings have been ready to make whatever sacrifices the authorities have asked them to make. There has been a hearty response by the American people in all directions. The spirit of America is that there will be no profiteering and no toleration of slackers either in the military service in munition plants, in the shipyards or anywhere else. The men who are turning out destroyers and munitions are just as brave as men who are at the front. Unless their courage and willingness makes a sacrifice to furnish the implements of war the brave men at the front will give their lives without the agencies which will enable them to win the war."

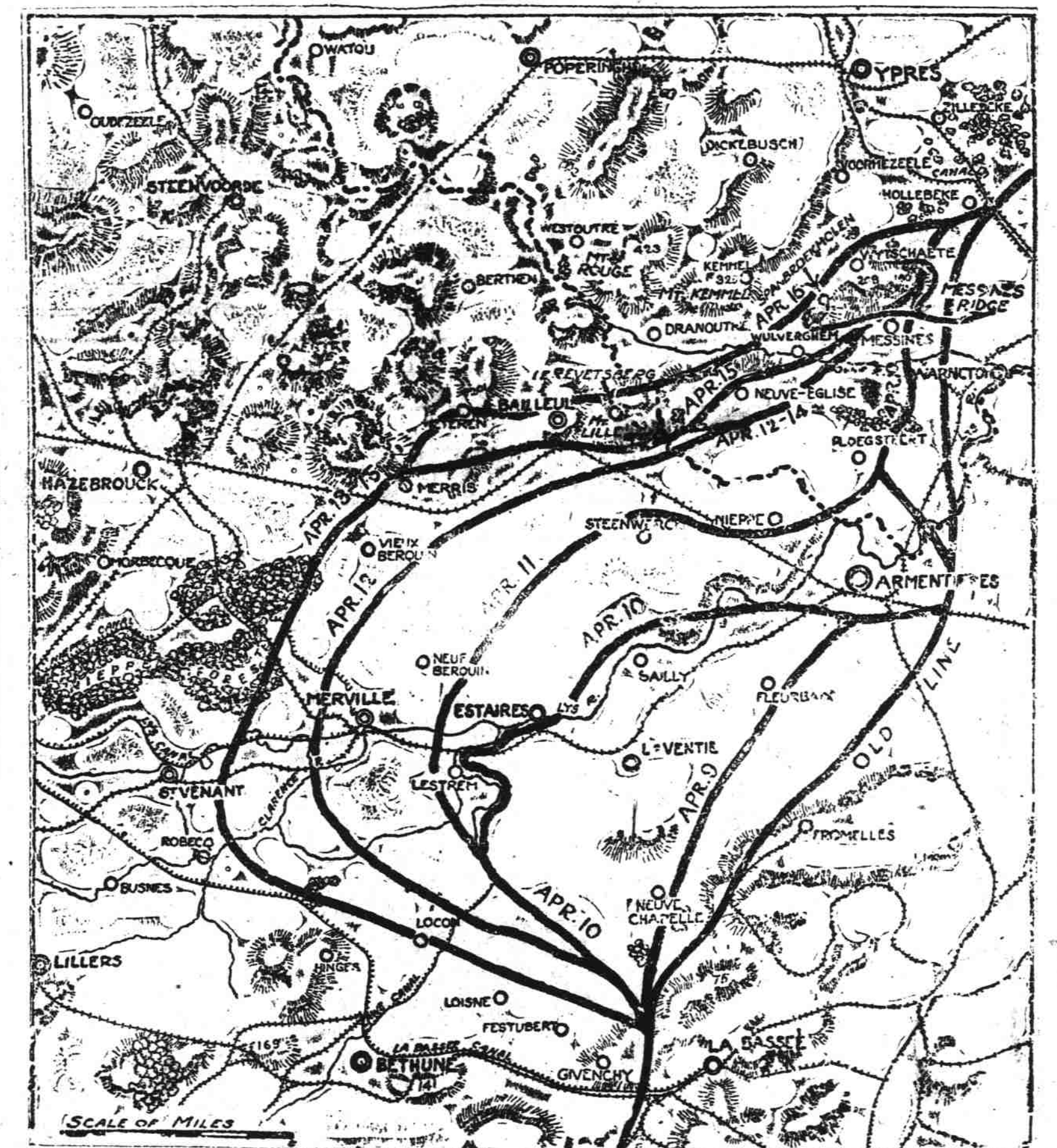
"The greatest disappointment of the Kaiser has not been the failure of the U-boat warfare to starve our Allies, although that was keen disappointment. The greatest disappointment was the falling down of the well-planned propaganda to foment social revolution in America. The greatest disappointment of all is that the efforts of his paid spies and emissaries, whispering in the ears of any laboring man who would listen, are worse than wasted. Labor in America understands that it depends for its life and progress and future victories upon overcoming German autocracy in this war."

"It is easy for me to understand the suspicious and distrust that crowds the mind of the average worker in connection with war. From the first dawn the masses have been pawns in every struggle and warfare has ever been made an excuse for setting back the hands of progress. It is not so today. There is not a single body in this country with any executive power that does not have upon it a representative of labor, sitting side by side with representatives of employers. A trade unionist, William E. Wilson, is Secretary of Labor. Samuel Gompers is a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, and the president of the Building Trades' Union is on the Emergency Construction Board that builds our ships."

Mr. Daniels announced that the new destroyer had been christened the Bell in honor of Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell, a native of North Carolina, who commanded a division of the United States fleet under Farragut in the Civil War. He lost his life by drowning in Japan in 1868.

Mr. Daniels' party then visited the Squantum works, where a great surprise awaited them. Where a few months ago was a quagmire today there stands a great shipbuilding yard.

The visitors were conducted directly to the slips in which lay the keel blocks only. Under the guidance of Superintendent J. J. Nolan, a veteran shipbuilder, Mr. Daniels laid the keels of five destroyers almost simultaneously to the cheering accompaniment of the entire shipbuilding force of the yard.



THE EIGHT DAY CAMPAIGN FOR MESSINES RIDGE—The above map shows the approximate positions of the Germans the evening of each day since they started their Armentiers offensive Tuesday, April 9th. The British are still clinging to the western slopes of the ridge, but it appears probable that their next stand will be in defense of Mount Kemmel, just to the west.