

WEATHER
For North and South
Carolina, Partly
Cloudy Sunday, show-
ers west portion;
Monday fair.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

16 PAGES
TODAY

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FIVE CENTS

WAGE WAR TO VERY LIMIT IS THE URGENT REQUEST OF WILSON

All German Peace Proposals are Insincere Says President.

ARMY TO BE UNLIMITED

Opens Red Cross Drive in New York with Ringing Plea For War.

LADEN EVERY SHIP

Intends to Stand by Russia as Well as France—Glory Comes in That Present. War is Unselfish One.

Metropolitan Opera House, New York, May 18.—Branding all German peace proposals as "insincere," President Wilson tonight called upon America to make war to the utmost limit of its resources and man power.

The war must be won "greatly and worthily," he said. There must be no limit to the size of the American army. Every ship must be used, laden to capacity.

He said he tested all German peace proposals and found them insincere. The president definitely pledged the support of the United States in Russia. No peace proposal can be considered, he said, which contemplates German expansion at the expense of Russia.

America's peace terms are known, the president declared, and if the enemy sincerely desires a just peace, he said, an accredited representative should come forward and "lay terms on the table."

Chairman Davison, of the Red Cross war council, just back from Europe, declared the next few months will be the most critical of the war, but added the allies' morale never was better and that the soldiers and the folks at home are confident of victory. Germany is maintaining women and children so they will improve their governments to end the war, he said.

Praising President Wilson, Davison called him "the central figure of the world."

The president's speech in full follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-countrymen:

"I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison (chairman of the Red Cross war council) in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the water. We compass them with our imagination—he compassed them in his personal experience, and I do not come here tonight to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so, because I have not had the time nor the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal.

"There are two duties with which we are to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing not only the real quality of our power, but the real quality of our purposes and of ourselves. Of course, the first duty, the duty we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I have asked the congress of the United States to name no limit, because the congress intends, as I am sure we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply it can carry. And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations and found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry the purposes of conquest and exploitation.

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation of the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France.

"The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor, and if any man in Germany anybody for our own sake I tell them now they are mistaken. For the glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned, it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for them. If they wish peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their

terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they propose. "But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity of character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross, not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of mercy and of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind, I am convinced that not 100 years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture. In the center of the scene four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandisement and against them 23 governments representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life. The secretary of war told me an interesting incident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a member of the Italian government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States.

"He said, 'If you want to try an interesting experiment, go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America and see what happens.' He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and said, 'How many of you boys have been in America?' and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up. 'Me from San Francisco; me from New York; from all over.' There was part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now, friends of America, who fight for us, and for their own country."

"Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together. And this intimate contact of the great Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war, is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the center of the heart of it all if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. "May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow-citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world. And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the greatest. You can't give anything to the government of the United States—it won't accept it. There is a law of congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan and duties performed, but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross. Down in your hearts you can not take very much satisfaction in the last analysis in sending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you drew will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that that constitutes upon their attitude. But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of your self, goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it will come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude as 'the lively expectation of favors to come.' Well, there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succeeded, that homes may be restored, that suffering may be relieved; that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken from it, and that wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

"And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self adulation you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity, but if you give until it hurts then your heart blood goes into it.

"And think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross, but

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

BISHOPS ASSIGNED FOR CONFERENCES

J. C. Kilgo is Sent to Fifth District in Mississippi.

CANNON TO MEXICO

The North Carolina Confer- ence Presided Over by W. W. Darlington.

SESS IS ARE CLOSED

Next Meeting of College of Bishops Will be Held in Mississippi at Place to be Decided Upon.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—The fifteen bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, were today assigned to Episcopal districts by the college of bishops at the general conference of the church in session here as follows:

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo., first district, West Virginia, Virginia and Baltimore conference.

Bishop W. A. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., second district, North Georgia, South Georgia and Florida conferences.

Bishop James Atkins, Waynesville, N. C., third district, Tennessee conference, Memphis conference, north Alabama conference.

Bishop Collins Denny, Richmond, Va., fourth district, Illinois, Kentucky and Louisville conferences.

Bishop J. C. Kilgo, Charlotte, N. C., fifth district, North Mississippi, Louisiana and Mississippi conferences.

Bishop W. B. Murray, Memphis, Tenn., sixth district, Denver, Missouri, southwest Missouri and St. Louis conferences.

Bishop W. R. Lambuth, Oakdale, Cal., seventh district, especially assigned to war work and African mission.

Bishop Ed. Mousson, Dallas, Tex., eighth district, west Oklahoma, east Oklahoma, Little Rock, north Arkansas conferences and Indian missions.

Bishop J. H. McCoy, Birmingham, Ala., ninth district, Alabama and Cuba conferences.

Bishop J. M. Moore, Nashville, Tenn., tenth district, Brazil and south Brazil conferences.

Bishop W. F. McMurry, Louisville, Ky., eleventh district, Japan, Korea and China mission conferences.

Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, Barboursville, W. Va., twelfth district, South Carolina, upper South Carolina, western North Carolina and North Carolina conferences.

Bishop H. M. DuBoise, Nashville, Tenn., thirteenth district, northwest Pacific and Los Angeles conferences.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, Savannah, Ga., fourteenth district, west Texas, southwest Texas mission, north Texas, central Texas and Texas conferences.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Blackstone, Va., fifteenth district, New Mexico, Texas mission, northwest Texas, Pacific, Mexican mission, Mexican border mission and central Mexican mission conferences.

The general conference, which has been in session here since May 2, adjourned sine die late this afternoon, having completed all business. The next session of the conference will be opened on the first Wednesday in May, 1922, at a place to be selected by a commission named for that purpose.

BOMBS DROPPED ABOUT U. S. FIELD HOSPITAL

All Physicians And Patients Able to Walk Rushed to Trench.

With the American Armies in Picardy, May 18.—A German aeroplane dropped a dozen bombs about an American field hospital today. All physicians and patients such as were able to walk sought refuge in an American trench.

In the clear moonlight of the last few nights aerial activity has been almost as great as during the day, our planes locating batteries by the flashes of the guns and combating enemy bombers.

This section of the front has been comparatively quiet since the repulse of an attempted German raid Thursday night.

The Americans near Montdidier repulsed an attempted enemy raid last night, inflicting losses. Two Boche sausage balloons were shot down by allied aviators.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

TO SPEND MILLIONS AT SHIPYARDS HERE

Government Acquired Site Yesterday.

DEEDS WERE RECORDED

Clinches the Argument So Far as Construction of Yard is Concerned.

INCLUDES EIGHTY ACRES

No Reversion Clause is Car- ried in Deed Indicating That the Yards Will Will be Permanent

The United States government now owns about 80 acres of land in the county of New Hanover and in return Wilmington has the gratification of knowing that the nail has been clinched for one of the largest government owned steel shipyards in the country. Yesterday final steps were taken by the government in this matter when deeds were filed transferring to the United States shipping board and emergency fleet corporation the big shipyard site just beyond the southern limits of the city, the legal documents being recorded at the court house by the law firm of Bellamy and Bellamy, Wilmington attorneys for the government in the matter, and who have been working in conjunction with Hon. Roland S. H. Dyer, assistant counsel of the shipping board, after the sum of \$17,500 had been paid to the former owners of the property.

The deeds show that the Seamen's Friend society sells to the government what is known as the "Hospital Site," the price being \$15,000, and the Fidelity Trust and Development company transfers a portion of the water front of Sunset Park, to the north and adjoining the "Hospital Site," for the sum of \$2,500. In all the two sites approximate 80 acres, having a water frontage of between 1,200 and 1,500 feet.

There is no reversion clause in the deeds, as the government becomes the sole owner of the property, and this indicates in no uncertain way that Uncle Sam looks upon Wilmington as one of the logical and most important of all shipbuilding points and intends to spend millions of dollars upon construction of a great yard here.

1 DEAD; 1 WOUNDED IN SHOOTING AFFRAY

James Lane in Goldsboro Hos- pital With Body Full of Shot.

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Mount Olive, N. C., May 18.—Jas. Lane, white, about 28, a farmer living some four miles east of here, is in the Goldsboro hospital with his body punctured in numbers of places by No 4 shot and Overland Smith, also white, about 22, is dead at Lane's home. The facts concerning the homicide are few and confusing at this time, but are somewhat as follows:

Overland Smith, Bunyan Smith and John Moore went to Lane's house to get tobacco plants. Here they met with Bernice Smith, a relative and an outlaw. A dispute ensued between Bernice Smith and Overland Smith over \$10 that Bernice said Overland owed. Lane asked the disputants to get out of his yard. Overland and Smith, Bunyan Smith and Moore, offended at Lane's request, went off and soon returned with a shot gun. Lane saw them coming and made a dash for his house, but received one or two loads, or partial loads, of shot before getting out of their sight. Bernice Smith in the meantime had armed herself with Lane's gun, and though he says he fired no shots, it is alleged that he did. At any rate, when the smoke of battle, in which it seems that a number of shots were fired, not only was Lane in a painful condition but Overland Smith was found to have received a mortal wound in the breast, dying immediately. So far no arrests have been made.

A coroner's jury over the body of Overland Smith rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death at the hands of Bunyan Smith, Bernice Smith and John Moore." Bunyan Smith was taken into custody here today by Sheriff R. H. Edwards and is now in the county jail at Goldsboro, and a reward of \$50 is offered for the arrest of the other two.

Special Session For Irish.
Dublin, May 18.—There will be a special session of Irish anti-conscriptionists Sunday. The Irish parliamentary party has been summoned to discuss the situation.

ANGUS WILTON McLEAN



A. W. McLean, lawyer and banker of Lumberton, N. C., has been named by the President as one of the four members of the government war finance corporation. Mr. McLean has been prominent in liberty loan and other patriotic work since the entry of the United States in the war.

PRESIDENT CALLS LUMBERTON MAN

A North Carolina Son to Administer the Affairs of the Largest Corporation in the World—Mr. McLean Discusses Pur- poses of the War Finance Business.

Lumberton, May 18.—When Angus Wilton McLean, of this city, took the oath of office in Washington this week as a member of the War Finance Corporation, North Carolina was given the distinction of having one of her sons as the active head of the largest corporation in the world. The War Finance Corporation starts with only a paid-in capital of \$500,000,000, but it has authority to issue \$3,500,000,000, and those who are in close touch with the financial problems of the country declare that the entire amount will be issued within a short time, and there are many people who say the total will be increased beyond this huge figure before the end of the war.

Wilton McLean as his friends know him throughout the country, is no stranger to Wall street. For years he has had dealings with some of the largest banks in New York, and the financial world in this way has come to know him as only his intimate business friends have learned to know him. Since the Roosevelt panic, in fact, even before that time, McLean has been the active head of cotton mills and other corporations in the south. As the head of these concerns, it has been necessary in the past, especially before the inauguration of the great federal reserve system, to look to New York for financial assistance because there were few banks in the south at that time able to care for the needs of these great institutions.

Some of the northern newspapers have laid stress upon the fact that McLean comes from a small town and therefore has not been and is not now in touch with big affairs. This is not true. There is no man in the south who is better or more favorably known to the financial interests of the world than McLean, the banker, farmer and business man of this city. Such men as Vanderlip, now one of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's right hand men, C. C. Glover of the Riggs National bank of Washington, and in fact most of our great financiers of America, came from small towns. But McLean has the advantage over many of these successful business men. He has been dealing with big business and big business men since he left college, and the financial interests of New York city know him and have confidence in the man. He is not an experimenter; he has already met the test and will not be found wanting in this instance.

The War Finance Corporation, Mr. McLean, told me today, is not really a new idea. Something similar to it has been tried out abroad—in England and in Germany—but in detail our plan is different from the others. It is primarily an emergency measure, and this is recognized by the law creating it, which provides that it shall have a limited life, not to exceed 10 years, and shall not exercise any of its powers, except those incidental to liquidation, after six months after the termination of the war, the official date for the closing of the war to be determined by the president.

It was but a short time after the United States was forced to enter the great world struggle it became apparent that huge war loans would have to be floated; that it became obvious that private enterprises would suffer whenever it needed new capital. The United States was asked to produce more capital for war loans than it had ever before created for all financial needs. This meant an extension of the credit structure to such an extent that rates for new capital would go to prohibitive figures. The government's unprecedented demands were most pressing. They had to be met and they came first. Private industry, if left to compete with the government for capital, would suffer. In brief, the plan is for the finance corporation to have a capital not to exceed \$500,000,000, all of which will be subscribed by the United States treasury. The capital, in full or in part, is to be paid in at the demand of the board of directors with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, who is also chairman of the corporation's board. The corporation is then allowed to dispose of its own bonds to an amount not to exceed six times the paid-in capital; in other words, if the full \$500,000,000 capital is paid in, the corporation will have power to issue \$3,000,000,000 in its own bonds, the proceeds to be used for its ordinary requirements. These bonds will mature in not less than one, nor more than five years, in interest and principal to be a first call on all the assets of the corporation. It is provided also that the bonds may be issued in United States money or in foreign money, at the par of exchange, and it is believed that this latter provision will operate in a manner to stabilize exchanges between the United States and foreign countries.

Savings banks and building and loan associations may borrow money from this corporation under certain circumstances, and so may business firms or industries, if the directors of the corporation find that the business concern is unable to borrow elsewhere. The maximum which any concern may borrow from the corporation is an amount not in excess of

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

OVER 500 ARRESTS IN GERMAN PLOT

Action Was Great Surprise to The Alleged Plotters.

LEADERS ARE CAUGHT

All Sinn Fein Members of Par- liament Are Taken Into Custody.

RAID HEADQUARTERS

Field Marshal French's Edict Says Every Effort Will be Made to Crush Con- spiracy in Ireland.

London, May 18.—More than 500 persons have been arrested in various parts of Ireland in connection with the alleged Sinn Fein revolutionary plot, according to a Dublin dispatch published by the Evening News today.

More than 100 persons were in custody and arrests were continuing in all parts of the country. The action of the authorities was a complete surprise and utterly dumfounded the alleged plotters. No resistance has developed and very little excitement accompanied any of the arrests.

All Sinn Fein members of the imperial parliament were reported to have been arrested. They included Edward De Valera, president of the Sinn Fein; William Cosgrave, Joseph McGuinness and Count George Plunkett.

Others under arrest were: Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein; Countess Markievicz, who was condemned to death for participation in the Casement rebellion, then commuted to life imprisonment and finally liberated under the general amnesty; Darrell Figgis, Herman Mellows, Dr. Richard Hayes and Dr. John Dillon, chairman of the United Irish League; Joseph McGrath, Thomas Hynes, Walter Scoles and Patrick O'Keefe.

De Valera was arrested on the platform of the Graystone railway station on his way home from Dublin. Sinn Fein headquarters was raided by soldiers and detectives this morning and many documents were seized.

A proclamation signed by Field Marshal French, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, was posted throughout the country at daybreak today. The proclamation declared that certain subjects of Ireland were declared to have entered into treasonable communication with Germany and that strict measures must be taken to put down the German plot. It asked the aid of Ireland in crushing the conspiracy. The proclamation concluded:

"Toward this end we shall cause still further steps to be taken to facilitate and encourage voluntary enlistment by Ireland, in the hope that without resort to compulsion, Ireland's contribution to the British forces will equal that of the remainder of the empire."

Edward Shortt, chief secretary for Ireland, authorized the statement that the measures for which he accepted full responsibility with French, are directed solely against German intrigue. The Irish government, he said, knows that only a comparatively small number of Irish are involved in the plot.

Regarding Shortt's proclamation, the Freeman's Journal said:

"Secretary Shortt's first word to the Irish people apparently means conscription will be launched under cover of revelations of an alleged German plot, possibly a few foolish Irishmen may have entered a conspiracy to invoke German aid, but the Irish people are not pro-Germans, notwithstanding all provocation."

Petitions were being circulated today proposing that the Irish question be submitted to adjudication by an international tribunal consisting of the United States and neutral countries. The British government is asked to consider the proposal.

General Bryan Mahon, who has succeeded as commander of the British forces in Ireland by Lieutenant General Frederick Shaw, has been mentioned for appointment as director general of Irish recruiting.

The anti-conscription fund, it was reported today, has reached 136,000 pounds (\$680,000).

MUTINY BREAKS OUT IN HUN REGIMENT

London, May 18.—Mutiny has broken out among German regiments at Wessenberg, during which several officers were killed, according to an undated dispatch received here from Moscow. Ten mutineers, it was said, were shot.

Another mutiny is said to have broken out at Dvinsk.

Be Speedy Transmission.
With the American armies in France, May 18.—Transmission of packages and letters passing between the American "buddy" in France and the folks at home will be more speedy hereafter, as the result of the organization of army postal service.