

WEATHER
North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy Sunday. Monday, fair.

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GERMAN PAPERS ARE UNEASY OVER HOPES OF VICTORY IN WEST

Not Certain von Hindenburg Will Continue His Drive
INFLUENCE IS WANING
Would Sacrifice Man Power to Utmost to Save His Own Reputation
DISTRUST WAS CREATED

Criticism Is Growing Against Military Policy That Kills More Germans Than Allied Soldiers

New York, May 25.—Von Hindenburg's continued repose along the west front has caused German newspapers during the past week to display a spirit of uneasiness at the prospects of victory in Picardy and Flanders.

Premier Lloyd-George declared during the week that a new Teutonic offensive was impending. It is by no means certain, however, that von Hindenburg will carry out his plans to try once more to reach the channel ports. Unquestionably he would again sacrifice German man power to the utmost in a desperate effort to save his own reputation. If the choice were left solely to him, but evidence is increasing that von Hindenburg's influence at the German war council is not as paramount as it was before the present drive began.

The failure of the German armies to attain their major objectives during the Picardy and Flanders fighting has had time to create an atmosphere of distrust in von Hindenburg's infallibility. Criticism is developing in Germany against a military policy that kills more Germans than French and British. The Kaiser feels the changed demeanor of public opinion toward the war lords, for he offered the German people this week an excuse for the inactivity along the west front. He declared it would be better for Germany to wait for victory to come without further slaughter, rather than to try to win the war prematurely by reckless sacrifice.

Nobody in Berlin believes Germany can win the war automatically by sitting down and doing nothing. America's fast growing strength in France makes such a policy impossible if the Germans hope to win. Yet, the Kaiser suggests this may be the revised plan of campaign of the German general staff. The situation at German headquarters must be strictly confused to compel the Kaiser to announce so radical a change in the Hindenburg strategy of blood-letting. It can be due only to the fact that the German people are showing a dangerous reluctance to hand their lives over to von Hindenburg for further reckless experiments.

How influential opponents of von Hindenburg will prove to be cannot be foretold. Already, however, they have held up all attacks and have set the Kaiser to promising that the German people will not again be sacrificed as they were during the first weeks of spring. If the present inaction becomes the permanent policy of the Germans in the west, von Hindenburg will have to put himself in the class with his predecessor as chief of staff, General von Falkenhayn, who got to the gates of Verdun and was then halted. For this reason von Hindenburg will bring all the pressure he can to secure permission for one more super-sacrifice in an effort to reach the channel ports.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IS SUNK BY BRITISH U-BOAT

Clash Took Place Near St. Vincent and There Were No Survivors

London, May 25.—The sinking of a German submarine of the cruiser type by a British escort on May 12 was announced tonight by the admiralty.

The encounter took place in the latitude of St. Vincent. There was a heavy sea and there were no survivors. Shortly afterward another German submarine was sighted but escaped by swift diving.

This is the first submarine of the so-called cruiser type to be destroyed. Unofficial reports have been received recently that the Germans have constructed a number of "cruiser submarines." These were said to be heavily armed and to carry guns of a much larger calibre than hitherto on submarines.

There are two St. Vincents. One is in the British West Indies; the other is one of the Cape Verde Islands. It is probably that the latter was meant.

FAIRBANKS IMPROVING
Indianapolis, May 25.—Charles W. Fairbanks was reported as improved tonight. The former vice-president is suffering from Bright's disease.

SUPPRESS NUMBER TROOPS SENT OVER

Baker Makes Rec. That Public May Not Be Told

TO GIVE OUT FIGURES

Secretary From Time to Time Will State Number of Men Being Sent to the Battlefields of France

Washington, May 25.—Suppression of numbers as to present and future troop transportation overseas, except when officially authorized, was asked of the press today by Secretary of War Baker.

He expressed himself as anxious to avoid creation of false impressions or expectations in the public mind, but promised he would occasionally give figures as to the army's size. For instance, he suggested it was unwise for the press to speculate that at such a time so many troops would be across, inasmuch as food transport or other circumstances might alter anticipations and the department did not care to be in the position of letting press impressions prevail as a standard for the future when uncontrollable conditions might prevent fulfillment. It was evident Baker's main purpose was to avoid "over-advertising" the aircraft program—namely that the press should not state that the number of troops sent was more than the number that recently stated predictions are wrong or over-optimistic.

Baker's statement follows: "A good deal of public comment, through the press and otherwise, is being made on the subject of the number of American troops in France from time to time, and the number in transportation. I want to ask the newspapers of the country to refrain from comment and speculation on this subject except to the extent that official statements in regard to such numbers are made by the secretary of war. I make this request because this program of troop shipments necessarily depends upon a variety of considerations quite apparent from the number of troops in the country and the available number of troop ships in the country, and I am very anxious that the people of the country be not intentionally misled as to the facts at any given time or by speculative possibilities of the situation. I will endeavor from time to time, and whenever it can be done, to state through the press, approximately the number of troops in the country. My particular request, however, is that such statements be based on the basis of inference as to future intentions or possibilities." Baker made it plain he did not seek to prevent publication of figures from the Congressional Record.

WILMINGTON MAN TO HEAD GRAND COUNCIL

L. H. Burnett Is Chosen Grand Senior Councillor—To Asheville in 1919

Charlotte, N. C., May 25.—Pledging their order to unlimited support of the president and the war and directing that a large part of the finances of the organization be invested in liberty bonds and war savings stamps, the Grand Council of the Carolinas, United Commercial Travelers, adjourned their annual session here after electing L. H. Burnett of Wilmington, grand senior councillor.

Other officers of the grand council elected are: Thomas H. Pope, of Greenville, S. C., past grand senior councillor; M. H. Whisnant, Florence, S. C., grand union councillor; J. H. Dudley, Columbia, S. C., grand page. On account of the war the order voted to eliminate all social features for the present, "to hold one grand carnival of rejoicing and make up for all that has been omitted after the Kaiser is whipped," said officers of the order here.

Asheville, N. C., will be the next place of meeting of the grand council.

Hostile Firing Reported
London, May 25.—Hostile artillery firing in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux was reported by Field Marshal Haig tonight.

PREVENT MISUSE OF AMERICAN WAR FUND

Gregory Says to Use Caution in Espionage Violations
NO UNJUST SUSPICION

Action Follows Roosevelt's Charges Against Burleson Read in Senate

NEWSPAPERS IN DANGER

Burleson Replies the Colonel's Statement Merely a Re-hash of Partisan Matter

Washington, May 25.—The government acted tonight to prevent the misuse of war laws against disloyalty by the prosecution of well meaning critics. United States attorneys throughout the nation were instructed by the attorney general to use greatest caution in executing new amendments to the espionage act that "loyal persons may be protected from unjust suspicion and prosecution."

At the same time "prompt and aggressive enforcement" of the law in suppressing disloyalty was directed. The action closely followed charges read in the senate today from former President Roosevelt levelled at Postmaster General Burleson's measures against American newspapers.

The Roosevelt letter, presented to the senate by Senator Poindexter, charged the actions of the postoffice department had made it a matter of some danger for a newspaper to speak the truth, "if that truth be unpleasant to the governmental authorities at Washington."

In reply to Roosevelt tonight, Postmaster General Burleson designated the colonel's statement today as "merely a partisan matter which has no time to time to do any good."

The postoffice department is charged with the execution of the laws, at the administration of which Mr. Roosevelt's criticism was aimed. He has failed to make good his accusations but lacks the manly courage to acknowledge it.

The Hearst newspapers, Roosevelt said, "have endeavored to belittle the vital importance to our country of this war and to excite the hatred of our allies who are faithfully fighting beside us; and such conduct can be of help to Germany, to the enemy we are fighting. Just so long as Mr. Hearst's publications are permitted in the mails Mr. Burleson is without excuse for excluding any other publications from them. The administration by its acquiescence permits the continuance of Hearst's campaign which necessarily tends to give aid and comfort to Germany and to impair the morale of our own people."

Roosevelt puts Burleson's acts squarely up to President Wilson, saying: "President Wilson is responsible for everything Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Baker and George Creel do or leave undone. Messrs. Burleson, Baker, Creel and associates possess no importance whatever except that accruing to them because it is through them that the president speaks and acts or refuses or fails to act."

In connection with Gregory's instructions to district attorneys it is known that many pastors are under suspicion for spreading the German gospel under the guise of religion. Scores of sermons and even prayers, delivered by certain groups of preachers are on file in the department of justice as evidence in the round up that will come now that the law is effective.

IRELAND IS SPLIT WIDE OPEN BY PLOT

Bitter Factional Fight Started by Publishing the Evidence

SOME SAY CONSPIRACY

Dillon Says Policy Will Inflict Incalculable Injury to Allies

COMMENT FROM PAPERS

Object of Leaders to Aid Germany and Stab England in Back Is Opinion Voiced by The Express

Dublin, May 25.—Ireland appeared tonight to have been split wide open by the British government's publication of portions of the evidence of a new revolutionary plot, implicating Sinn Fein leaders, Irish-Americans and German agents.

A bitter factional fight has been started, some of the Irish leaders declaring the government's action is a "conspiracy," while others maintain that those under arrest, if convicted, should be summarily shot.

The majority of the newspapers openly accuse the government of seeking to blacken Ireland's name. "If the government has the evidence it claims, it has done England, Ireland, America and the allies a good turn," declared a prominent nationalist leader.

"But the government shouldn't expect Ireland—inflamed as it is—to accept vague statements regarding the recent plot. Furthermore, if it has the evidence, it should court-martial those under arrest and if they are found guilty, shoot them. However, I know that some of those arrested were not concerned in any plot."

John Dillon, chairman of the United Irish league, stated his position, which is regarded as highly important in a letter to the Limerick replying to the league's resolution of support. "The government has embarked on a policy which, if persevered in, must turn Ireland into a perfect pandemonium and inflict incalculable injury to the allied cause," Dillon wrote.

"In the face of such conditions, a body of Irishmen who can keep their heads are equally determined to resist such stupid coercion. "The government's breaches of faith will have resulted in incalculable service to us in the end."

Various newspapers commented as follows: The Freeman's Journal: "No impartial mind will accept the government's statement as justification for its extreme action. Its elaborately constructed manifesto, for the purpose of prejudging Ireland in the eyes of the world, not only is a crime against the divided people of this country but the cause of Irish peace. We are gravely apprehensive of the results."

The Express advises all nationalist leaders and the Catholic hierarchy to disassociate themselves from the Sinn Feiners immediately. It says America will await Dillon's declaration, as nationalist Ireland is "sound-hearted," while disbelieving that all Sinn Feiners desire to aid Germany, the Express says there are a number of young men who again have been made dupes by German agents.

53 AMERICANS LOST AS MOLDAVIA SANK

Now Believed Missing Men Went Down With Ship

LOUD IN PRAISE OF MEN

All Survivors Went Over Side in 15 Minutes and On to British Destroyers

SLEEPING IN UNIFORMS

Capt. Johnson Says Soldiers Assembled Alongside Lifeboats in Perfect Order and Fine Discipline

London, May 25.—That 53 American troops perished when the British steamship Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk in the English channel early Thursday was practically established tonight. No further trace has been found of these men and it is believed they went down with the ship.

The Moldavia carried 480 officers and men of the 58th United States infantry. All of those missing were members of Company B. None of the crew or officers perished.

The officers are loud in praise of the men, who now are at a rest camp in an English port. Despite the fact that most of the men were sleeping when the ship was struck—at 4 a. m.—all survivors were over the side of the ship within 15 minutes and were taken aboard the British destroyers comprising the escort. The Moldavia sank 45 minutes later.

"All the troops were sleeping in their uniforms when the Moldavia was struck on the port side, just forward of the engines," said Captain Johnson, of the 58th infantry.

"There was a loud explosion and the ship's whistle sounded the alarm. All the men assembled on deck alongside the lifeboats in perfect order, just as though it were their daily boat drill. I never saw better discipline."

"The Moldavia continued under her own steam for some time for the purpose of avoiding a second torpedo. Destroyers circled about dropping depth charges, but no one saw the submarine."

"It is supposed that the force of the explosion cut off the means of escape for those who perished. The survivors lost all their personal belongings. It was a situation calling for the utmost courage and steadiness. The men responded nobly and sang as they took to the boats. They gave three cheers as the Moldavia sank."

Springfield, Ohio, May 25.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech here tonight pleaded for Americans of German blood to lead the drive against Germanism in the United States.

REPUBLICANS HALT PLANS OF WILSON

Ray of Hope of Postponing Revenue Bill Is Lost

REFUSE TO COMPROMISE

Ways and Means Committee Had Gleeefully Announced the Matter Settled

TELEPHONES PRESIDENT

Simmons Surprised at Action Taken by G. O. P. Leaders, As All Had Agreed to Postpone Matter

Washington, May 25.—Congress last lingering ray of hope of delaying the war tax until next session went glimmering tonight when republican members of the senate finance committee refused to agree to a compromise submitted by President Wilson.

The president agreed to let the bill go over until the short session, provided: Congress authorizes him to tell the country the bill was postponed because congress insisted. That he democrats would agree for new taxes by outlining the administration's ideas of the form the measure will take; and That a definite date—understood to be January 1—be agreed to as the limit in which the measure should become a law.

House democrats and republicans of the ways and means committee accepted the president's proposal unanimously early today, and gleeefully announced that the matter was settled.

The senate committee was meeting meanwhile, and with every prospect of winning over every member to acquiesce with the president's plan, Senator Smoot, a republican, leaving the committee's morning session, said: "There will be no revenue bill," so confident was he that both republicans and democrats would agree.

But a short time later, republican members of the committee, meeting by themselves, switched and sent word to the president through Simmons that they refused to enter any agreement on any point. Their attitude was summarized by Minority Leader Gallinger, who issued the following statement: "Republican senators recognize that additional revenue will be necessary in the near future, and for that reason they are preparing to consider revenue legislation whenever the majority thinks it wise to do so, and they are ready to co-operate to secure the passage of a revenue bill without unnecessary delay."

When the republicans announced their stand to Simmons, he said: "He at once reported to President Wilson by telephone that the agreement had failed, and expressed the hope the president would still find it possible to postpone the bill."

The president suggested that Simmons write him a letter embodying the telephone conversation. This Simmons did at once, and President Wilson is expected to reply early next week with a letter setting forth in detail the reasons revenue bill is imperatively necessary now.

Simmons, reviewing the situation tonight, said: "Up to the time of the declaration of Secretary McAdoo in favor of a revenue bill at this session, there was a general understanding in the senate on the part of both democrats and republicans that there would be no revenue legislation at this session. The suggestion of the secretary, therefore, met with very strenuous opposition. This opposition seemed to be as strong on the republican as the democratic side. As chairman of the finance committee I was appealed to by the democrats and republicans to do what I could toward bringing about a postponement. The situation seemed to be practically the same in the house."

AMERICA HAS ARMY OF OVER 2,000,000

Two Inspiring Facts Stand Out in Chairman Dent's Report

MAY EXTEND FIGURES

There Are 1,316 Airplanes in France and Over 3,700 Machines in This Country

MISTAKES AND DELAYS

After Little Over Year After War Had Been Declared Nation Has Built Most Wonderful Machine

Washington, May 25.—America has built an army of more than 2,000,000 men, counting the April and May calls. And, contrary to the general impression, a goodly number of airplanes are in this country and France.

These two inspiring facts stood out in the report of Chairman Dent on the army appropriation bill submitted officially to the house today in advance of next week's action on the measure. The report showed that from a nucleus of a regular army of 127,588 officers and men and of a national guard of 182,420 officers and men April 1, 1917, the United States has formed a mighty fighting force totalling 2,030,027, with appropriations framed to provide readily for 3,000,000 this year. However, the president's power will be such as to permit him to extend to any figure he sees fit, provided the committee's favorable recommendation is followed on that point.

The report showed that there are 1,316 flying machines in France, including over 300 combat planes, while there are more than 3,700 machines in this country. The report listed the aviation personnel as 12,107 officers and 136,761 men, including 4,064 flyers, while there are 27 aviation camps in the country.

The appropriations are so vast, as to accommodate 3,000,000 men this year, according to committee members' estimates. Chairman Dent pointed out that while mistakes and delays had occurred, "we think the country is to be congratulated that after a little more than a year from the date of the declaration of war, our country has constructed a wonderful military establishment."

The extent of this establishment is told in concrete terms in the committee's table of present strength: Total regular army officers, 10,295. Total enlisted men in regular army, 504,677. Total officers of reserve corps, 79,038. Total enlisted men of reserve corps, 78,560. Total officers national guard, 16,906. Total enlisted men national guard, 411,952. Total officers national army, 33,894. Total enlisted men national army, 510,963.

This makes a total of 140,133 officers and 1,506,152 men which, with the April and May draft calls, brings the strength of the army to the 2,030,027 mark.

CUBA DENIES RUPTURE HAS EVER OCCURRED

Claimed Mexico's Charge in Havana Has Not Been Recalled

Havana, May 25.—Official denial that a rupture has occurred in diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico was issued by the state department here today.

The Cuban charge d'affaires in Mexico informed the state department that the Mexican minister of state explained the Mexico charge d'affaires in Cuba had not been recalled, that he might personally discuss certain foreign matters with the Mexican government.

"The Mexican charge d'affaires had turned his files over to the consulate and taken formal leave of the Cuban authorities.

Sub Sunk by U. S. Destroyer
London, May 25.—The German submarine which torpedoed the British steamer Janina in the Irish channel, with the loss of 37 lives, was sunk by an American destroyer shortly afterward. It was learned here today. The destroyer landed some prisoners from the submarine.

decided they would enter into no understanding or agreement whatsoever further than to authorize me to say to the president that the legislation went over where they would do what they could to expedite its passage during the next session."

Tentative plans for the bill outlined by Kitchin indicate that it will raise \$8,000,000,000, nearly double the present taxes. The increases will be based upon the theory that war profits, big incomes and luxuries should bear the burden.

A repetition of last season's fight over taxes on steel and cotton is practically certain.