

WEATHER.  
North and South Caro-  
lina: Fair and warm  
tonight and Sunday.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

## FRENCH HURL HUNS BACK AT SOISSONS IN COUNTER ATTACK

Along Marne Germans Push  
Their Advance Slightly

SITUATION UNCHANGED

No Progress Made, Though  
Weight of Numbers Hurlled  
at the French

LITTLE GAINS ARE MADE

Since Monday Boches Have  
Gone 26 Miles Toward  
Paris—Are Entrenched  
Along the Marne

Having reached the Marne, the German crown prince is striking westward with all the force of the great armies at his command, with the apparent purpose of forcing the elimination of the Montdidier salient and ultimately pushing in below Amiens to cut off Paris from the north. So far, according to the French official reports, his progress has been small, despite most desperate efforts. On the important front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, indeed, the French have been impetuously counter attacking and at points the enemy not only has failed to advance, but has been forced to give ground. This was notably the case immediately to the south of Soissons, where the enemy was thrown back upon Crise river, which runs in an almost north and south line through the town. Farther south the Germans had worked some three miles west and had taken the village of Chaudun. The French drove in here speedily, however, and re-occupied the place, which they now hold. Ground also was won from the Germans just below, near Vierzy, still farther south the German advance has progressed somewhat farther from the main road to a total of something like four miles. Paris reports, however, that new German attacks in the region of Chouy and Neuilly were broken up, the French maintaining their lines to the east of these towns. The Germans seemingly have made no attempt to cross the Marne, and they have not yet taken the important railway junction at Chateau Thierry. Elements of their advance, however, have spread out slightly farther eastward along the north bank of the river, and they are occupying this bank for the distance of approximately 12 miles in an airline between Chateau Thierry and Verneuil.

Rheims is still in allied hands and in general there seems to have been little change along the easterly side of the new German salient. The line runs northeastward from Verneuil, along the Dormans-Rheims road and curves protectively northward around the cathedral city.

Paris, June 1.—The German attack continued during the night with resolute violence on the western side of the new salient, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter attacks and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners, the war office announces.

Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed forward advance parties from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil. On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims. The situation is unchanged northwest and north of Rheims.

Hurling the weight of great numbers against the stubbornly resisting French defense north and south of Soissons, the German crown prince has been unable to make progress on this vital sector of the battle line from Noyon to Rheims. In the center German detachments have reached the Marne, between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, while on the west the Franco-British line stands firm.

## ADVANCE OF HUNS IS NOT NEW ATTACK

Amsterdam Paper Says Is Continuation of Old Offensive

NEW REGION GROWING

Says Foch's Army Awaits in Certainty Revival of the Drive

TO NORTH OF AMIENS

Is Lack of Roads and Rail Communication From North to South to Connect the Previous Bases

Amsterdam, June 1.—The Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that it is increasingly apparent that the crown prince's advance is not a new attack, but a systematic continuation of the previous offensive. Continuing, it says that thanks to communications in the region south of Chauny, which were secured in April, the new region of attack is already beginning organically to grow together with the big wedge driven towards Amiens.

"There are tremendous tactical and operative abilities in the strategic positions won," the article says in conclusion. "Meanwhile, now, as before, General Foch's army stands in the region north of Amiens. There, the entente awaits in certainty a revival of our offensive."

The military correspondent of The Hamburger Nachrichten points out that further developments will make be influenced by two factors. Firstly, he says the increased effort of the French reserves must be reckoned on, because General Foch had the opportunity to bring up even remote troops, and, secondly, that there are local difficulties, including the entire lack of main roads and railway communication from north to south to connect previous bases with the foremost positions already reached. The existing communications, he points out, follow the courses of the river valleys, running from east to west, and until the rear communications are covered and supplies are assured, the offensive cannot be continued relentlessly at the same pace as heretofore.

The center may attempt more strongly to check the German onrush, an advancing to the Marne the Germans have made ineffective the use of the Paris-Chalons railway, which parallels the river on the south. The railway has been the most direct of several rail supply lines to the Champagne and Verdun.

Rheims still holds out, but little hope is entertained that its defenders will long withstand the German attacks. However, the allied forces there have held the enemy for small gains for three days. North of the city the Germans have advanced only a few miles since Monday. The line eastward through the Champagne to Verdun is not yet affected by the battle on the Aisne front.

Since Monday the Germans have advanced southward from the Ailette across the Aisne and the Ourcq to an extreme depth of 26 miles and reached the Marne. Berlin claims 45,000 prisoners. Captures of war material are said to include more than 400 guns and several thousand machine guns. The German plan to become more sharply pointed as the advance southward has continued and its width at the apex now is about 10 miles. Extension of the battle line to connect it with the Somme battle field and the strong and vicious enemy attacks on the west flank indicate the strong probability that it is the German purpose to drive on toward Paris and cut the capital off from Amiens and north, rather than to strike east.

## THE BOND OF SYMPATHY

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## PULLMAN OVER-NIGHT RATES BE INCREASED

Passenger Fares For Travelers To Be Raised Higher Than Ordinary Fares

Washington, June 1.—In line with the increase of passenger fares, three cents a mile, the Pullman company shortly will raise the minimum overnight rate for sleeping berths from \$1.50 to \$2. Other Pullman rates will not be changed materially.

Passenger fares for travelers in Pullmans will be raised higher than ordinary fares under Director General McAdoo's recent order. Commuters' tickets, it was announced today, will be honored until used up, although railroad fares are raised, beginning June 10.

The railroad administration is considering establishing universal mileage books, good for all parts of the country, at three cents a mile, the standard rate.

Rates of interurban electric lines soon will be revised to a basis of nearly three cents a mile.

## PROPAGANDISTS ARE AGAIN AT WORK

(Special to The Dispatch.) Raleigh, June 1.—The German propagandists are at work again. Reports have been spread in some sections of the country that food administration officials have stated that there is no longer necessity for the conservation of wheat. State Food Administrator Henry A. Page today received a telegram from Mr. Hoover calling his attention to these reports, denying that any statement of this character had ever been issued, and explaining the actual situation. The situation is just this: Our actual supplies of wheat and flour until harvest will allow for home consumption a little less than one-third of our normal consumption, if we are to maintain an absolutely necessary supplies of our allies. At the beginning of May there was in the hands of farmers and elsewhere in storage approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat to carry us for three months. Our normal consumption for these months would be 120,000,000 bushels, not allowing anything to our allies.

## ARMY BILL NOW GOES OVER TO SENATE

Washington, June 1.—Passed by the house in record time, the annual army appropriation bill carrying \$12,041,682,000, the largest amount ever included in such a bill, and authorizing the president to call into military service as many young men as can be equipped and trained, was sent to the senate today. Speedy enactment of the measure by the senate is predicted. It will probably be taken up early next week.

## BRUTAL TREATMENT GIVEN AMERICANS

Prisoners of War In German Camp Hungry and Penniless

CLOTHES ARE REMOVED Russian Brings Story of the Horrible Conditions at Tuel

INJUSTICE IS PRACTICED Stood in Square and Submitted to Insult and Then Placed in Huts, Damp, Cold and Unfit

With the American Army in France, Friday, May 31.—A Russian prisoner who recently returned from Germany has made a statement at Moscow which now is available here, to the effect that he saw American prisoners of war in a camp at Tuel, West Prussia, and that they asked him to let it be known that they were being treated brutally. The prisoners said they were hungry and penniless.

When the Americans arrived at the camp, according to his account, the Germans removed all their clothes. They were particularly anxious to have the Americans' shoes. They told the prisoners they should not wear expensive clothing and shoes while working and that their property would be taken care of until their return to America. The Russian said, however, that every one knows what that means. A consul, the Russian was not sure whether he was a Swiss or a Spaniard, visited the camp. Complaint was made to him by the Americans and their clothes were returned, but as the consul seldom visited the camp the Germans had opportunity to practice many injustices.

The Russian said eight Americans captured several months ago reached the camp at midday and being very hungry, asked for bread. They were told bread was distributed only in the morning. They were placed in a hut with Russians, after being required to stand in a square where Germans were given an opportunity to insult them. The huts in which the Americans are living, the Russian said, are damp, cold and unfit for habitation. Some of the Americans became ill. Two of them who were in a hospital had an opportunity there to talk with the Russian and it was through them that he obtained the information on which his statement is based.

## CRITICS SAY SITUATION IS MORE REASSURING

Allies Gave Ground In First Shock, But Held on to Aisne and Ourcq

Paris, June 1.—The military critics, says a Havas agency review today, still view the situation as serious but consider the signs increasingly reassuring. The most important development is regarded as the enemy's attempt to advance westward and push toward Paris, thus, it is considered, revealing his strategic intentions unmistakably.

In the first shock of this new rush, it is pointed out, the allies were obliged to give ground in some places, but they held their own on the Aisne and Ourcq, and their vigorous counter attacks are considered a prelude to the stoppage of the enemy advance.

At present the most important part of the battlefield is that with Noyon, or the region to the south of it, on the one end and the district north of Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, on the other. It is here that the German rush towards Paris demands undivided attention.

The newspaper L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's organ, points out that the enemy plan to draw the allies towards the south and to push on westward only met with success as far as the first part of it was concerned. The remainder of the plan is being completely defeated, it declares, and everything gives reason to believe the enemy will be totally blocked.

## GERMAN PLANE IS DOWNED IN BATTLE

With the American Army in France, June 1.—Another German airplane was brought down this morning by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel. In the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

This duel was one of a series of aerial combats this morning. The enemy machine brought down began falling after the American had poured a stream of bullets into it.

Vatican Knows Nothing. London, June 1.—According to the Daily Mail, the Vatican has written to the Catholic Union disclaiming all knowledge of the Irish bishops' manifesto against conscription. The communication says that the manifesto nothing about the manifesto until eight days after its publication.

## CAMPBELL IS MADE FIRST ACE FLYER

Has Recorded His Fifth Victory Over German Airplanes

RICKENBACHER IN LINE Former Auto Racer Will Soon Get Confirmation of Recent Battle

HEIGHT OF 4,500 METRES

High in Air Campbell Pours Deadly Fire Into German Plane and Downs Him In American Line

With the American Army in France, Friday, May 31.—To Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, of California, goes the honor of being the first "Ace" in the American flying corps. It was Lieutenant Campbell who shot down the German biplane near Pont-A-Mousson today. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially. It is probable that another ace will be announced shortly and the aviator to win the honor probably will be Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher, of Columbus, Ohio, the former automobile racer. Official confirmation of the victory reported gained by Rickenbacher Thursday will bring his string of victories to the coveted five.

With a number of other pilots Lieutenant Campbell went out early today. They were acting as patrols and as protection for an American observation machine returning with British bombing airplanes.

Some distance away Lieutenant Campbell saw a German airplane at a height of 4,500 metres. He sped toward it and when he got near the German the enemy biplane made a dart and firing bursts from his machine gun. The German tried his best to get a shot home, but Campbell kept circling and darting at high speed. The battle continued for 20 minutes, before the enemy observer abandoned his gun. Campbell saw that the German's ammunition was exhausted and he closed in on him.

Lieutenant Campbell tried to signal the German to surrender and descend on French soil, but the latter apparently decided to take a chance on getting home. The American got on the tail of the German, forcing him down, but all the time the enemy was getting nearer home. Lieutenant Campbell again signalled without success and then when the choice came of permitting the German to escape or shooting him down, he cut loose with his gun and poured a deadly stream of incendiary bullets into the German inside our lines. Our first all-American ace said: "I did not like the idea of shooting him down when he was not fighting, but I could not let him get away."

## LOCATED GERMAN GUNS BY HOLES IN AWNING

French Pulled Great Feat of Mathematics in Finding the Direction

New York, June 1.—Careful measurement of two holes made by a single shell in passing through awnings in a Paris factory enabled French artillery officials to locate the great German long-range guns by a feat of mathematics. To Chester M. Wright, a member of the American labor mission, which has just returned from Europe, French officers explained how the direction and distance of the guns was figured.

The two awnings were several feet apart and the relation of one to the other gave perfect data on the course which the shell had taken as it approached the earth. After the aperture had been measured to the one-thousandth part of an inch and the direction of the shell's fall exactly established, the earlier career of the shell became a problem on paper. By applying the law governing the flight of projectiles and allowing for the wind, the state of the atmosphere and other considerations, French artillery officers were able to follow back the course of the shell to the mouth of the cannon in the forest of St. Gobain, after which it was speedily demolished by French artillery.

## EFFORT MADE TO RAID PARIS FAILS

Paris, June 1.—An official statement issued early today said: "Enemy airplanes having crossed the lines in the direction of Paris, the alarm was given last night at 10:53 o'clock and our guns opened fire. No bombs fell on Paris. 'All clear' was given at 11:47 o'clock. Fresh sounds of motors having been reported by lookout posts, the alarm was again sounded at 11:56 o'clock and all clear at 12:38 a. m. A certain number of bombs are reported to have been dropped in the Paris region.

## PARTY PRIMARIES BEING HELD TODAY

Fight of Abernethy and Dortch For Congress Is Feature

MANY ARE UNOPPOSED

Pete Murphy in Race Against Doughton For Congress In Eighth

3 FOR SUPREME COURT

Herbert Norris Appears Certain of Winning Over Newell For Solicitor In 7th Judicial District

Raleigh, N. C., June 1.—At the democratic primaries being held throughout North Carolina today two congressional contests will be the feature. In the third district Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, and W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, are seeking nomination as successor to Congressman George Hood, who retired on account of ill health. Walter Murphy, former speaker of the house of representatives, is opposing Congressman Doughton for nomination in the eighth district. Senator Simmons, eight congressmen, three supreme court justices and a member of the corporation commission are unopposed and have been declared nominated by the state board of elections. Mr. Simmons will be opposed at the general election by John M. Morehead, of Charlotte, republican. Members of the legislature, several judgeships and county officers also will be nominated today.

Primary Predictions. (Special to The Dispatch.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 1.—The judicial primary today which comes along with the state-wide poll, takes all the interest from the state contest, the only fights of consequence away from Raleigh being the Doughton-Murphy congressional race in the eighth and the Abernethy-Dortch race in the third.

In the seventh judicial district, four candidates are trying to stop the aspirants long enough to button a judicial ermine on somebody else than Judge Thomas H. Calvert. Judge Calvert's friends feel that he will inevitably end highest in the race, but the four aspirants will take much of his strength from him. It seems to be settled that nobody can win in the first contest. The foregone nomination of Solicitor Norris to succeed himself eliminates what complication would have grown up in Franklin by the success of S. A. Newell as a candidate against Mr. Norris. With Newell out of the figuring, though running bravely enough to the finish, Franklin can give Senator Wiley Person a huge vote and that gentleman is a dangerous candidate. He will almost certainly push a Wake man out and himself in the second primary, according to the view.

Politicians not friendly to the ambitions of Solicitor Charles Abernethy, see nevertheless, great danger in his candidacy in the third. The lateness of the hour for Colonel Bill Dortch's entry nearly ruined him. He is making a fine fight, but some 50 or more acres of advertising space with Mr. Abernethy's picture naturally would erect considerable of a barrier to Dortch. Dortch is infinitely the abler man and politician, but beating perpetual motion, accompanied by advertisement, is difficult.

## BROAD SALIENT HELD BETWEEN TWO POCKETS

Ground Now Held by French Offers Grave Danger to German Flank

Paris, June 1.—Against the western wing of the battlefield from the Oise to Chateau Thierry, the strongest German efforts were directed Friday. Between the Oise and Soissons, the French hold a broad salient between the two pockets made by the German offensives of March 21 and May 21. The plateau forming this salient offers excellent opportunity for massing troops. The salient held by the French constitutes a grave danger to the German flank and the enemy is striving to remove it, but with indifferent success. The ground won in early offensive operations serves as the point of departure for the present movement, which is operated from two bases, the Noyon-Montdidier line, on the right, and the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line, on the left.

Substitute for Cotton. Washington, June 1.—Paper textiles have been found to provide an excellent substitute for cotton, according to official dispatches today from Norway. The largest Norwegian textile factory has begun the production of fabric composed of 75 per cent paper and 25 per cent cotton, especially suited for blouses, dresses and curtains. The result is said to be a little heavier than ordinary cotton goods, not quite as strong, but cheaper.