

WEATHER
North and South Carolina: Fair and warm Sunday and Monday.

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THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

16 PAGES TODAY

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

RACE FOR CONGRESS IN THIRD DISTRICT CLAIMED BY BOTH

Abernethy Says He Has All But Wayne and Sampson Sees 1,500 Majority
Dortch Disputes New Bern Claims and Sees Own Nomination
FIGHT HAS BEEN BITTER
Calvert Ran Strong Against Field and Will Enter Second Primary With An Opponent

(Special to The Dispatch.)
New Bern, June 1.—I have carried every county in the district with the exception of Sampson and Wayne and am nominated beyond a doubt unless they steal it from me," is the statement given out by Hon. Charles L. Abernethy just before midnight tonight, following one of the hardest fought primaries in the third congressional district has ever been seen between Mr. Abernethy and Hon. William T. Dortch, of Goldsboro.

The Abernethy headquarters are absolutely confident that he has won over his ardent county opponent by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority and will be the next congressman from this district.

Practically complete returns received in New Bern up until 10:30 o'clock tonight show conclusively that Charles L. Abernethy has been nominated as congressman from the third congressional district.

Craven county came to the aid of Mr. Abernethy and gave him about 900 majority. In Carteret county there has been a fight made against him but he carried that county by a majority of 30 per cent. The exact vote in Carteret is not known. In Wayne county Mr. Abernethy secured about 70 per cent of the votes. Pamlico county gave Abernethy 460 votes and Dortch 128. Onslow county gave Abernethy 362 votes and Dortch 143. Jones county gave Abernethy about 70 per cent of its votes. Duplin and Pender counties gave Abernethy a majority, while Sampson is in doubt. Careful estimates made here by political observers give Abernethy a majority of between 900 and 1,100 over his opponent.

Dortch Claims Victory.
(Special to The Dispatch.)
Goldsboro, June 1.—Hon. W. T. Dortch has been nominated for congress over Hon. Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, by from 1,000 to 1,400 majority, is the announcement made here tonight by the friends of Mr. Dortch after a careful study of the returns of today's primaries.

Calvert Runs Strong.
(Special to The Dispatch.)
Raleigh, N. C., June 1.—Meagre returns from Wake and Franklin counties indicate that Judge Thomas H. Calvert has run so well against the field that his right to run in the second primary is no longer feared.

Edwardsville, Ill., June 1.—The 11 men accused of lynching Robert Frazer, alleged pro-German at Collinsville, Ill., the night of April 5, were acquitted after the jury had deliberated five minutes today.

ENTIRE HUN DIVISION WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION

Two Regiments Were Annihilated by Americans at Cantigny

Washington, June 1.—An entire division (12,000 men) was put out of action for at least a month at the battle for Cantigny, it was learned today.

Two regiments were practically annihilated in the American assault on the village. The remainder of the division, which was in reserve, was cut up either in counter attacks or by artillery fire.

The division, therefore, is useless until it is reorganized. The boches are now under the necessity of holding this division here, when it might otherwise be diverted to the new Champagne battle area.

A German carrier pigeon, killed by shrapnel, fell in front of our lines today. The message was recovered and handed over to the French intelligence officers. It was a message from a regimental commander near Soissons to the divisional commander in the Montdidier region. The knowledge thus obtained was used to advantage.

Further information resulted from the shooting down of an enemy airplane, of which the pilot was killed and the observer wounded.

There is great aerial activity and continuous heavy cannonading on this front. The American artillery keeps the enemy rear areas under a constant pounding.

A German lieutenant and three privates, taken from a cellar in Cantigny, today brought the total of prisoners to 251.

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BOCHE GAS BLAZED PATHWAY TO MARNE

Fields and Woods Sprayed 8 or 9 Miles Behind Lines

MOST INTENSE YET SEEN
Peyton March Tells Senators the Huns Will Halt at the River

WASHINGTON, June 1.—German gas played almost a major part in gouging a path for the boche to the Marne. Developing its use to a higher point than ever before, the boche plastered the back areas with mustard oil shells. Fields, woods, ammunition dumps were well sprayed to a distance of eight or nine miles behind the lines. This oil volatilizing, gave forth fumes which compelled retirement.

This use of gas was more intense, senators were told by the war council today, than anything to date.

General March, chief of staff, informed the senators that the staff view here is the Germans will halt at the Marne. There they will seek to consolidate their positions. Afterward an effort to spread out westward may be expected.

American troops will beyond a doubt have a part in the big battle within the next few days. Their brigading has been going on rapidly and it is likely that brigaded Americans, or perhaps individual American units, will have a share in the critical strife.

The struggle on the allied left may last a considerable time. The German effort now is considered part of the Picardy battle and Amiens is regarded as the chief objective, with Paris or the channel ports or both still the grand prize for which the boche is aiming.

Thus far he has had things almost his own way. From now on the tide is likely to turn. There is some prospect of allied counter-attacks along the western front of the Teuton wedge.

Foch has not played his cards yet. Confidence in him is strong in every quarter. Highest military authorities say the ultimate outcome cannot be doubted. It will be an anxious summer, but with the approach of fall and winter the doom of Germany will be written.

For then American reinforcements will be at hand in numbers sufficient to turn the scales.

The senators at the war council were informed that American shipment of troops in May broke all records; that aviation work is showing a decided spurt; and that ordnance is on the upward turn.

Secretary of War Baker will make announcements of troop shipments soon.

And these figures will surprise America.

WILD UPHEAVAL OF UKRAINE PEASANTS

Burning, Wrecking Crops to Keep From Germans

NOW REAPS WHIRLWIND
Russians Plan to Blast Black Sea Fleet, Check Boches' of Booty

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Germany has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind of revolution in the Ukraine.

This was evidenced today by state department messages telling of a wild upheaval among the peasants, as a result of Germany's attempt to drain the Ukraine of its products.

Armed peasants were burning the woods, wrecking crops rather than let the Germans garner them. And the Germans, ruthlessly, were seeking to put down this disobedience of Teuton orders, even using artillery to quell the men.

This cross section of the results of German frightfulness had counterparts in later telegrams showing: First, That the Russian sailors were planning to blast the Black sea fleet of two battleships, nine destroyers and ten other vessels at Novo Rossick to cheat the Germans of this booty.

Second, That Turkey, backed by her imperial master, Germany, was inflicting mass murder in the Caucasus, slaughtering Armenian men, women and children, in a systematic effort of extermination.

This massacre of the defenseless was by the thousands, and it brought from Foreign Minister Tschitcheh an impassioned protest to Germany against her outlaw ally.

The advance of the Turkish army on the Caucasus front is accompanied by mass murder, said a paraphrase of the message sent to the Armenians.

"The population was killed by thousands, including women and children," Tschitcheh's protest pointed out to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, providing self determination for Kars, Ardahan and Batoum had been trampled by the Turks and that the persistent policy of Armenian massacres had continued.

Tschitcheh laid directly at Germany's door the responsibility for the fact that Russia had been obliged to yield Kars, Ardahan and Batoum to the Turks.

"The responsibility for cruelties against the Armenian population and for victims in the regions now interrupted by Turkish troops thus falls upon the German government," he said. The people's commissariate energetically protests against the use made of the rights of the population of Kars, Ardahan and Batoum to decide their own fate.

The Ukraine-Soviet peace negotiations apparently have reached an impasse, for the Ukrainians would not harken to Russian proposals for cessation of hostilities before an armistice was signed.

SECOND BATTLE OF MARNE NOW RAGING

French Hold Center on 13-Mile Sector Along River

WITH VARYING FORTUNE
By Brilliant Strokes Germans Hurlled Back Toward the Crise River

LONDON, June 1.—The second battle of the Marne was being fought today over a front of nearly 100 miles, extending along a rough triangle from Noyon to Chateau Thierry, to Rheims.

The French were holding in the sector along a 13-mile sector on the north bank of the Marne, from Chateau Thierry to Verneuil.

On the left flank between Noyon and Soissons the battle was raging with varying fortune. Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, the French by a series of brilliant counter attacks had thrust the Germans back toward the Crise river, re-capturing Chaudun and Vierzy.

On the right flank the opposing armies were struggling along the full stretch of the highway which runs from Verneuil northward to Rheims. The latter city was still defended by the British.

The Marne front not only includes part of the old Aisne and Champagne fronts, but a portion of the southern edge of the Picardy front. The consolidation of the new southern battle front and that of the original drive toward Amiens was effected by the German thrust toward Oise from between Soissons and Noyon.

The battle line now runs from Sempligny two miles south of Noyon—southeastward through Blerancourt, Epigny, southward through Soissons and Vierzy to Neuilly-St. Front, southward Chateau-Thierry; eastward along the Marne; northeastward through Ville-En-Tardenois to Thilliers; thence in a semi-circle around Rheims at an average distance of two miles from the city.

The remainder of the Picardy front and the Flanders front remain comparatively quiet, only local fighting and artillery firing being reported today.

Dispatches from Rome emphasize that the Austrians are continuing preparation for offensive on the Italian front. Reinforcements are constantly arriving from Rumania and Ukraine, while Turkish contingents are expected soon.

In Mesopotamia British troops have cleared the Turks entirely from the Kuruk area, 150 miles north of Bagdad. The Turks have retreated across the lesser Zab, a branch of the Tigris river, 25 miles northwest of Kuruk city. The British are now within 100 miles of Moseul.

The Germans continued their long range bombardment of Paris today. The air raid alarms were sounded last night but aerial barrages prevented any enemy planes from reaching the city.

Harvard Defeats Yale.
Derby, Conn., June 1.—Harvard's varsity defeated Yale in the annual boat race on the Hoosia Tonic river this afternoon by two lengths. Harvard's time was 15:58. The distance was two miles.

SLAUGHTER OF HUN MANHOOD ON FRONT HAS GAINED LITTLE

AMERICAN TROOPS NOW VITAL FACTOR AT FRONT
May Hold Balance Between Defeat and Victory in France

WASHINGTON, June 1.—American troops are now a "vital factor" on the bloody fields of France and "may hold the balance between defeat and victory."

With clear frankness General W. A. Bridges, at the headquarters of the British military mission here tonight, declared the battle is likely to continue for weeks "and will become a long drawn out struggle of man power."

To get the greatest and quickest results from America's strength the brigading of Yankees with the British and French forces is going forward rapidly now, he said.

GERMANS PLAN TO COLONIZE THE ALSACE

With the French Armies, May 15.—(By Mail.)—German papers have just reached the French front by way of Switzerland, containing notices of the first official steps toward colonization of Alsace-Lorraine by German emigrants, and especially by German veterans of the present war.

Under the auspices of a newly created organization known as the Rural Society, Limited, of the Western Frontiers, it is proposed to replace the native population of Alsace-Lorraine, which has been systematically displaced since the beginning of the war, with a German population, such as Polish inhabitants of eastern Prussia and Posen who remained faithful to the Polish national aspirations were supplanted by Germans.

Application for a charter that would permit the colonization of Alsace-Lorraine by Germans was made last August to the German government by the Society for Internal Colonization and the Association for Agrarian reform. The project has just been realized as indicated by the following announcement in a recent copy of the Strasburger Post:

All of these who have refused to return have been denationalized by Germany and their property has been confiscated. Those who remained fared little better, for practically everyone suspected of having French sympathies has been evacuated into the interior of Germany, while others whose sympathies for France were outspoken have been imprisoned. In hundreds of these cases the property has been confiscated by the German government.

As a result of these and similar measures, Alsace-Lorraine today constitutes practically virgin territory for German colonization. As a matter of fact this supplanting of the local population by German emigrants, and especially by veterans of the war, is one of the means long advocated in Germany for definitely wiping out the question of Alsace-Lorraine.

"Today there was inscribed on the register of commerce the Rural Society Limited, of the Western Frontiers."

The society is destined to purchase and sell farms especially in the Lorraine country bordering on the frontier.

"Second: To colonize these farms with men especially chosen from amongst those who have participated in the war."

Hindenburg Must Find 150,000 Men to Guard Front PEACE ONLY VICTORY

War Shall Continue Until American Armies Are Fully Ready
FOCH'S SUPREME DUTY
Germany Will Find Reserves Slaughtered When Pershing's Men Start For Metz and Rhine

New York, June 1.—Flogged by the German people's demand for more spectacular successes to justify the slaughter of German manhood in Picardy and Flanders, von Hindenburg made a pyramid of his Aisne front this week, and has penetrated to the Marne with all the reckless blood letting of the opportunities of his generalship.

The German people have thus been diverted from asking for vital results in Picardy and Flanders. In exchange they must find 150,000 additional troops to guard the new frontage added by the Aisne-Marne drive. Only by permitting the Germans to end the war now with a peace conference can von Hindenburg be conceded a victory. The German general staff is playing for this. Since, however, the war shall continue until America is fully ready the German return to the Marne will eventually prove futile and disillusion the German people.

Under normal circumstances of warfare this week's withdrawal of Anglo-French forces along the Aisne front might cause criticism of General Foch. But the present circumstances in Picardy and Flanders are highly unusual. General Foch has one supreme duty before him. That is to safeguard the channel ports. If Boulogne and Calais were to fall France would be partly isolated from America and Great Britain. There would be utmost difficulty in organizing new places of entry into France for British and American troops and supplies. Every mile the Germans may advance along the Picardy and Flanders fronts is of increasingly grave importance, too, because as the distance to the channel is shortened General Foch becomes cramped for room to maneuver large bodies of troops.

Hence the Flanders and Picardy lines have been abnormally strengthened. To accomplish this absolutely necessary result, General Foch was compelled to weaken the Aisne front. That fact explains why von Hindenburg's assault this week succeeded. von Hindenburg had reserves equidistant from the Flanders-Picardy and the Aisne fronts. He could launch the where he wishes. As between reaching the channel or penetrating to the Marne, there was no more choice for Hindenburg than between gold and copper. But the road to the channel is too heavily held by Foch, so von Hindenburg was forced to accept copper, which he is now jingling like gold to the German people's cries for rich value for their blood.

Only by remembering the part America is destined to play next autumn or next spring in eastern France can a true prospective of this week's fighting be secured. By extending his front to the Marne, von Hindenburg they cannot be used to defend Germany against America's millions while the Marne front remains as it is. There is every reason to believe that when America's full power is felt in France the minimum weight of General Pershing's blows will be at least as powerful as was Russia's strength early in the war.

Yet, it is only because of Russia's present collapse that von Hindenburg has secured enough German troops to permit him to enlarge his lines in Flanders and Picardy and to reach the Marne.

When America's armies start for Metz and the Rhine, the German general staff will find its reserves largely slaughtered in western France and with the Flanders-Picardy-Marne line impossible to hold if German territory is to receive the maximum defense possible. A shortening of the line will then become as operative as it was when Russia was an active belligerent. When that time arrives dismay at the misjudgment of Prussian military leadership must profoundly affect the morale of the German people. There will be dreadful need on home soil for the vast German forces von Hindenburg has sent to a futile death.

The American exploit at Cantigny during the past week is the writing on the wall for the Kaiser. The significance of the brilliant capture of the strongly fortified town with such slight casualties need not be underestimated for fear of too proudful speaking.

Ten Daughters Without a Son
Rocco George are the parents of their tenth daughter, but have no sons. The brother of the father, Frank George, also of this city, has five girls, but no boys.

MISS FUSSELL AND RALPH POWELL WED

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Wallace, June 1.—At the home of her father, B. F. Fussell, near Teacher, Miss Zula Fussell was married to Ralph Powell, of Wallace, Wednesday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, in the presence of both families and friends. The marriage took place on the front porch, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the vows being presented by their pastor, Rev. C. V. Brooks, of the Wallace Baptist church. Miss Mattie Wells rendered the wedding march. Little Annie Catherine Forlaw, ring bearer, brought the ring in a lily. During the ceremony the organ was softly played. P. O. Powell, brother of the groom, was best man; Miss Nellie Fussell, sister of the bride, was the only bridesmaid.

At the home of Mr. Powell's sister in Wallace there was an elegant supper served at 8:30 o'clock in honor of the bride and groom, members of both families being present, and in addition were Rev. and Mrs. Brooks. Mr. and Mrs. Powell will be at home after June 1 on Cliff street, Wallace.

Include Hack Drivers.
Columbia, S. C., June 1.—Governor Manning today wrote Provost Marshal General Crowder suggesting that automobile hack drivers be included in the "work or fight" plan. The governor said that there were 400 of them in one town in this state, many of them able-bodied men.

She Reaches Sheephead Bay
Sheephead Bay, N. Y., June 1.—Katherine Stinson arrived here at 5:30 p. m. today, completing her Chicago-New York airplane flight. She left Birmingham, N. Y., at 2:45 this afternoon, having been delayed there several days. At the start of her flight she carried mail.

HUNS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE WATER'S EDGE

Checked at Marne, Boches Try to Break Down Wings of the Allies

With the French Armies on the Marne, June 1.—The French are holding the Marne. Every bridgehead and passage across this famous river is solidly in allied hands as this is cabled.

The Germans, in the face of this determined resistance, apparently have withdrawn from the water's edge back on to the plateau above the river valley, where they are now seeking to push westward. Completely checked at the Marne, the boches are trying to break down the allied resistance on the wings of the new Champagne front, at Rheims and in the region of Soissons.

On the east flank the British are checking all progress, despite the fact that Rheims is almost completely surrounded. The Germans' heaviest efforts as a result are to the west of Soissons, where they are trying to link up the recent advance with the original drive toward Amiens.

Amsterdam, June 1.—Dispatches received here from Budapest today say that woman suffrage has been defeated in the Hungarian parliament franchise committee 12 to 9. Count Tiszta was among those opposing the measure.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Edwardsville, Ill., June 1.—The 11 men accused of lynching Robert Frazer, alleged pro-German at Collinsville, Ill., the night of April 5, were acquitted after the jury had deliberated five minutes today.

TEN NEGROES SHOT RESULT OF TROUBLE

Huntsville, Tex., June 1.—Six negroes were shot at Dodge, a small settlement 10 miles north of Huntsville, today as the result of trouble between whites and negroes, growing out of the killing of a negro draft evader, Thursday. Reports here did not indicate whether the negroes were killed by officers or by a mob.

Two of those killed were women—the mother and sister of George Cabines, who was killed by officers Thursday when he resisted arrest for evading the draft.

Later reports here declared negroes of Dodge had planned to kill members of the family of Sheriff T. E. King, who led the posse which killed Cabines to avenge the latter's death.

Vesuvius in Eruption.
Rome, June 1.—Mount Vesuvius is in violent eruption, according to advices received here late today.