

WEATHER.
North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy to night and Wednesday.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

TOLL OF U-BOATS IS REDUCED TO 350 LIVES; AT LEAST 10 VESSELS

City of Columbus of Savannah Line Is Safe in Port
OTHERS REACH HARBOUR
Carolina and Samuel away, Two Schooners, and Crews Missing
ABOUT 20,000 TONS SUPPLIES
Work of Subs a Failure, As No Transport or Ship With War Supplies For Europe Was Sunk

New York, June 4.—The possible death toll from German submarine warfare on the American side of the Atlantic during the last 10 days was reduced today to fewer than 350 souls.

With the landing of 19 survivors of the missing steamer Carolina of the New York and Porto Rico line at New York, the persons unaccounted for from this ship number 331, of whom 202 are passengers.

The City of Columbus, of the Savannah Line, arrived at an Atlantic port bringing safely her passengers and crew, numbering 117, who had been listed as missing. Also at Atlantic ports arrived the steamship Gremlin, with the missing crew of the sunken schooner Jacob M. Haskell; the Governor Cobb, a United States Shipping Board trainship, with 200 apprentice seamen aboard; the steamer Dorchester of the Merchants and Miners Transportation company, and the Clyde liner Huron from a southern port.

The long expected arrival of German armed submarines to American waters has resulted in the destruction of at least 10 vessels. The Stars and Stripes, according to reports from various ports along the north Atlantic seaboard. The attacks were made by two super-submersibles and most of the vessels were bombed and sent to the bottom last Sunday, although it is known that two of the craft were destroyed prior to May 26. So far as known there has been no loss of life.

Chief interest today centered upon the fate of the 220 passengers and crew of 130 men of the 8,000 ton steamer Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico line. The liner was attacked Sunday night when within 200 miles of Sandy Hook and as nothing has been heard since her S. O. S. signals were picked up, her owners assume she is lost. The crew and passengers, in small boats, were reported 35 miles out to sea, headed for the New Jersey coast early today and coast guard cutters were on their way to pick up the survivors.

A revised list of the toll of the undersea raiders follows:
Steamer Texel, of 3,210 gross tons, sunk by bombs 60 miles off the Jersey coast Sunday.
Schooner Jacob M. Haskell, of Boston, sunk by shell fire Sunday off Barnegat, N. J.
Schooner Edward H. Cole, of Boston, sunk by bombs 50 miles off Barnegat, Sunday.
Tanker Herbert L. Pratt, of Philadelphia, sunk off Cape Henlopen, Sunday.
Schooner Isabel B. Wiley, of Bath, Me., sunk Sunday off Barnegat.
Schooner Edna, of Machias, Me., picked up as a derelict off Cape May, N. J., May 26.
Schooner Hattie Dunn, of Thomaston, Me., destroyed as a derelict May 26, off Winter-Quarter Shoal Lightship.

Schooner Hauppauge, of New York, sunk 25 miles off Barnegat, May 28.
Steamship Winneconne, sunk off Cape May, May 26.
Schooner Carolina, sent wireless calls for help while being shelled by a submarine Sunday evening, when off Sandy Hook.
Members of the crew of the vessels agreed generally that the German submersibles were of great size and well armed. Some reported that the U-52, which conducted a raid off Newport, R. I., before America's entry into the war.
Ports along the coast were still closed today by order of Secretary

AMERICANS GO TO AID OF FRENCH AND HURL GERMANS BACK

Stopped Hun Rush Into Neilly Wood by Brilliant Work
ATTACKING IN FORCE
Enemy Made Some Advances at Few Points After Hard Fighting

TRYING BATTER SALIENT
French Obligated to Concede Town of Neuilly-La-Poterie to Germans — Both Held It

American troops are fighting with the French in holding up the new German rush and already have begun to make their presence strongly felt. One force of Americans, thrown into the battle on the important front between the Ourcq and the Marne, not only stopped an enemy advance into Neilly wood, between seven and eight miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, but carried out what the French official statement characterizes as "a magnificent counter attack which threw back the Germans north of this wood."

On yet another front—that running east and west along the Marne—the American forces co-operated with the French in hurling back a German battalion which had crept over a foot bridge to the south bank of the river. The Germans sustained heavy casualties and lost 100 men in prisoners. The official statement places for the first time American forces standing with the French and British in the path of the new German rush. One body of Americans is mentioned as defending Neuilly wood. This little patch of forest lies just to the south of the hamlet, Neuilly-La-Poterie, and is eight miles west of Chateau Thierry and about seven miles due north of Nanteuil, which is situated on the north bank of the Marne river below Chateau Thierry.

The Americans participating in the fighting near Jaulgonne, about six miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, and at about the middle of the German line along the Marne. The Germans now hold the bank of the Marne from Chateau Thierry to Verneuil. The Germans have evidently succeeded in bringing up considerably more of their artillery and are attacking in force along virtually the whole front from the Oise to the Marne. Desperate fighting developed at many points on this front last night which resulted in the enemy making advances at a few points, principally in the region southwest of Soissons, where he is trying to batter in the tip of the allied salient.

The village of Pernant was lost by the French in this area and they had to give a little ground further south. The German attack was held elsewhere. To the south between the Ourcq and the Marne ground was given and taken by both sides. The Americans were in the fighting here, scoring to the success at Neuilly wood. Just to the south of this wood the French were obliged to concede the town of Neuilly La Poterie to the Germans after the place had changed hands several times.
Strong counter attacks were carried

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ABERNETHY HAS FILED A NOTICE OF PROTEST

Defeated by Dortch by 201 Votes, Newbern Man to Fight Election

Goldsboro, N. C., June 4.—Charles L. Abernethy, defeated on the face of the returns in his race for congress in the third district with W. P. Dortch, has filed notice of protest. He charges irregularities in Wayne and Sampson counties. According to the returns Dortch has a majority of 201 votes. The protest will be carried to the state board of elections.

CROSSED ATLANTIC SEEKING ITS PREY

Captain of Sunken Ship Says Sub Had Six-Inch Guns

LIKE WESTERN BANDIT
U-Boat Captain Orders All Off The Texel Before Sending It Down

BEEN ON A LONG CRUISE
Waved Farewell As He Returned to His Submarine and Moment Later His Craft Disappeared

Atlantic City, N. J., June 4.—Captain Kenneth B. Lowry, of the Texel, is convinced that his ship was sunk by one of the new German submarine cruisers and that it crossed the Atlantic and did not come to a base on this side of the Atlantic.

Information dropped during a conversation with the German commander to whom Captain Lowry surrendered leads him to that belief. A piece of shell picked up in the engine room indicated, the engineer said, that the submarine carried at least six-inch guns. The Germans acted with all the polite ruthlessness of a western bandit, according to the skipper. "At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon I was off duty and was lying in a hammock. Suddenly we heard a shot across our bows. I sprang up and ran to the bridge just as a second shot tore away the hammock. Then the submarine rose and fired two more shots. One of these tore away part of the bridge and one went through the engine room, disabling the mangle. After the fourth shot the submarine ran up the German flag and an officer appeared in the conning tower and ordered us to 'hoist up.' We 'hoisted,' all right, and a boat put off from the submarine and came over to us. Up over the side sprang a young German officer. He was little more than a boy and I noticed particularly that he needed a shave badly. I had piped all hands to quarters, and I certainly was proud of the way the men responded. There wasn't a trace of fear or confusion. The German commander came right up to the bridge and extended his hand. It was certainly a funny way to capture a boat, but he looked friendly, and I shook hands with him. He said: 'I'm sorry to do this, captain, but this is war, you know. Get your men off as quickly as possible. We are going to sink your ship.'

"I gave orders to clear the boat. The German officer told me he had been some time cruising around the Atlantic coast, but that I was his first prize. He seemed to be apologizing for capturing us and got the impression that he was ashamed that he had gotten only a freighter instead of a transport. "When we were all safely transferred to two life boats, with some hard tack and water, he asked me if I knew where I was. I told him I did, and he expressed the hope that we would get safely ashore. He put off at the same time I left in the second life boat. As he climbed aboard his submarine he waved a farewell and went into the conning tower. A moment later the U-boat disappeared.

FAIRBANKS MAY DIE WITHIN FEW HOURS

Indianapolis, June 4.—The condition of Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, was so critical this afternoon that his attending physician, Dr. J. A. McDonald, announced that death might be expected within a few hours. The relapse the former vice president suffered last Saturday was a stroke of apoplexy, it was announced for the first time today.

HER DEFENDER



OFFICIALS THINK SUB DANGER OVER

Believe U-Boat Was On Way Back to Its Base

SCOURING SEAS TODAY
Navy Officials Throw Veil of Secrecy Entirely Over Their Movements

ONLY ONE SUBMARINE
Statement of Captain of the Cole Only Evidence More Than One U-Boat in American Waters

Washington, June 4.—Navy department officials believed today the submarine that sank probably 10 American vessels off the Atlantic coast was for the time being the danger was over. Secretary Daniels announced in the morning that no additional advances of submarine activities had reached the department.

Warships, submarine chasers and airplanes were scouring the seas today in search of the enemy. Navy officials threw a veil of secrecy over their movements, however, and requested newspapers to make no mention of their whereabouts. There is a growing impression here that only one submarine took part in the raid. The navy department has only one report to indicate the presence of more. That is the statement of the captain of the schooner Cole that he saw the periscope of a second U-boat. Mr. Daniels said today that nothing to confirm other reports indicating that from one to five submersibles had been off the coast had been received. The secretary reiterated his opinion that the purpose of the raid was to create a demand in the United States for the return of American naval craft to home waters. This, he said, was based on speculation and not on any concrete information.

No information has reached the department, it was said, indicating that during the 11 days or more the submarine is known to have been in American coastwise waters that it had any communication with agents ashore. It is understood, however, that the naval service had not neglected that possibility and that every effort to check up what has transpired along the coast is included in the program it is following out.

Damage by Explosion

Paris, June 4.—Much damage was done by a violent explosion yesterday in a plant where war materials were being manufactured at Baussens, in southern France, near Arles, a Havas dispatch from Marseilles reports. The number of persons killed or injured is large.

U-BOAT NEAR FRYING PAN SHOALS

An Atlantic Port, June 4.—The Mallory liner Sabine, having on board 40 passengers, including 17 children, put into port here last night, having met with a submarine between Charleston and Frying Pan Shoals lightship. An unknown ship came to the rescue of the Sabine and chased the U-boat to sea.

The Merchants and Miners' steamer Nantucket put into port here this morning, having been warned at sea that an enemy submarine was in the vicinity of Frying Pan shoals lightship.

DID GERMAN SUBMARINE GET COLLIER CYCLOPS?

Question Has Been Raised Since the U-Boat Raids Along the Coast

Washington, June 4.—Did the German submarines which raided American shipping off the Jersey coast destroy the missing collier Cyclops, or did they capture her at sea, put aboard a prize crew and sent her to Germany? Out of the mysterious disappearance of the American collier, now missing three months exactly to a day, this question has been raised by the passing remark of one of the submarine commanders to Captain Lowry, of the steamer Texel, that the U-boat had been on the American side of the Atlantic for two months. It is possible, though not probable, naval experts say, that the collier, with her great cargo of manganese, might have been "spurious versenkt"—sunk without a trace—after she left Barbadoes, where she had put in for fuel.

It is more likely, however, they say, that the Cyclops, sailing homeward some time after March 4, when she cleared from Barbadoes, was met at night by submarines, possibly by arrangement, at a time when only an officer on the bridge and a small watch on deck was to be reckoned with. If the Germans met the ship by arrangement it would have been very easy to send an armed crew below to quarters where most of her men were asleep and take possession of the ship. Whether she then could have been skillfully navigated through the allied blockade to Germany or hidden in some out of the way port only adds to the mystery.

The statement of the U-boat commander that he has been in American waters for two months adds to the theory of those who have maintained that there is a submarine base on this side. The submarines could not otherwise hope to remain away from home ports for so long at a time.

Germans Shell Paris.
Paris, June 4.—The Germans again bombarded Paris today with their long range gun.

GERMAN GAINS ARE COUNTER BALANCED

Fighting Was Hardest North and South of Ourcq River

SITUATION IS HOPEFUL
Struggle Was Very Bitter and Line of Villagers Are Maintained

CORCY LATER RETAKEN
Enemy Draws in Line Around Rheims—Now Has Armed Circle Three-Fourths About City

London, June 4.—The line north and south of the Ourcq, east of the forest of Villers-Cotteret was the scene of the heaviest fighting Monday on the Aisne front, says the Reuter correspondent with French headquarters in France. German gains were counterbalanced by French gains and the situation is more hopeful.

"Today," continues the correspondent, writing Monday night, "the fighting has been hardest along the eastern edge of the forest of Villers-Cotteret and southward between the Ourcq and Marne valleys. "The thick mass of forest offers great opportunity for the development of German tactics in an advance by infiltration. "The Germans attacked in the morning with two divisions, one of which the 28th, was entirely fresh. The fighting was terribly bitter, centering around the villages of Longpont, Corcy, Faveroles and Troesnes. Before Longpont the Germans failed. Corcy was taken by the Germans and re-taken by the French.

"Faveroles was the scene of a desperate German assault which ultimately was successful, but Troesnes and Corcy, despite repeated attacks, remained in the hands of the French. Our counter attacks kept the Germans constantly in check and enabled the line of villages in front of the forest to be maintained. The 28th German division has released the first guards division which suffered heavily in the opening days of the battle. "South of the Ourcq, the fighting was almost equally obstinate. Toward evening, however, the battle diminished in violence, probably because the German infantry was exhausted by the many hours of fighting in the terrific heat and was unable to resume its attacks. "On the whole the enemy has nothing to show for his day's work. The only change in the battle line east of Chateau-Thierry is the drawing in of the German line around Rheims. This line, beginning at St. Leonard, on the Aisne-Marne canal, southeast of the city, passes through Musketry range on a hill immediately east of Rheims. Thence it goes through Betheny to the north and Trois Fontaines on the northwest, and runs southward between the suburb of St. Brice and the city itself, to LaHaubette. None of these places exceed St. Leonard is more than a mile away from the city. The Germans now have an armed circle almost three-fourths of the way around the city."

MISSING ON CAROLINA

Message From Captain Barbour Says Rest on Liner Were Saved

New York, June 4.—Eighty of the crew and passengers of the Porto Rico liner Carolina are missing; the rest have been saved, according to a message received here today from her commander, Captain Barbour, who is aboard the schooner Eva B. Douglas with 150 passengers and 94 of the crew.

Atlantic City.—A boat from the torpedoed Carolina came ashore in the center of this resort this afternoon. It carried 28 passengers, many of them women, and seven of the crew. Captain Barbour reported to his owners today through navy officials, who transmitted the message. He was not aware apparently of the 19 survivors landed at Lewes, Del., early in the day. The captain's message definitely confirmed the report that the Carolina had been sunk. Shortly before 3 o'clock a second boat load of survivors of the Carolina rowed ashore here. The eighty passengers reported missing by the captain were in two life boats, one a motor launch, when he last saw them.

MRS. HEGE BARES STORY OF RELATIONS

Lexington, N. C., June 4.—Laying bare the sordid relations which she swore existed between her and J. Franklin Deaderick since November 14, Mrs. J. Graham Hege this morning took the witness stand in defense of her husband on trial here, charged with the murder of Deaderick. Mrs. Hege also corroborated her husband in the statement that Deaderick, on the afternoon he was killed, drew a piano stool on Hege, accusing that the killing in self defense. Mrs. Hege remained on the stand most of the forenoon and underwent the most severe grilling at the hands of attorneys of the prosecution. She was not shaken as to her relations with Deaderick. She denied many allegations with which the state confronted her and admitted others.

Is No Discrimination

Washington, June 4.—There is no discrimination against soldiers who are not citizens of the United States, said a statement issued by the war department today in response to numerous inquiries. Soldiers who are not native born or naturalized citizens cannot hold commissions, but they get the same care, attention and privileges as others.