

WEATHER
North and South Carolina: Fair in east. Showers Friday.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

FAILING ON MARNE HUNS HAVE TURNED FURTHER TO NORTH

Efforts Held Up by American and French Forces

BEING HELD IN CHECK

Experts Have Expected Attack on Allied Line East of Montdidier

HUN PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Driven From All the Ground Gained Around Vingre—Machine Guns Are Taken by French

Held up in their efforts to batter their way through the American and French lines near the Marne, the Germans have again turned their attention to the front further north, in a sector which may be considered as the connecting link between the Somme and Marne battlefields.

The French official report, dealing with operations along the front, says that the French forces east of Sampligny have continued to drive back bodies of German troops which had crossed the Oise.

When the initial plunge along the Aisne had gained extensive ground, the process had created a salient dangerous to the Germans to the west of Soissons, they attacked along the Aisne river, northwest of that city, to straighten out their line and thus guard against a flanking operation by the allied armies. They gained considerable territory in this maneuver, but were held after they had progressed approximately five miles. Since the time the French have held their positions with the Oise river forming the line of defense and there has been little fighting of a significant nature in that sector.

Military experts have expected an attack on the allied line running east of Montdidier, past Noyon and thence along the Oise to the new lines formed since the German offensive on the Aisne began. It may be that the fighting reported on the French official statement marks the initial stages of an attack there.

Further south along the line, running from the western suburbs of Soissons to Chateau Thierry, the line is standing firm before the German thrust. The French have succeeded in improving their positions north and west of Hautebraye, a little village on the right bank of the Hoxien river, north of the Aisne.

On the rest of the front, especially at Longpont, Veully-La-Poterie and west of Rheims, the artillery fire has been violent.

Along the front held by the British there have been raiding operations but no fighting of a serious character.

At some point ground has been regained by the French and Wednesday they took more than 200 prisoners from the enemy, in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the German units which failed in attempts to push back the French defenders. The latest French gain was made around Vingre, north of the Aisne, where the Germans were driven from all the ground they had gained there in recent days. In addition the French took more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns.

Enemy efforts have been strongest along the Oise and on the eastern edge of Retz forest, east of Villers-Cotterets. In attempting to cross the Oise near Monta Agache, the Germans were repulsed completely. Ground was gained by the enemy troops near Longpont, east of Villers-Cotterets, but French counter attacks threw them back with the loss of 50 prisoners. Elsewhere along the salient, through Veully, Chateau Thierry, and along the Marne, where American troops are in the line to Rheims, the Germans have been unable to progress.

The Berlin official statements on the fighting grow shorter. Wednesday reported only a slight advance along the Aisne Tuesday and local fighting near the Ourcq. The situation is unchanged, according to the Wednesday evening announcement from German headquarters.

There are yet no signs that the enemy is preparing for still another blow in his campaign to crush the French and British before the Americans enter the fighting in large forces. On the Flanders and Picardy salients small raids continue and the artillery fire is about normal.

American troops around Veully, northwest of Chateau Thierry, repulsed Tuesday night and Wednesday strong German efforts to advance. The American machine gun fire broke up the German attack in confusion. West of Montdidier and east of Luneville, American patrols have been active. An American party of 30 men penetrated the third German line east of Luneville and outfought a party of 200 Germans. Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans, while the American casualties were slight.

Although artillery activity has increased along the entire Italian front

NEXT BLOW LIKELY HIT AMERICAN LINE

Called Third Drive Is Expected Northwest of Toul

RAW OFF RESERVES

Outguessed Huns When He Let Aisne Front Stand

WILL NOT WEAKEN LINES

Observers Think Great Battle Will Be Fought On Original Sector Chosen For Supreme Effort

Washington, June 6.—Demonstrations in force against new portions of the western front are anticipated by war department officials, now that the German third drive has been slowed down to a struggle for improvement of local positions west and south of Soissons. It is regarded as entirely possible that increased enemy activity in front of the American sector northwest of Toul may indicate an impending blow there.

This conclusion is based on the opinion strongly held by some officers that the so-called third drive, the extension of the original offensive campaign to the Aisne front was designed by the Germans to draw off reserves from the Americans and Flanders sectors. Continued efforts to the same end are to be expected. An attack on the American sector in such strength as to drive the line back, it is argued, might hamper General Foch in his employment of American units to support his lines in Picardy, Flanders and the Aisne regions.

These officers regard the fact that no new blow has been struck at the Amiens front as conclusive evidence that General Foch outguessed his opponents when he determined to let the Aisne front stand in its own strength, even the cost of much territory overrun by the enemy until he could assemble additional units from scattered points along the line beyond Rheims. The very success of the Germans in pressing on the banks of the Marne, it was argued, was a different point to them, because it meant that Foch was resolved not to weaken his lines to the north.

Another indication that the French strategists have outguessed the German general staff is seen in the fact that the original strength used by the crown prince in the Aisne drive was put at 25 divisions. He had since employed in this theatre double that number. Officers point to this fact as evidence that the German hope was that Foch would bring up his northern reserves to hold the Aisne front, while the German reserve was held ready to take instant advantage of its shorter line to sweep down again on the Amiens sector. The territory yielded by the French in retreating to the Marne eventually absorbed most of this German strategic reserve and the plan failed.

Observers here believe the great battle is certain to be fought out on the original sector selected by the Germans for their supreme effort. They believe, also, that General Foch will not be in a position to wrest the initiative from the enemy until American strength has become available to him in great force. They therefore do not look for any extensive counter offensive for months to come, possibly not before fall, if even then.

The critical battle, the final German effort to break through to the channel coast, will be fought, officers believe, before General Foch finds himself able to turn the tables on the enemy and to begin what they are certain will be a march to Berlin if complete victory cannot be won short of that goal.

Sale of Unfit Meat.
Washington, June 6.—Further evidence of the sale or offering for sale of unfit meat for the army has been discovered by the federal trade commission. W. T. Chandland, chief examiner, declared today when representatives of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, appeared to deny charges that they have sold unfit meat.

from Stelvio to the Adriatic there is no indication that the Austrians are ready to launch their offensive, for which it is known they have made preparations.

There has been an increase in infantry fighting on the Macedonian front. Allied troops have withstood successfully Bulgarian attacks against the new Greek positions at Skra di Legen, near Gradisniz, and between Lakes Ochrida and Presba.

EVENTUALLY— When All the Young Men Are Fighting or Working.



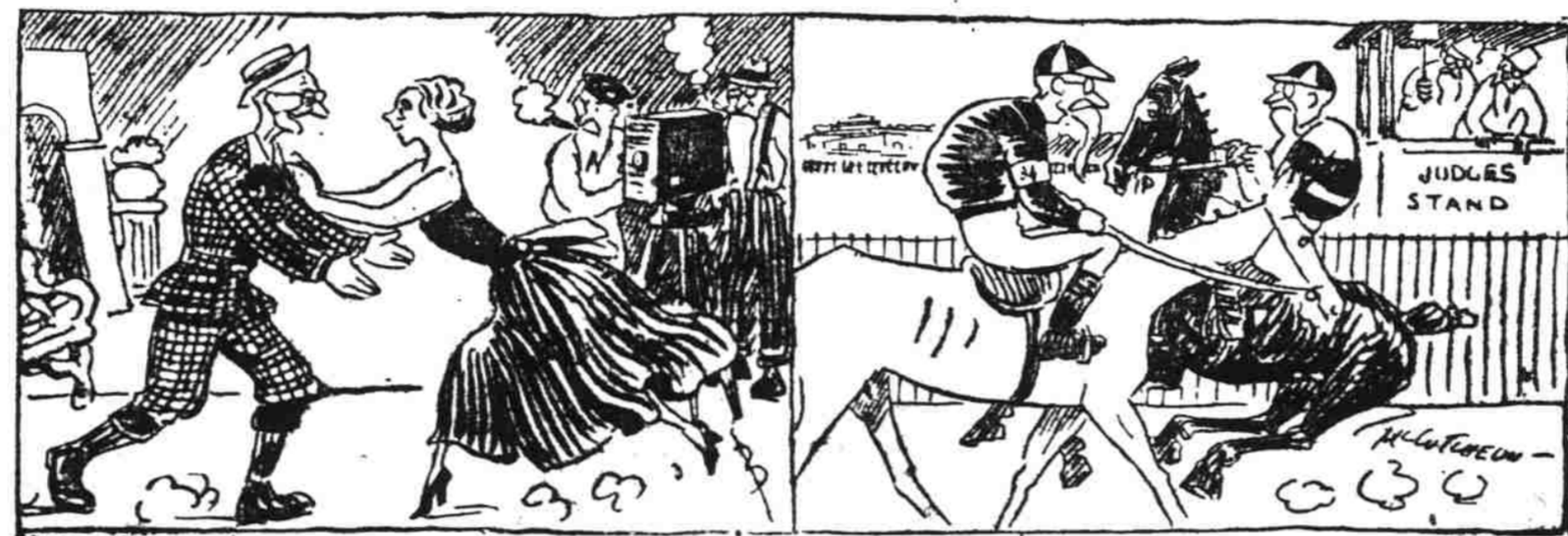
IN THE GOLFING WORLD.

IN THE TENNIS WORLD.



IN THE PUGILISTIC WORLD.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.



THE MOVIE HERO.

IN THE RACING WORLD.

MAKE FURTHER TESTS OF DARKENING NEW YORK

Aviators Able to Trace City's Arteries With Apparent Ease

New York, June 6.—Aviators who observed the effect of dimming the sky glare over New York city on Tuesday night and last night have recommended to the police department that further tests be made and as a result the city will remain dark today and perhaps for several nights thereafter.

Observations taken Tuesday night showed that the original order which merely dimmed the display lights and window gleams has accomplished only half of the desired object.

From above the city the aviators were able to trace its arteries with ease. The East river bridges stood out in strong relief, with their framework and towers fully revealed.

Broadway was darker last night than on any of the lightless nights under the Garfield order. Street lights were reduced to one a block and signs and window displays were banished.

Aviators will continue their studies, it was said by Police Commissioner Enright, until a scheme of lighting has been worked out which would give a raider the least possible guidance in searching out particular objects.

ATTACKING "SUB" WAS OF IMAGINARY NATURE

Master of the Mallory Line Freighter Talks Interestingly of the War

An Atlantic Port, June 6.—The Mallory line freighter, Sabine, Captain F. L. Kenny, commanding, which made this port two days ago because of the reported presence of German U-boats off Frying Pan Shoals, is lying peacefully in the harbor and her departure cannot be forestalled. The Sabine is not a passenger-carrying vessel, as was at first reported, but a big freighter of handsome design.

No submarines were seen by the crew of the Sabine, nor was she attacked as first reported. Captain Kenny scoffed at the attack theory and made a member of the general staff in 1903, serving until 1907, and was attached to it again in 1914. He was a native of Virginia and was 54 years old.

GEN. MICHIE DIES SUDDENLY ON TRAIN

Was Chief Aide to Hugh Scott, Former Chief of Staff

SHOCK TO WASHINGTON

Went With Scott on His Visits to Indian and Bandit Chiefs

HEADED N. Y. TROOPS

He Commanded 53rd Brigade at Camp Wadsworth and Led His Troops to Battlefield of France

Paris, June 6.—General Robert E. L. Michie, of the American army, died in a railroad train near Rouen yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected as he had not been ill.

Washington, June 6.—News of the sudden death of Brigadier General Robert E. L. Michie in a railway train near Rouen, France, yesterday, came as a shock today in war department and army circles.

General Michie was chief aide to General Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff of the army. General Scott, accompanied only by general Michie, then a colonel of cavalry, quelled an uprising among the Utes in Utah. When General Scott visited the Mexican bandit chief, Francisco Villa, and when he conferred with the Mexican authorities at El Paso, General Michie's assistance was of great value to the chief of staff. He also accompanied General Scott with the American mission to Russia last year.

When General Scott was relieved as chief of staff, Colonel Michie was made a brigadier general in the national army and placed in command of the 53rd brigade, composed of New York troops at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. After training his troops he went at the head of the command to the battlefield in France.

General Michie graduated from the military academy in 1884 and was made a member of the general staff in 1903, serving until 1907, and was attached to it again in 1914. He was a native of Virginia and was 54 years old.

Postpone Meeting.
Washington, June 6.—Absence from the city of a number of senators today necessitated a postponement of the meeting of conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill, at which efforts to break the deadlock over the rider fixing the price of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel have been made. The conferees plan to meet tomorrow.

Intern Pilot and Observer.
Madrid, Wednesday, June 5.—A British airplane fell in Rio Muni, Africa, recently and the pilot and observer, who were unhurt, will be interned at Cordova, Spain.

AMERICAN PEOPLE NOT FRIGHTENED BY SUBS

Daniels Speaks to Grads of Naval Academy—Rushed For Service

Annapolis, Md., June 6.—Germany, by bringing the war to the doors of the United States through submarine activity, has not frightened the American people, but "has intensified the fire of our passion and has brought home to us the need of strength so that the enemy may be more quickly and more thoroughly be stripped of his arrogance," Secretary Daniels told the graduating class of United States naval academy at the annual commencement today.

The class, numbering 199 men, was graduated today a year earlier than usual on account of war exigencies.

"Members of this year's naval academy class are fortunate youths," said Secretary Daniels in his address, "because it is given you to prove that the age of chivalry is not dead—that chivalry was never more in life than now. The holiest of the crusades was motivated by no finer impulse than has brought us into this war. To prove that life means more than force; to prove that principle is still worth fighting for; to prove that freedom means more than dollars; that self-respect is better than compromise; to be ready to sacrifice also that the world may be made better. What nobler dedication of himself can a man make?"

A message from Vice Admiral Sims to the class was read by Secretary Daniels. The value of the academy training as a basis has already been demonstrated in the war, the message said.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION KILLED 1,000 GERMANS

Wednesday, June 5.—An American machine gun battalion accounted for approximately 1,000 Germans while holding a bridge at Chateau Thierry during the recent fighting. The Americans lost only one man killed and a few wounded.

At the same time French troops wiped out a force of 300 Germans who had obtained a foothold on the southern bank of the Marne.

While the Germans dominated the town from Hill 204 to Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways of houses. Great fierceness marked the fighting, which raged for several days.

ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$16,000,000 FUND TO PROTECT THE COAST

NEW YORK TOO FAR FROM U-BOAT BASES

Hurd Says Sub Campaign in American Waters Be Short

INTIMIDATE AMERICANS

Must Twice Pass Through Danger Areas of Patrols and Mines

USE AIRCRAFT ESCORTS

British Admiralty Has Been Expecting Sub Raiders Would Appear Off American Coast

London, June 5 (Wednesday).—The German U-boat campaign off the Atlantic coast of the United States cannot be kept up for any length of time, in the opinion of Archibald Hurd, the naval writer, expressed in a statement issued tonight. Mr. Hurd believes the operations were undertaken in the hope of weakening the work of the American navy in European waters and of intimidating the American people.

"There is no possibility of the enemy maintaining a long continued campaign off the shores of the United States which would require a large number of U-boats," Mr. Hurd said. "The Diesel engine gives a greatly increased radius of action to big submarines. But New York is easily 3,500 miles from the nearest German base and the return journey means a matter of 7,000 miles, apart from the mileage involved in chasing merchantmen, so there is no reason to anticipate any such developments as have been seen in British waters and in the Mediterranean. The U-boats crossing the Atlantic must pass twice through the danger areas of patrols, aircraft and mines.

"As soon as aircraft of suitable types are available they can be used in escorting ships off the coast in association with surface vessels as may be available, but I am afraid this method of hunting submarines will prove unproductive, for the simple reason that only the very largest are able to operate far from German ports.

"They will probably best be combated in the narrow waters adjacent to Great Britain through which all such raiders must pass unless they issue from the Mediterranean, which is possible, though unlikely. The number of such large submarines the Germans can build and man is limited. The losses during the last six or seven weeks have exceeded the resources of the German yards."

British admiralty officials have been expecting for some time that German commerce raiders would appear on the American coast.

In speaking of the possibilities of this development they usually expressed entire confidence that the American naval force would be able to deal adequately with the problem, and that the venture would not prove profitable to the Germans on the final balance sheet. It was even predicted that no single event would be likely to so completely rouse the spirit of determination to win the war in the American people as the appearance of the war on their own doorstep.

The increasing radius of submarine activity has been repeatedly noted recently and was the subject of considerable comment a few days ago when the steamer President Lincoln was sunk. It is possible that the submarine which sank the President Lincoln was on the way to the American coast at the time.

The discussion of so-called submarine cruisers has occupied considerable space during the last three days in the British press owing to the prominence given them by Admiral Marquis of Milford Haven, former first sea lord. In a speech at Cambridge Saturday he predicted further development of the submarine warfare in the direction of large submarines with much greater cruising radius.

"Ultimately we shall see submarine cruisers with heavy guns and torpedoes, protected by armor and with a surface speed equal to any existing surface craft," said the Marquis of Milford Haven. "These new cruisers will require attendant vessels as eyes for offense and defense, the same as battle fleets now have, but these attendant craft will be in the air, not in the water.

"In the construction of the larger types of submarine cruisers the progress will not be confined by any means to the enemy navy. We shall keep pace.

"Unsinkable or submersible merchant steamers at least for certain essentials or valuable cargoes appear to be inevitable for the future, notwithstanding the increased cost and the decreased cargo space."

Need 16 Stations, Three on Gulf and 13 Along Atlantic

AIRCRAFT PLENTIFUL

No Further News Brought to Port of Operations of Submarines

BARRELS CROWS' NESTS

Every Precaution Is Being Taken Against Any Surprises, Say Captains of Ships on Arrival Today

Washington, June 6.—A \$16,000,000 appropriation for establishing balloon and seaplane stations to guard the United States against submarine and air attacks was asked of congress today by the war department.

The department desires to establish 16 stations, 13 of them on the Atlantic coast and three on the gulf coast. Definite locations were not given.

The coast defense plan as submitted by the department also calls for the establishment of mobile fortifications along the coasts by which guns could be transferred on railroads from one point to another to meet possible attacks.

The house appropriations committee, to whom the request went, was informed that there are in operation a sufficient number of aircraft to defend the coasts adequately, but that the stations are needed. The only possible airplane attack that could be made, it was said, would come from collapsible airplanes, carried by submarines.

No Operations.
An Atlantic Port, June 6.—The arrival here today of several steamships from south Atlantic waters, brought no further news of submarine operations. Officers of the ships said, however, that every precaution was taken against surprise and while traversing the zone in which the recent sinkings took place, every member of the crews who was not otherwise engaged, was detailed as a lookout.

Barrels lashed to the masts served as crows' nests for observers and as further precaution passengers were advised not to disrobe at night and all lifeboats, fully provisioned and watered, were kept hanging on the davits on a level with the boat deck, ready for instant use.

All the arrivals today reported nothing was sighted of an alarming nature. Advice of the navy department that every effort was being made to locate and destroy the submarines were confirmed by statements of passengers, who said that destroyers, submarine chasers and air scouts were frequently seen.

BIG AMERICAN ARMY TO GO INTO RUSSIA?

Columbia, S. C., June 6.—Governor Manning returned this morning from Washington, told the state council of defense in session here today that the government would have to waive the farm labor furloughs and call to the colors farm laborers in class one. "The United States," he declared, "may have to face trouble in Mexico," and furthermore it may be necessary, he said, for the United States to place an immense army in Russia. He said it was the feeling of the military authorities of the country that there may be a stalemate on the western front and that it will be necessary to throw into Russia a gigantic army in order to win the war. The U-boats, he said, may be the prelude to other things to come.

FATE OF HEGE IN JURY'S HANDS

Lexington, June 6.—The case of J. Graham Hege, a prominent local manufacturer, on trial here charged with the murder of J. Franklin Deaderick, banker, was given to the jury at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. The jury retired to luncheon, after which they will return to the jury room to consider a verdict.

Govern Men On Strike.
Chicago, June 6.—Sylvester J. Koenigkamp, head of the telegraphers union, said today he was preparing instructions to govern the men when the proposed strike is called. "I have the date set in my own mind, but the men will not know it until the strike is called," he said.

Effort to Wreck Troop Train.
Washington, June 6.—The fact that an attempt was made recently to wreck a troop train in Illinois was made known by the committee on public information today as an example of the necessity for keeping secret the movement of troops from one part of the country to another.