

WEATHER.  
North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday.

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FIVE CENTS

## WHOLE GERMAN LINE ALONG MARNE RIVER BEEN DRIVEN BACK

Allied Pressure Now Shows No Tendency to Relax

NOW ASTRIDE CLIGNON  
Front of American and French Attack Extends Over Seven Miles

BOCHE LOSSES HEAVY  
Huns Retire, With Wedge in Line, Through Danger of Being Trapped by the Advancing Allies

Allied pressure against the German lines northwest of Chateau Thierry shows no indication of relaxation. The enemy having yielded readily to the first thrust against him on Thursday, the entente forces have pursued their advantage and are realizing new progress in a series of local operations.

The whole German line at tip of the salient driven into the allied front has been pushed back in this process. The allied line is now astride the Clignon river and points of vantage have been secured north of that stream.

According to reports from the front the attack of Thursday began over a front of about three miles, but the reaction has spread until now it extends from Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, to Dammard, over seven miles to the northwest. Along all this line the allies have won ground with encouraging rapidity.

The official statement issued by the French war office mentions two violent attacks against the Bourchesch-Dehliet line. It is on this section of the new battle line that the American marines have been in action and they probably are still operating there. The fact that both German assaults were repulsed with heavy losses indicated that these Americans are still fighting with their initial vigor.

According to official statements, the heights east of Hautevesnes have been taken by the French, which may indicate that a wedge has been driven into the German lines north of the Clignon and that the retirement of the Germans further north, at Chezy and Dammard, may have been accelerated by the danger of being trapped by the rapidly advancing allies.

Further north the French have improved their positions in the neighborhood of Ambly, while at Beverloles in the Villers-Cotterets area a violent bombardment is reported.

Patrol engagements of a minor nature are reported from the British front.

Along the Clignon river the Americans have taken Torcy and Bourchesch and the French Veully La Pothe and Vinly. The extremities of the advancing line are marked by Bourchesch and Vinly.

Friday the fighting was of a more desperate character than on Thursday, but the Germans were compelled to give ground, the impetus marines and French being too much for them. German prisoners taken now exceed 300.

As a result of the advance the enemy has been driven back on the river and across it at Vinly. He no longer menaces the height positions south of Veully, which form an important part of the barrier holding the Germans from a closer approach to Paris.

On the wing between the Marne and Rheims the French have completed the capture of Bligny. Elsewhere on the salient the infantry fighting has been at a minimum and nowhere have the Germans essayed attacks. The artillery duel is still in progress west of Rheims along the Marne and north of the Ourcq.

In reporting on the fighting northwest of Chateau Thierry on Thursday, Berlin says "local attacks by the enemy were repulsed." A German advance near Sarcy, between Rheims and the Marne, in which 300 prisoners were taken, is reported.

French troops on the Flanders salient have improved their positions near Loree. On the Picardy battlefield American troops took prisoners in a raid.

There and in the Woëvre and in Lorraine the American and German armies have been active. Anglo-French armies on Thursday accounted for 35 German airplanes and a half dozen observation balloons, in addition to dropping more than 60 tons of bombs on targets behind the enemy lines.

Increased activity is reported from the Italian front. In attacks between Lake Garda and the Piave, Italian and French troops captured more than 70 prisoners. Austro-Hungarian troops attempted advances on the Asiago plateau, only to be beaten back. At several points along the mountain front enemy patrol parties were repulsed by the Italians.

## COMMITTEE NAMED ON PARIS DEFENSE

Another Hun Drive Would Imperil City, Says Brunet

UNDER PERMANENT FIRE

Should Consider Everything Until America Can Turn the Scale

NEVER ABANDON PARIS

One Duty Is Imposed — Fight and Conquer—So Long As Germany Seeks to Impose Domination

Paris, June 6.—In an article in the *Matin* dealing with the recent appointment of the Paris committee of defense, Frederic Brunet, a socialist deputy, says:

"By another drive made without regard to sacrifices, the Germans, if they did not enter Paris, perhaps could approach near enough to hold the capital under the fire of long range guns, not, as now, for an intermittent bombardment, but for methodical, permanent fire.

"Such conditions would render life impossible and the government's will to resist must not be influenced by the fear of sacrificing the lives of non-combatants or by fear of the consequences which cessation of the output of the munition factories surrounding the capital would entail."

M. Brunet highly approves the formation of the committee. "Even the most unlikely, the most extreme possibilities ought to be considered," he says, "until American contingents can turn the scale of effectiveness in our favor. Although I am convinced that our armies will keep the enemy far enough from the capital to prevent the horrors of an intensive bombardment, all measures should be taken to fortify the defense and insure the safety of the aged and the children.

"Paris cannot be abandoned. It is defended with energy, for it is a supreme retreat where the fate of the country might be decided and everything ought to be subordinated to its preservation. So long as Germany seeks to impose domination by

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## NITRATE OF SODA WILL BE SUPPLIED FARMERS

Three Ships From Chile Just Unloaded at Wilmington, Another Coming

By PARKER R. ANDERSON.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—A statement issued by Senator Simmons shows that he has taken up with the department of agriculture the serious problem of furnishing an adequate supply of nitrate of soda to North Carolina farmers. Senator Simmons told the department of agriculture that many farmers have relied on them for a supply of nitrate and have not made arrangements elsewhere, although they were advised to do so by many private concerns handling nitrates. Senator Simmons' statement follows: "The department advises that three ships from Chile, to wit, the *Margaret*, the *Sutherland* and the *Sacramento*, have just discharged cargoes of nitrate of soda at Wilmington, and the same are now being distributed to North Carolina farmers. At the request of Senator Simmons the department of agriculture has the honor to request of Senator Simmons the department today wired its agent at Wilmington, instructing that shipments to the section most in need of fertilizer be facilitated in every way possible. It is the department's opinion that it will be able to supply 45 per cent of the quantity called for by North Carolina farmers and an effort is being made by the department of agriculture to increase the amount available for this purpose by diverting shipments originally intended for other departments applying them to further satisfying the reasonable demands of the farmers. No assurance is given as to the success of this effort to divert supplies. One other ship, the *Redondo*, has now left Chile for Wilmington with a cargo of nitrate, but the department, on account of war conditions, is unable to guarantee the certainty or date of its arrival.

## SOMETHING HE CAN'T KILL

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## CONSTANT VIGIL IN AMERICAN WATERS

Plans, Formulated Some Time Ago, Now Set in Motion

EXPECT FUTURE VISITS

Steamer *Vineland*, Sunk Off Virginia Capes, Is the Latest Victim

SUBMARINES ARE FOILED

Attempts Made Against Convoy of American Ships Carrying Troops and Red Cross Workers

Washington, June 8.—Plans of the navy department for constant vigilance in American waters against further depredations by German submarines were believed today to be set in motion. Putting into effect of the home campaign known to have been formulated some time ago, has only been hastened by the visit of raiding U-boats to the Atlantic coast, it was intimated, and the present efforts are but a part of long contemplated program.

Future visits from the German raiders may be expected, it was said and Atlantic coast waters must not henceforth be considered as submarine proof. Navy department would not venture a prediction today as to whether the craft which preyed upon American coastwise shipping early in the week, might still be lurking in waters on this side of the Atlantic. It was said that the vigilance of patrols had not been lessened nor would it be decreased even after it was safely assumed that the submarines had returned to their home ports.

The last dispatch made public by the navy department concerning the raiders was the announcement last night of the sinking late Wednesday of the Norwegian steamer *Vineland* of 1,198 tons, 65 miles off the Virginia capes. The crew of the *Vineland* was landed safely at Cape May, N. J., yesterday. The sinking of the *Vineland* followed that of the British steamer *Harpathian* by nine hours and occurred 35 miles nearer the Virginia coast. Bombs were used in the attack on the *Vineland*.

Attempts Failed  
London, Thursday, June 6.—German submarines were foiled in their attempts against a convoy which included ships carrying American troops and American Red Cross workers, according to Rev. Father Joseph Wareing, of Baltimore, one of the Red Cross party and who arrived in London yesterday. The protecting destroyers got into action quickly on two occasions last Sunday, but Rev. Wareing did not know whether any submarines had been sunk.

To the Associated Press Rev. Father Wareing, who had a trying experience following the torpedoing of the British steamer *Laconia* in February, 1917, said:

"Soon after we reached the danger zone our convoy was attacked by German submarines and for a few minutes I thought I was in for another experience of the same kind as I had on the *Laconia*. The exact number

## CONTINUE PROBE OF ACTIVITY OF SEVEN AGENTS OF BERLIN

New York, June 8.—Investigations by agents of the department of justice are being continued into the alleged activities of the seven persons against whom indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason and conspiracy to commit espionage were returned here yesterday by a federal grand jury. Meanwhile five of the seven are being held without bail to await trial.

The one woman indicted, Madame Maria de Victoria, is a prisoner on Ellis Island, while four of the six men, Carl Rodger, Willard Robinson, Albert P. Fricke and Emil Kipper are in Tombs prison. Two others, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, prominent American Sinn Féiner, and John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, are fugitives. The indictments name two others, Rudolph Binder and Hugo Schwellzer, both of whom died last year.

Foremost among the five who appeared in court was Madame De Victoria, also known to the federal authorities under various different names. She is accredited as a baroness and reported to be related to the empress of Germany. Since her arrival in this country, shortly before the United States entered the war, Madame De Victoria has maintained suites at many prominent hotels and it is said dispensed money with a reckless abandon. To federal authorities she is known as Baroness von Kretschman, Maria von Kretschman, Marie De Vessiere, Marie Victoria and Miss Clark. She and Rodger are accused of being German spies. Rodger's aliases included Carl Rodger, Herman Wessels, Haro Schroegers, H. Schmidt, P. Stamm, H. Stamm, Dillon and Hudson. It is said he was formerly a lieutenant commander in the German navy and entered this country by means of a fraudulent passport.

Members of the group are accused of assisting Madame de Victoria and Rodger in establishing means of communication with German and procuring chemicals and other ingredients for the manufacture of bombs to be placed on docks, transports and vessels carrying military supplies.

Two indictments were filed against the defendants. One charges them with conspiracy to commit espionage, which provides death as the maximum penalty, or 30 years imprisonment. The latter indictment charges conspiracy to commit treason, which is punishable by two years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000.

of the enemy U-boats was not determined, but at least two were seen. "We had a lively escort of British destroyers, however, and they were on the trail of the periscope like a flash. Guns and depth crackers began popping like giant firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Fifteen depth charges were dropped into the nest of German submarines. Whether any submarines were sunk I cannot say, for we were on a fast ship and enveloped in smoke, but I know we did not lose a single ship. Our convoy carried a large number of American troops—I cannot tell you how many.

"Discipline on board was superb. The troops behaved as if a submarine attack was part of the every day routine and there was not the slightest flurry anywhere on board. For coolness in time of emergency I do not think you can beat these young Americans. Their nerves are like steel."

Among the members of the Red Cross party was the Rev. Robert Coupland, of New Orleans.

## SWIFT RETALIATION BE GIVEN HUN PRISONERS

America Lets Germany Know She Must Not Mistreat Citizens There

Washington, June 8.—Mistreatment by Germany of American prisoners will bring swift retaliation from the United States. This was made clear in the answer of the state department today, to the note of the German government transmitted through the Swiss embassy, offering to exchange Siegfried Paul London, a German-born naturalized American citizen, now serving sentence in Germany for acting as a Russian spy, for Franz von Rintelen, imprisoned in Atlanta, in connection with bomb plots.

The German note, intimating that should the offer of exchange be rejected by the United States mistreatment of Americans in Germany might follow, brought a statement from Secretary Lansing that Germany's action would be met promptly. In connection with the publication of the German note and the American reply a statement issued by the war department shows that there are at present 133 American soldiers in German prison camps and 216 American civilians interned there, in comparison with approximately 5,000 Germans interned in this country, including 1,310 prisoners of war. Secretary Lansing, however, made it plain that the United States does not recognize reprisals of physical suffering, but upon plain aggravation by Germany might be brought to adopt such measures.

## 100 CHURCHES RAZED; 100 OTHERS PILLAGED

Havoc Wrought by Germans in the Bishopric of Soissons

Paris, Friday, June 7.—The bishop of Soissons, who is now in Paris, today described the havoc wrought in the bishopric of Soissons during the recent offensive of the Germans. He said 100 churches had been razed to the ground by the Germans and that at least 100 others had been pillaged and partially demolished. The famous cathedral in Soissons suffered severely.

The bishop added that the Germans knew neither faith nor law; they knew nothing but war and pillage. They were methodically stripping and carrying away everything, he said.

The bishop also asserted that women, children and old men had been brutally murdered by German aviators, who flew over and with their machine guns fired upon long lines of refugees on country roads.

## CO-OPERATION FOR FAR EAST DEFENSE

Tokio Explains Agreement With China Entered

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

Caused by Penetration of Enemy Influence Toward Far East

PLANS MILITARY SECRET

Various Rumors About Holding Chinese Forts, Shipyards, Aarsenals, Railways, Denied

Tokio, June 8.—The official statement issued by the Japanese government explanatory of the Chino-Japanese military agreement, declares that this agreement relates only to co-operation by the two nations in defense of the peace and welfare of the far east, and explicitly denies various rumors to the contrary. The text of the explanatory statement which accompanied the notes exchanged between the two governments reads:

"Having regard to the steady penetration of hostile influence into Russian territory, jeopardizing the peace and welfare of the far east and recognizing the imperative necessity of co-operation between Japan and China, adequately to meet the exigencies of the case, the governments of the two countries, after a frank interchange of views, caused the annexed notes to be exchanged on March 25 between the minister of foreign affairs and the Chinese minister at Tokyo.

"In pursuance of the purpose of the notes, the imperial government subsequently sent commissioners representing the imperial army and navy to Peking, where they held conferences with the authorities of the Chinese army and navy. The negotiations, progressing smoothly, two agreements were concluded, one relating to the navy on May 19. Agreements embodying the concrete arrangements as to the manner and conditions under which the armies and navies of the two countries are to co-operate in the common defense against the enemy on the basis of the above mentioned notes exchanged on March 25.

"The details of the arrangements constituting as they do a military secret, cannot be made public, but they contain no provision other than those pertaining to the object already defined.

"Currency has been given to various rumors alleging that the agreements contain, for instance, such stipulations as that the Chinese expedition is to be under Japanese command; that Japan may construct forts in Chinese territory at such places as she may choose; that Japan will take control of the Chinese railways, shipyards and arsenals; and even that Japan will assume control of China's finances, will organize China's police system, will acquire the right of freely operating the Chinese mines producing materials for the use of the arsenals, etc.

"It cannot be too emphatically stated that these and similar rumors are absolutely unfounded."

## WRIGHTSVILLE MAY LAND ONE STATION

Baker Wants 13 Airplane Depots Along Atlantic Coast

PROTECT FROM U-BOATS

Secretary Also Asks For 20 Permanent Balloon Observation Stations

PROMPTED BY SUB RAID

Godwin and Simmons Are Expected to Do All They Can to Secure Stations For North Carolina

By PARKER R. ANDERSON.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—Secretary of War Baker's estimates sent to congress yesterday asking for appropriations of approximately \$28,000,000 to establish airplane stations, most of which will be on the Atlantic coast, means, in the opinion of Congressman Godwin and other North Carolinians, it is almost certain that at least one of the stations will be established along the North Carolina coast, probably in the vicinity of Wrightville or Carolina Beach.

With submarines operating along the south Atlantic coast and at times within dangerous proximity to Wilmington, where the government is now building concrete and steel ships in permanently established government yards, it is believed that at least one of these stations will be established in that vicinity.

The secretary's estimates call for the construction of 16 permanent coastal stations, 13 to be located on the Atlantic coast, with three in Hawaii and four in Panama.

In addition the secretary wants 20 permanent balloon observation stations and many of these must go on the Atlantic coast. Concerning the extent of North Carolina's coast line it is almost inevitable that one and probably two stations will be established on North Carolina soil.

Representative Borland, chairman of the appropriations sub-committee, admitted today that the emergency appropriations asked by Secretary Baker were prompted by submarine depredations in the Atlantic. For the permanent airplane stations the secretary asks \$18,000,000; for permanent balloon stations, \$2,500,000, and for stations in Panama and Hawaii \$9,820,000.

In an interview with The Dispatch Representative Godwin stated that he has taken his coat off for North Carolina and that he will not stop until he has secured at least one of these stations along the North Carolina coast.

Senator Simmons could not be reached last night, but it is known that there is no plan in the state where he believes that opportunities are offered than in North Carolina and that he, standing as he does so close to the administration, will be able to exert a strong influence with the war department in behalf of the state. Discussing the need for these stations in view of the presence of German U-boats, Chairman Borland, of the appropriations sub-committee, said today:

"The presence of German submarines off the Atlantic coast is doubtless responsible for the submission of these additional estimates. These stations may be quickly built, I believe it takes about six weeks to construct them. In the original estimates for the army I understand provision was made for several airplane stations to be provided out of a lump sum appropriation but the estimates submitted today are specifically for that purpose, and the appropriations committee has jurisdiction to include the amount in the fortifications bill. The larger amount asked becomes necessary because of the aid airplanes and balloons may render in hunting down the German U-boats wherever they may make their appearance."

Mr. Borland said no information could be furnished of the sites selected at this time.

With 13 airplane stations on the Atlantic coast, which number will be increased by the establishment of balloon observation stations, this country will have within reach for observation and bombing at almost any point airplanes, hydroplanes and balloons. These aerial submarine chasers will patrol the seas and make doubly hazardous the work of German U-boats.

There is little doubt that the full amount asked for by Secretary Baker will be allowed by congress. The secretary wrote a letter to Mr. Borland stressing the importance of making immediate available funds for the establishment of a large number of permanent bases for aerial observers. This letter was not made public, but it is understood to refer to the submarine menace and plans of the war department quicquid utro ubiditthe sary stations.

Call for Registrants.

Washington, June 8.—A school call for 931 white and 252 negro draft registrants of grammar school education was made today by the provost marshal general upon the states of Alabama, Minnesota, Texas and the District of Columbia.