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SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1918.

WHY U-BOATS ARE HERE

The most plausible theory as to why the U-boats were sent to American waters is that it was done for the purpose of trying to convince the United States that the war was likely to cause it much trouble, and thereby pave the way for the hearing of another peace proposal to be launched at an early date.

It is generally accepted that Germany is preparing to make new propositions for a German-made peace, and it is about as well known that unless her tone is greatly modified from what it was in the previous propositions, she will not be accorded a respectful audience among the allies.

Still with the idea of securing the best terms at the earliest possible moment, the high command gave the word to attack, no doubt believing that there would be initial success for their arms, which would open up the way for offering peace terms.

Realizing that the opportunity of getting an audience with the allies is waning with each day of the western front battle, the kaiser laid down another card which he had hoped would turn the trick.

Plans have just been perfected by the North Carolina extension service for assisting in the drive for war savings and thrift stamps.

Last year more than \$3,500 represented the part which the state department of agriculture contributed for its share of co-operative premiums.

Considerable has been made of the claim that the carrying of the U-boat warfare to this side of the Atlantic is a confession of failure.

pean waters, this may be granted. But it is far more probable that the transference of attacks to these shores formed a carefully calculated part of the preliminaries to a renewed tendering of the olive branch of peace.

"It requires a survey of the whole field of action to disclose the full evidence. The latest German drive on the western front is made the occasion of a fresh demonstration of hypocrisy from the kaiser over the criminality of France in not accepting the peace offer of December 12, 1916.

"Thus far there has been but one reaction to the subtle movement. The British laborites still have a veil over their understanding. Arthur Henderson, in announcement just made, is still inclined to place some hopes in the German workers, still holds to the phantom of the possibility of a 'people's peace'.

"No doubt the German people want peace. So do their military masters. But peace under present conditions means victory for Germany. Not an element would be lacking in the carefully formulated plans laid down before the attack was made on civilization, through which the way would be paved for the 'war after the war,' in the event the original onslaught failed of final results.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

North Carolina must not fall in her duty in the sale of war savings stamps. She is far behind in meeting her quota of \$50,000,000, but the end of the month should see her measuring up to the pace she set in the liberty loan and Red Cross campaigns.

One of the most unique methods of aiding the campaign is in the community fair work. A few days ago the press dispatches from Washington carried the story that a chamber of commerce in one of the Louisiana towns had gained favor and publicity because it had suggested that the fairs, instead of the usual cash prizes, give war stamps this year.

Plans have just been perfected by the North Carolina extension service for assisting in the drive for war savings and thrift stamps. The administrative division of the service announces that Mr. S. G. Rubinow, assistant to the director and chairman of their committee, has made arrangements with the various fairs of the state for giving all 1918 premiums and prizes in the form of war savings stamps and thrift stamps.

Among the newspapers believing that there is soon to be another tender of the olive branch, is the Washington Post, and it warns against it in the following: "Considerable has been made of the claim that the carrying of the U-boat warfare to this side of the Atlantic is a confession of failure."

Watching the Ten Thousand Smokers

Washington, D. C., June 9.—There will land at Nakhel, Alaska, this week two young scientists who are undertaking one of the most daring and awesome enterprises ever entrusted to explorers. They are Jasper D. Sayre and Paul R. Hagebarger, members of the national geographic society's 1917 Mt. Katmai and Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes expedition.

BUY YOUR FUEL NOW

The country must give its attention to the coal problem during the warm weather of the present summer, if we are to avoid the hardships and suffering of a coal shortage during the next winter, is the warning issued by the fuel administration.

The coal demands of the country for both bituminous and anthracite are now being estimated, and tentative figures now available show a demand for 735,000,000 tons of both kinds of coal for the coal year beginning April 1, 1918.

The war work of the government cannot be hampered by this prospective shortage. The ships, the railroads, and the industries engaged in war work will have their full quota day by day.

The need for supplying larger quantities of anthracite to the eastern part of the country has forced the withdrawal of this kind of coal from various sections of the west and south, and bituminous production in these sections must be increased to make up for the withdrawal of this anthracite.

The fuel administration must have the full co-operation of every coal consumer in the country to eliminate useless waste and to secure the highest possible efficiency in the use of the available coal supply.

Seventy-one ships were launched in the United States during May, and the Wilmington yards have not started to turning them out yet. Oh, boy! You, just wait a few months, and watch them slide into the water.

The New Bern Sun-Journal wants to know where the U-boats operating off the American coast came from. We don't know, but we have a sneaking idea as to where they will eventually land.

The North Carolina Orphanage association wants more science injected into the marriage laws. What was doubtless meant, was more sense into the heads of prospective brides and grooms.

Twenty million cakes of soap have been sent to the American army in France. It is no wonder that the Germans look upon American prisoners with much curiosity.

Once more the American marines have proven themselves what has always been conceded them—the fightingest people on earth.

It was to be expected that a boatload of Chinamen would use a shirt as a signal for help.

Watching the Ten Thousand Smokers

Washington, D. C., June 9.—There will land at Nakhel, Alaska, this week two young scientists who are undertaking one of the most daring and awesome enterprises ever entrusted to explorers.

These two explorers accompanied Prof. Robert F. Griggs, leader of the society's 1917 expedition, when the party achieved the distinction of being the first white men ever to set foot in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a vast region of volcanic activity which acts as a giant safety valve for Mt. Katmai.

But the great valley had to be watched. What is going to happen there this summer? It is essential that the scientists should know, for on the accurate data gathered over a period of months and years it may be possible to reconstruct entirely our present vague ideas about volcanic activities.

Another advantage which these explorers will have in the valley is that their tents will always be "steam-heated." In fact, this advantage becomes a distinct disadvantage in the summer for a thermometer thrust barely six inches into the earth quickly rises to the boiling point.

Enjoying the advantage of the experiences of Prof. Griggs and his party last year, the young scientists know just exactly what kind of food to carry with them for their hazardous sojourn in the valley.

The National Geographic society, which is financing the party as preliminary to the 1919 expedition under the direction of Robert F. Griggs, and which has financed the four previous expeditions to this wonderful region, is the largest scientific body in the world, having 650,000 members.

One of the most astonishing mysteries in the valley which remains to be solved is the phenomenon known as the Great Magaki Boulder Flow.

Another puzzling phenomenon is Falling Mountain, a vast mass of rock which is constantly scaling away, and not merely letting its disintegrating "skin" slip to the floor of the valley but shooting the rocks out at right angles with a loud noise.

The society's activities are purely altruistic and patriotic, its income from the dues of its members being devoted exclusively to the publication of its magazines, maps, charts and special reports of a popular scientific character, the management of a course of 20 lectures by noted scientists, diplomats and scholars every winter in Washington, and the equipment and dispatch of expeditions to the unknown.

That London jury must have reasoned that it is impossible to libel any Salome dancer.—Greensboro News.

THEIR SOULS GO MARCHING ON!



CHAPTER XXXVII. A Highbrow and a Divorcee. BAKER and Filene were a very prosperous and busy firm. There were two other stenographers employed all the time, sometimes three.

One of them was a woman about 35 years old. She was in the outer office and did work for the clerks or whoever needed her, while I did work only for Mr. Baker and Mr. Filene.

Happy, the experience of the previous expedition gives reassurance as to the probable health of the two men as long as they are in that valley, and one of the astonishing features of the region is that the steam jets seem to have a positive medicinal quality, having especially curative properties for those suffering from rheumatism.

I used to look at her and wonder how she could bear the change. She was bright and attractive, and seemed somehow out of place.

The other regular girl was the daughter of an old friend of Mr. Baker's, a supposedly rich man who had left nothing when he died. She was a real highbrow. She had been educated in fashionable boarding schools, and been a popular society girl.

Her name was Eileen Moore. She was rather pretty in a dainty soft kind of way, like her name. But she was very incompetent. She had not remained in the school long enough, I guess.

"I wish you would occasionally help Miss Moore a little," Mr. Baker said to me. "I want to keep her, if possible, but she makes a great many mistakes."

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His Stenographer by DALE DRUMMOND

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her to dinner. Se and her mother had a little three-room flat with some of their nice things to furnish it. Their piano, pictures and books. I never had met a woman like Eileen's mother. She was lovely, and so kind and gentle. No wonder Eileen was as she was, I thought, as I watched them.

The dinner was very simple, but the linen was fine and the dishes and glasses dainty. It was such a contrast to our hastily prepared meals over the gas jet that I could scarcely keep the tears from my eyes.

"I am going to do it," I said, decidedly. "I don't know just when or how. But in some way we'll have a place like Eileen's. I think we can manage the rent. But how shall we get any furniture?"

"The advertisement columns of the papers always have stuff for sale—perhaps we could get what we positively must have—something to sleep on and a few dishes that way, then we could get the rest as we could afford it. I am afraid we will have to have another girl, if we get three rooms," Carrie replied.

We all had Milly in our minds as we talked. Had she been with us we would have been able to start right away. But it was risky taking a girl we didn't know much about. Milly was so quiet and so thoughtful. Mother had given her a decent burial. Mother had sent me the paper telling about it.

TOMORROW—A VISIT TO SARAH LONG. (Copyright, 1918, by Dale Drummond.)

From Other Viewpoints

Congressman Kitchin is bound to leave, no matter how much he may think of his own good wisdom, that the country has more respect for Secretary McAdoo's knowledge of the financial situation than that of the North Carolina congressman. It is a great pity the latter does not adjust his caretaker accordingly.—Charlotte News.

"The colored troops fought nobly." That was more than half a century ago. Properly led, they are magnificent fighting men; faithful, fearless, devoted cheerful. And now in France, they are living up to the reputation they have won on other far distant fields.—New York Sun.

Since we have gotten to know the kaiser as he really is, the thought is bound to obtrude that maybe we did the late Mr. Weyler deep injustice.—Marion Star.

Now the young soldiers are being advised to get married before joining the army. There's no use going to the thing half prepared.—Greensboro News.

American tourists (in Great Britain) going over to France and Great Britain now receive a warmer welcome than those who used to go in fine spun linens with bloated pocketbooks.—Greenville Piedmont.