

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

Published DAILY AND SUNDAY BY DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

PARKER R. ANDERSON President and General Manager FRANK P. MORSE Vice-President SIDNEY SIEBER Secretary-Treasurer

TELEPHONES: General Manager's Office... 44 Advertising Department... 178 Circulation Department... 176 Managing Editor... 44 City Editor... 205

FULLY LEASED WIRE SERVICE. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

BY MAIL: Daily and Sunday... \$6.00 Daily and Sunday, Six Months... \$32.00 Daily and Sunday, Three Months... \$17.50 Sunday Only, One Year... \$20.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily and Sunday, per week... 15c Or When Paid in Advance at Office Daily and Sunday, One Year... \$37.00 Daily and Sunday, Six Months... \$20.00 Daily and Sunday, Three Months... \$11.75 Sunday Only, One Year... \$12.00

Entered at the Postoffice in Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

Foreign Representatives: Frost, Green and Kohn, Inc., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, Advertising Building, Chicago.



FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE

The mental processes of the Teuton peas the understanding of a normal mind. Kaiser Wilhelm, for example, demonstrated that he is totally devoid of a sense of humor when, as recently appeared in the cabled news, he commented bitterly on the fact that the "fatherland" was receiving very little help from her sons in the United States.

It does not seem to have occurred to the head of the Huns that the ease with which he has imposed the "divine right" idea on the dull German mind was a convincing proof that the victim of his played-out confidence game are congenitally susceptible to every manifestation of organized authority. The discipline that has made people in Germany applaud the violation of women, the sinking of hospital ships, the crucifixion of captives and innumerable other reversions to barbarism, has caused Teutons in the United States to smother their sentimental regard for the fatherland, once proclaimed from the housetops, and settle down to the more important occupation of obeying the laws of the land of their adoption.

If the sorrowing kaiser could, by force of arms, establish his "divine right" in the United States, he might count on acclamations from some of his former subjects who are living in a sane sector of the world. Until that slightly remote accomplishment is achieved, however, he might just as well cease grieving over German-American "disloyalty" and begin concentrating on the troubles that are brewing for him on the other side of the Atlantic.

AN EFFECTIVE THREAT

The recent amendment of the draft regulations, which requires men within the conscription age to turn their energies to essential industries or fight, is proving a decidedly effective, if indirect, conscription of labor for factories and shipyards. Another important development is the inevitable conscription of American resources for the fight against Germany which will result from the shortage of coal that must be faced next winter.

The fuel administration admits that this shortage will amount to more than 56,000,000 tons. Consequently, it is now proposed to distribute fuel on an uncompromising priority basis. Factories that are working for the government, or contributing 40 per cent of their activities to war essentials, will have first call on coal. Plants that cannot measure up to this percentage will have their normal fuel requirements cut down 40 per cent.

It is obvious that this order, if put into effect, will force a tremendous number of industries into line and make them exceedingly anxious to obtain government contracts. It is far better to keep going on work that pays a profit of 10 per cent than to shut down indefinitely while the fuel and railway administrations are endeavoring to overcome the coal shortage. Therefore, the measures that Washington will describe as conservation of coal will prove, in reality, an irresistible conscription of factories for the fight against Germany.

FOCH AND AN OFFENSIVE

If the policy adopted by General Foch is wearing down the German army and the German morale, it is also having its effect upon the nerves of the peoples of the allied nations. His Fabian policy of stoutly resisting the enemy, inflicting all the damage to him that he can, then retire to new lines has been progressing for nearly three months, and while it has resulted in tremendous losses to the German forces, it appears to have about reached the end of its rope. In other words, to the interested spectator unversed in the intricacies of military tactics, it appears that the allies have abandoned about all the ground they can give up without suffering almost irreparable damage. Only a few more miles in one of four directions would give the Hun a position that will be of negligible advantage to him, and be a most serious reverse for the allied armies.

From a story recently published giving what purported to be the position the generalissimo holds with regard to offensive and defensive warfare, it would seem that he is not, as is the general belief, committed to the defensive policy, but rather personally prefers the offensive fighting. If this be his idea, and it probably is, the day when he will take up the offensive is very near. The article indicates that Foch is not depending on a war of attrition; he has objects beyond the mere wearing down of von Hindenburg's troops; all that he does and all that he refrains from doing is with a single eye to seizing the offensive at the opportune moment and striking a crushing blow with the aid of that "army of maneuver" which the supreme war council is supposed to have accumulated from the French, British, American and Italian forces.

The Philadelphia Record, discussing the probability of an early allied offensive, says: "The advantages of the defensive are obvious, but they are limited. The disadvantages are equally obvious, for the commander on the offensive can select his point of attack and can always concentrate there more men than he will encounter. The defensive must yield if the attacks are pressed strongly enough until it can get reinforcements to the point.

"For nearly three months now the dispatches have reported German attacks in overwhelming numbers and the retreat by the allies for several miles, alternating with other dispatches announcing that the German offensive is slowing down, and the allies can hold their lines. After this, the Germans attack at another point and get ahead again. For nearly three months the Germans have been getting nearer to four objectives, any one of which would be of enormous importance to them. These are a channel port, Amiens and its system of railways, Paris, and a point southwest of Verdun which would flank it and very likely cause its abandonment.

"We can hardly imagine that a French commander-in-chief would allow the enemy to get nearer to any of these points than he is now, and if the article in The Field was written lately, Foch is not trusting to Fabian tactics to win the war; he knows that only an offensive will win it, and he is getting ready to strike a decisive blow with an overwhelmingly heavy 'army of maneuver' which he has accumulated and which he has under his hand to launch at the enemy at any moment.

"Furthermore, if this article has just been written, we infer that the commander-in-chief is almost ready to strike, and deems it wise to prepare the people of the allied countries for a turn in the tide of war. 'It's a long lane that has no turning.'"

WE ARE GOING OVER

Secretary of War Baker in an address to the Blue Devils of France, stated that there are "more than 700,000" American soldiers now in France. Just how many men are over there is not known outside of the Washington official circles, and the request has been made that guesses by others be refrained from. However, the secretary has previously stated that by July 1 there would be a million American troops in France; it also has been published that last month something like 200,000 went across the Atlantic and that the number for June would be larger; all of this taken in connection with the secretary's statement that there are "more than" 700,000 now over there leaves little for guesswork, and the public can very readily reach its own conclusions as to the number that will be there by the first of next month.

Just as soon as the first million gets over, the second will start, and this steady stream will continue at an annual rate of more than a million until the Hun has been brought to his knees, no matter whether this will require one, two or five millions of troops.

Again the cry of "They shall not pass" prevails.

Michigan democrats have endorsed Henry Ford for the United States senate, making it about unanimous except for the socialists, and they would have endorsed him several years ago when he was sending the peace ark to Europe. Since, then, however, Henry has developed into a most loyal American and is doing a great work to help his country win the war, all of which has put him in bad with the socialists, so he will have to worry along with only the support of the democrats and republicans.

The Washington Post says that when it comes to fixing the price of cotton the well known law of supply and demand is good enough for the southern congressmen. That is what the south has been dealing with in the past, and while it has worked both ways, she bore up under the evil times and would like the privilege of enjoying prosperity.

A number of first and second lieutenants in other branches of army service have resigned in order to join the tank squads as privates, a branch of the service which would enable them to get a whack at a Hun much earlier. That kind of spirit will never be whipped.

Because of the operations of U-boats off the American coast interfering with the receiving of Cuban sugar, the food administration has again curtailed the amount allowed to housekeepers. Darn that U-boat!

Some of these days the German people are going to wake up to the fact that Bill Hindenburg has been giving them imitations of truth, just as the American yachtsman discovered when his gold cup turned out to be pewter.

Get ready for the war stamp drive. That will be one campaign in which all of us can participate regardless of our circumstances.

David Lawrence says the chief obstacle to our aiding Russia is a lack of tonnage. We had had an idea that it was a lack of confidence.

Among the accomplishments of the German army is its ability to make a good target for allied gunners.

Wilmington and Wrightsville welcomes the men who provide water and light for the cities of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Mayor Moore calls upon the citizens of Wilmington to do their duty in the war stamp campaign, and the proclamation will get a hearty response.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, commandant at Camp Meade, born in Kansas, 54 years ago today.

Ex-Queen Sophie, of Greece, sister of the German emperor, born at Potsdam, 48 years ago today.

John McCormack, celebrated operatic and concert tenor, born at Athlone, Ireland, 34 years ago today.

Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg, who has repeatedly defied the authority of the kaiser, born 24 years ago today.

Robert H. La Follette, United States senator from Wisconsin, born at Primrose, Wis., 63 years ago today.

Ray Morgan, infielder of the Washington American league baseball team, born in Baltimore, 27 years ago today.

Food Conservation in the Army

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, June 14.—Three new weapons of war have recently come into use in the American army—weapons as formidable as any yet turned out by munition plants. They are the sharp bread knife, the sharp meat knife and the ordinary teaspoon.

The Germans would be particularly worried by the sharp bread knife, if they knew about it. It is being used to cut very thin slices of bread. Before the war bread in the army was cut in huge thick slices with any kind of a knife at all. The soldier ate as many slices as he wanted and usually left a half-eaten slice by his plate. Now he does the same thing, but the waste is minimized because the slices are so much thinner.

In one camp alone the sharp bread knife saved 60,000 pounds of bread during a period of 15 days. Every man was still permitted to eat his fill of bread; he was simply prevented from wasting 30 tons that would otherwise have been cast into the garbage pail. Forty-five tons of bread would be the approximate allotment for 3,000 men. And this is the result of the saving in one camp. It is estimated that the total saving in all the camps was sufficient to ration several battalions of French and British infantry.

The sharp meat knife has been found equally efficacious. Hardly any meat is wasted now and the full importance of this may be realized when it is stated that one eighty-third of each man's food left on his plate represents a loss of one-half cent. In an army of 2,000,000 men this would mean an annual waste of \$3,650,000—a sum that would buy food for more than 23,000 men.

Since the war the American soldier has also learned how to get amazing results with his teaspoon. By stirring his coffee vigorously for several seconds he has found that one lump of sugar will do the work of two. Stirring is now a part of the military training.

Food conservation has been reduced to a science in the army. From the time the food is bought by the subsistence division of the quartermaster's corps to the time it is consumed by the soldier the smallest scrap is watched with tender care. That scrap, however, may yet prove the needful surplus in defeating the Germans. The food is purchased on the contract system. That is, every month the subsistence division sends out a request for bids on various foods for the army for that particular month and the lowest bidder for the highest quality food is given the contract.

Some months food prices are higher than at others, which causes a fluctuation in the cost of the soldier's ration. This cost also varies according to different sections of the country. In some places it is only 38 cents a day; in others as high as 44 cents. The soldier's ration is in the hands of the mess sergeant of his company. It is the mess sergeant who makes out the daily menus and submits them to the company commander and he also keeps account of the daily cost. If the food for one day costs less than the amount allotted for the company's rations the balance is placed on the books to be used at some other time. Sometimes the mess sergeant saves enough during the week to buy chickens for Sunday dinner.

If approved by the company commander the written menu made out by the mess sergeant is then handed to the company cook, a man of scientific training and experience obtained in an army cooking school. There are now over 30,000 cooks in the American army and over 10,000 bakers, all of whom have received a course of training at army kitchens and bakeries.

One of these training schools is here in Washington, established in connection with the Washington barracks, which is a permanent army post. It reminds one very much of the kitchen floor of a hotel, with the exception of the chemical laboratory, where the men are taught facts about food values and calories and chemical theories. At this post 7,400 loaves of bread are baked every day, and the army loaf is a two-pound loaf. The dough is made in a large mixer, is then placed in huge troughs for the rising process and is baked in a huge iron oven which holds 56 pans at a time. The army is now using a 25 per cent substitute for wheat flour in bread, and is also using substitutes for other food materials, of which there is a shortage. It will be well to remember this the next time you feel inclined to complain about the bottom crust of your pie or the scarcity of meat in the stew.

In making bread, for example, the army not only saves 25 per cent of its wheat flour, but it saves on the cost of the bread itself by using substitutes for lard. One bakery, turning out 135,000 pounds of bread a week, now uses 50 gallons of cottonseed oil in place of the 450 pounds of lard formerly used. This means a large reduction in cost as well as a considerable saving in animal fats.

Army cooks these days are men of versatile talents. They must be able to cook anywhere at all—in a kitchen, in the field and in a trench or dugout. It is part of their training. In the back yard of the training school at Washington there are several types of wagon kitchens which are being used in Europe. They contain ovens and large aluminum compartments such as are found in freless cookers, but one can see that cooking on them is an entirely different proposition from using the good old-fashioned range.

Army cooks also know how to bake. The bread that they make with a 25 per cent substitute is excellent. Their pies and pastries are also delicious, although these are served only at rare intervals now, owing to the scarcity in wheat. Instead the men are learning to like desserts of fresh or stewed fruit, served with light ginger bread. The American soldier is the best fed soldier in the world. His daily ration contains over 4,700 calories. But he is learning to be economical of food.

Furthermore, food is not the only thing that is conserved in the army. Every training camp has a reclamation division consisting of one officer and 600 men which saves everything that it can lay its hands on. It makes a daily inspection of the camp garbage cans to keep a check on the camp waste; it collects tin cans and waste paper and it even saves the camp stable manure to be used as fertilizer on camp vegetable gardens. Every camp is to have a vegetable garden this year—a measure of economy. Last year the French and British had gardens on vacant land near their camps and succeeded in raising \$250 worth of food to the acre. It is estimated that similar gardens, farmed by American soldiers, will supply enough vegetables to the acre to ration 50 men.

Before the war the army destroyed its empty tomato cans. Now these cans are carefully saved for 150 pounds of old tin cans will make one pound of pure tin and also one ounce of stannic acid, from which is made the deadly gas used by the Germans. Millions of tin cans are emptied at army camps every day. In timed jam alone the daily consumption is over 250,000 cans. In view of the ever-growing shortage this work of the reclamation division is especially important.

This division also keeps a check on the waste in fabrics. It is constantly repairing damages to shoes, clothing, blankets, coats, tentage and canvas. They collect all empty gunny sacks



His Stenographer by DALE DRUMMOND

CHAPTER XLII. Betty Has a Peculiar Experience.

"Say, girls, I want you to take a good look at me," Betty said, when she came in from work one afternoon. "Look good."

"We know how you look by this time without wasting our time," Carrie answered. "Well, do you see any pin-feathers?" "What ARE you talking about, Betty Conners?" I asked.

"Pin-feathers! Didn't you hear me?" Then, "those men called me a yellow-haired chicken, and then tried to flirt with me something fierce."

"What men?" I queried laughing, but I groaned also. Betty's lovely piquant face was always attracting attention. I began to think the child never would be free from undesirable attentions.

"Two dudes on the subway. I guess they was brokers from the talk. Before they commenced to talk about me they was talking about some stock that had made them a lot of money. They said it 'broke wide open, whatever that meant. Then one of them looked at me and grinned, then he said something to the other, and he grinned, too. Then the first one said: 'I bet a ten spot I catch that chicken,' and the other said: 'I bet fifteen I do,' just like I was not anything but stuck full of pin-feathers. I've lived in New York too long for pin-feathers."

"Then they began to flirt and make goo-goo eyes. It was all I could do to keep from laughing right out at them, sitting there making such fools of themselves. I guess they kinda forgot the folks in the car was looking at them—laughing at them, too—because they wanted to win their bet."

"One of them got up and stood in front of me and asked me to go to dinner with him. I said, 'No,' and said it good and loud. Then when a woman got up next to me the other one came over and slid into her seat, and HE asked me to go to dinner, too."

"By this time every one was 'on,' so I spoke up as loud as I could: 'I won't go to dinner with either one of you dudes. But as you've both lost your bets, I'll take the money, please,' and I holds out my hand to first one and then the other. Every one in the car just roared, and a man sitting near said: 'That's right, young woman, you should have had them arrested. Make them hand over,' and they did. Here's the twenty-five."

"When we stopped laughing which wasn't for a long time, I asked: and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

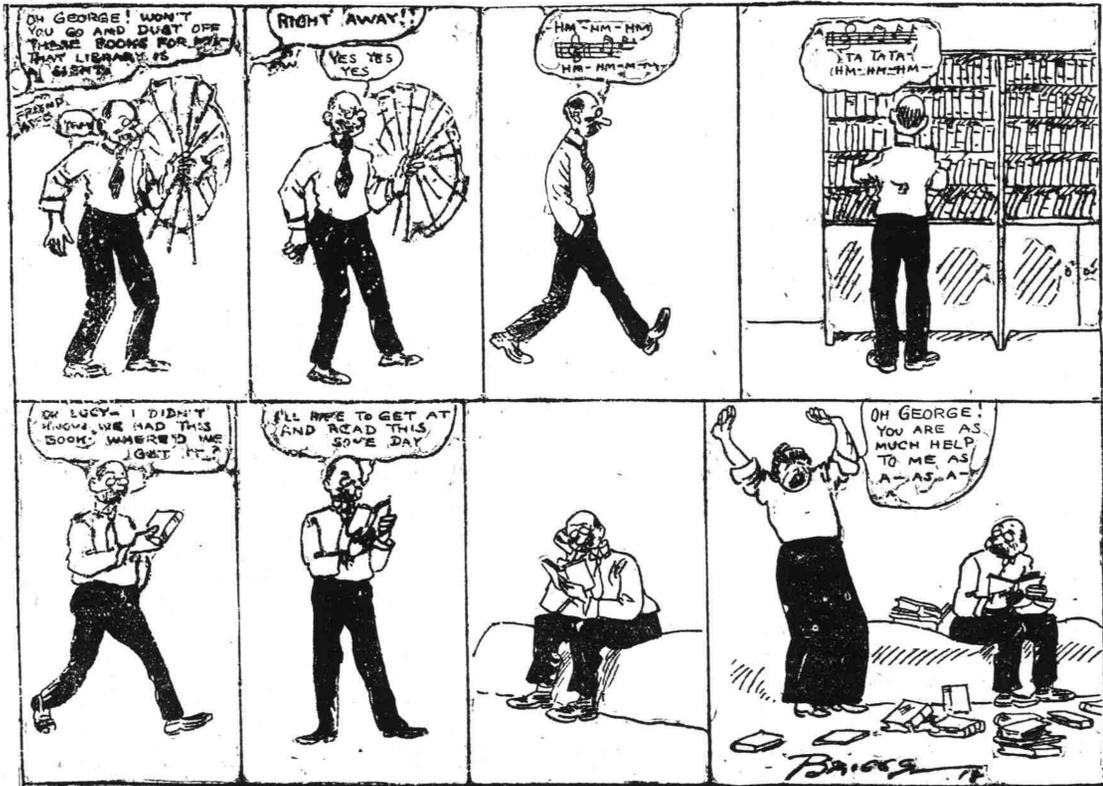
and the army receives \$20,000 worth of gunny sacks a day. They are also stopping the soldier's waste of cotton fabric, which formerly amounted to 10 pounds per man. All of this is turning the soldier into a cautious and conservative man. He is losing his admiration for waste and is beginning to respect such insignificant things as the sharp bread knife and the teaspoon as valuable weapons of war."

Names in the News. A buffer state in international law is one which intervenes geographically between larger states and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact. Examples of such states are Switzerland and Serbia.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. June 14, 1917—British forces continued a vigorous offensive along many miles of the west front; German Zeppelin L-43 brought down by British naval forces in the North Sea.

A Handy Man Around the House

By Briggs



In the News

Major General Charles G. Treat, who has been detailed to duty in Italy, is a West Pointer of the class of 1882, and is an artillery officer. General Treat is a graduate of the Artillery School and of the Army War College. In the fall of 1916 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular service, and a major-general in the national army last August. When the United States entered the war, General Treat was recalled from Hawaii and placed in command of the Third seventh division at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, composed of Ohio troops. Later he was assigned to the command of the western department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Travelette

By NIKSAH.

Orientation. Inhabitants of Orient, Washington, always have wondered where and how they got that name. Now they know that it was a prophecy.

In its early days Orient, like other western mining towns, was a gay and care-free spot in the hills. It may be that the joyous license of those days suggested the fiespots of the Far East to that unknown one who christened Orient; but it scarcely seems probable.

And as Orient went along in life it became less and less oriental. It subsided from a frontier town into an ordinary quiet little western farm community, with a station and a general store, a one-story bank with a two-story front, and an oasis of spirituous refreshment.

One day the great state of Washington went dry. Whereupon Orient awoke with a painful start to the real significance of its name. It remembered that the Orient is a dry, hot place, where people almost perish for want of a drink. And such a place had Orient become. It retained that fierce western thirst, which must be slaked to be appreciated—that burning thirst bred of alkali and mountain air—but it had lost its little oasis.

That was a sad day in Orient. Yet time, the great healer, has done his work even there—the pale and peevish pop has won the place of the jolting "forty-rod" which was so long the favorite Oriental beverage.

A Hero Every Day

The first commissioned officer of the United States marine corps to lose his life in France was Lieutenant Kenneth P. Culbert. An airplane in which he was acting as observer fell from a great height and both he and his pilot were mortally hurt. Before they died both of them were decorated with the Croix de Guerre for their courage. Special mention is made of their work at Selcheprey, where they made observations under heavy fire and adverse weather conditions. Culbert was a Harvard man. His widow, Mrs. Miriam E. Culbert, lives at 5 Hampton street, Cranford, N. J.