

Fair Sunday; Monday, showers, except fair on the coast.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. XCVIII—NO. 59

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 39,589

FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE SOME GAINS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Germans, After Advancing in Le Mort Homme Region, Forced to Retreat in Disorder.

ALSO LOSE IN CHAMPAGNE

Austrians Make Further Successful Attacks Against Italians in Southern Tyrol.

BRITISH CAPTURE CRATER

Numerous Air Raids Have Recently Marked the Warfare.

Infantry attacks by the Germans in the Verdun region; the French gains in Champagne; a British success on the Vimy ridge, and further successful onslaughts by the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol are chronicled in the latest official communications.

After a period of inactivity by the infantry around Verdun, the German foot soldiers have been hurled against the entire French line in the Le Mort Homme region. East of Le Mort Homme the Germans penetrated the first French lines, but were driven out with serious losses. To the west and on the northern slopes of Le Mort Homme, the Germans occupied a portion of a French advanced trench. Under a violent fire by French guns, the Germans are reported to have retreated from the position in disorder. Artillery continues active in the other sectors about Verdun.

French Clear German Trench. The French have cleared a German trench in Champagne, by a surprise attack. All the occupants of the trench are reported either to have been killed or captured.

Further north the British have withstood two German thrusts in the regions of Loos and Witletje and the Royal North Lancashires have recaptured a crater on the Vimy ridge, the scene of much hard fighting in the last few days. The crater was captured by the Germans on May 13.

In the Aronne heavy losses were inflicted upon the French in a German parol raid which was successfully carried out.

Numerous air raids have marked the warfare. German seaplanes raided the east coast of England but did little damage, the report declares. There was only one fatality. A German attack on camps and military establishments in Northern France and southwestern Belgium did extensive damage. The casualties from this raid, reported by Paris, total well toward 56 persons being killed in Dunkirk and Bergues, and nearly 40 injured. The French declare that five hostile machines were brought down in six engagements, while an equal number of aerial victims is claimed by the Germans.

Further Success for Austrians. In Tyrol the Austrians have followed up their successes by compelling Italian forces to evacuate the Col Sanito, southeast of Rovereto and west of Monte Maggio, the extremity of their previous advance. According to the Austrian official statement, Italian prisoners so far captured total more than 12,000 officers and men. One hundred and seven guns also have been taken.

Germany Wins in Belgium. Telegrams received in Amsterdam from Berlin say, has returned to Berlin to take a hand in the ministerial crisis brought about by the resignations of Dr. Clemens Del Brueck, the minister of the interior, and Baron von Schorer, the Prussian minister of agriculture.

HAS ENGLAND SANCTIONED PASSAGE OF GERMAN DYES?

London Morning Post Criticizes Relaxing of British Blockade.

London, May 21.—Great Britain's action in consenting to relax her blockade order and permit the safe passage of 15,000 tons of dye stuffs from Germany to the United States is strongly condemned in an editorial in the Morning Post today because such action "gives an advantage to manufacturers of neutral powers over our own manufacturers."

Although the German ambassador at Washington, on April 20, in a note to Secretary Lansing, said Germany had agreed to permit the exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dye stuffs, Great Britain so far as is known has not sanctioned the passage of the dye through the British lines.

Wilsonville, Neb., May 20.—A tornado passed east of here tonight. Several persons were reported injured. An Ohio tornado is reported to have swept through Colorado. The towns of Fort Morgan and Yuma were in its path.

CARRANZA TO SEND ANOTHER NOTE ON BORDER SITUATION

May Propose Framing Definite Protocol Along Lines of the Scott-Oregon Agreement.

FRIENDLINESS INCREASING

Mexican Officials Feel Critical Stage Has Passed—De Facto Troops Co-Operating.

Washington, May 20.—The State Department was officially advised today that it might expect soon a new note from General Carranza regarding the border situation. Indications are that it will be of a friendly character and it is thought possible General Carranza may propose the framing of a definite understanding along the lines of the unwritten agreement reached by the military conference at El Paso between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon.

Should this forecast be borne out the delicate situation created by General Carranza's request for the withdrawal of the American expedition would be a closed incident.

More Friendliness Shown. Special Agent Rogers, at Mexico City, reported today that the attitude of officials of the Carranza government had undergone a decided change within the last few days. There were evidences in many quarters, he said, of increasing friendliness toward the United States, which officials here believe is the result of Carranza's report of his discussion with the American chief of staff and border commander.

Mr. Rogers reported that Mexican officials now felt that the critical stage resulting from the Columbus raid had passed, and said tension was greatly relieved in the Carranza capital.

The determination of the Carranza government to re-open diplomatic negotiations for a formal protocol probably explains its delay in instructing Eliseo Arredondo, its ambassador to the United States, to request the withdrawal of the American troops, which has been handled as a separate question.

Mr. Rogers reported that Carranza apparently prefers now to bring the protocol discussion up again on his own motion. The only step taken toward a continuing discussion and so far as is known has contemplated none.

Since General Scott's return with a full report on the conference, State Department officials have expressed great satisfaction over the results he accomplished.

Obregon's Orders Being Executed. General Obregon's orders to begin clearing up the territory south of the American forces apparently are being carried out.

Measure is Passed by Vote of 211 to 161—Provides for Shipping Board. Merchant Vessels Naval Auxiliaries in War Time.

Washington, May 20.—The administration shipping bill, appropriating \$50,000,000 for purchase of merchant ships by the Federal government with a view to providing an adequate merchant marine, passed the House today by a party vote. It now goes to the Senate, where a combination of Democrats and Republicans defeated a similar measure a year ago.

The House passed the bill 211 to 161, only two Democrats voting against it. Nine Republicans, three Progressives and one Independent voted "present." Republican leaders who during several days of debate made more than a hundred futile efforts to amend the measure and who delayed a vote yesterday by a filibuster, offered no further resistance today.

Vessels purchased under the bill and not re-sold, leased or chartered to private interests would be operated by the shipping board until five years after the close of the European war when the board would have to dispose of whatever ships it might have on hand. The board itself would continue in existence, preventing discriminations against shipping, maintaining fair rates and preventing combinations.

The bill also provides for use of all vessels to the merchant marine as auxiliaries to the navy in time of war regardless of whether the government has sold them outright, leased or chartered them.

Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, issued a statement tonight characterizing the bill as "one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation for the commerce and prosperity of this country that possibly could be enacted."

BAPTISTS ARRANGE FOR TAKING CARE OF MISSION DEBT

Apportioned Among States, With Hope to Raise Balance Within Two Months.

WARM AND LONG DEBATES

More "Insurgency" was Apparent Among Members of Convention at Asheville Yesterday.

Asheville, N. C., May 20.—It was announced at tonight's session of the Southern Baptist Convention that the remainder of the fund to meet the \$180,000 debt of the Foreign Mission Board had been apportioned among the states in such a manner that it was hoped the sum of approximately \$90,000 necessary to complete the fund would be raised within two months.

Taking up miscellaneous business, the convention, which at the present session had voted down a proposition to join with other Protestant denominations in union missionary work, tonight voted not to join other denominations in maintaining a school in Shanghai, China, for children of Protestant missionaries in that country.

The decision came after nearly two hours of debate, during which Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, of Knoxville, Tenn., who favored the union school, declared that "there's too much of twiddle-dee and twiddle-dee in the time we sometimes take for our discussions."

That motion was adopted and the union school proposition then was voted down by an aye and no vote.

"Deserves a Severe Rebuke." At one time during the debate a reference was made from the floor by "San Diego" and President Burrows declared "the brother who made that remark deserves a severe rebuke."

H. F. Buckner, a returned missionary from China, was speaking at the time and he made a statement in which he referred to having heard of efforts being made to "manage men."

Convention delegates afterward said he referred to missionaries by the word "men."

The statement had no sooner been made than from the convention floor came a request to ask a question of the speaker. Burrows granted it, and he was asked if he would say whether he got his information about efforts to "manage men" from officers or others of the Foreign Mission Board.

Buckner replied: "If you are an honest man, you'll answer it," retorted his interrupter, who was sitting rather far back in the hall. "My name was not called."

"I'm an honest man, but still decline to answer the question," Buckner began, when President Burrows rapped for order and cleared his remarks regarding the "rebuke."

Dr. John E. White speaks. Rev. Dr. John E. White, of Anderson, S. C., spoke against the union school proposition, giving as one reason that "it would foment the discord already lamentably evident among our missionaries in China."

In another part of his speech he denounced a proposition as "Buncombe county," shouted a voice from the convention, referring to the county in which Asheville is situated.

For Mission School in Shanghai. Recommendation to appropriate \$1,000,000 annually for the central mission school at Shanghai was made in the form of a majority report by Rev. J. Bateman, of Troy, Ala.; Dana Terry, of Hot Springs, Ark., and T. V. Neal, of San Antonio, Texas. The other member of the committee, W. M. Wood, of Marietta, Ga., offered a minority report recommending that the convention refuse to join in the school movement.

The minority report, which was adopted, entered into lengthy reasons for refusing to join the union school movement and said Southern Baptists are "not willing to enter into any alliance that might now or hereafter be an entering wedge for co-operative work in our missionary and educational fields."

PRESIDENT WILSON GREETED BY THOUSANDS WHO HEAR HIM SPEAK ON THE THEME OF WORLD PEACE

Walked Over Davidson College Campus Yesterday



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON.

Full Text of President Wilson's Address Yesterday at Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C., May 20.—The full text of President Wilson's speech on the occasion of the celebration of the 141st anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence here today follows:

"It is with unaffected pleasure that I find myself in the presence of this interesting company today, for I have come back for a visit all too brief to a region very familiar to my heart and the greeting of whose people is peculiarly welcome to me.

"I do not know, my fellow citizens, whether I can interpret for you today the spirit of this occasion, but it is necessary when we get together in celebrations like this to take counsel together with regard to just what it is that we wish to celebrate. You will say we wish to celebrate the memories of that time to which we look back with such pride, when our fathers with singular wisdom of counsel and stoutness of heart undertook to set up an independent nation on this side of the water; but it is very much more important that we should remind ourselves of the elements with which our forefathers dealt. There were only three million citizens in that original United States of America. Now there are one hundred million. It is a long cry back to those modest beginnings; a great period of time, not only, but a great period of profound change, separates us from that time, and yet I would remind you that the same elements were present then that are present now.

Always in Process of Making. "What interests my thoughts more than anything else about the United States is that it has always been in the process of being made over since that little beginning and that there have always been the same elements in the process. At the outset there was at the heart of the men who led the movement for independence a very high and handsome passion for human liberty and free institutions. And yet there lay before them a great continent which it was necessary to subdue to the uses of civilization, if they were going to build upon it a great state among the family of nations.

"I heard a preacher once point out the very interesting circumstance that our Lord's prayer begins with the petition for 'Our daily bread' from which he drew the inference that it is very difficult to worship God on an empty stomach and that the material foundations of our life are the first foundations. What I want to call your attention to is that this country even since that time has always been in the process of being made over, perhaps too much of its attention, to the material foundation of its life; to subduing this continent to the uses of the nation and to the building up of a great body of wealth and material power.

America Not Matchless. "I find some men who when they think of America, do not think of anything else but that. But, my friends, there have been other nations just as rich, and just as powerful in comparison with the other nations of the world as the United States is, and it is a great deal more important to me, should we deem that we are going to do with our power than that we should possess it.

"You must remember, therefore, the elements with which we are dealing. Sometimes those of us who were born in this part of the country persuade ourselves that this is the characteristic part of America. Here more than anywhere else has been preserved a great part of the original stock which settled this country, particularly that portion of the stock which came from the British Isles (I am not meaning to exclude Ireland), and then I find a great many of my friends who live in New England imagining that the history of this country is merely the history of the expansion of New England and that Plymouth Rock lies at the foundation of our institutions. As a matter of fact, my fellow citizens, however mortifying it may be to them, America did not come out of the South, and it did not come out of New England. The characteristic part of America originated in the Middle States of New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, because there, from the first, was a mixture of populations, that mixture of racial stocks, that mixture of antecedents which is the most singular and distinguished mark of the United States.

Made Up of All the Nations. "The most singular fact about this great nation which we represent is that it is made up out of all the nations of the world. I dare say that the men who came to America then and the men who have come to America since, came with a single purpose; sharing some part of the passion for human liberty which characterized the men who founded the republic, but they came with all sorts of blood in their veins all sorts of antecedents behind them, all sorts of traditions in their family, and national life, and America has had to serve as a melting pot for all these diversified and contrasted elements. What kind of fire of pure passion are you going to keep burning under the pot in order that the mixture that comes out may be purged of its dross and may be the fine gold of untainted Americanism? That is the problem.

"I want to call your attention to another picture. America has always been in the making and had to be made, and while we were in the midst of this process apparently at the same and crisis of this process while this travel of soul and fermentation of elements was at its height, came this great cataclysm of European war, and almost instant to the uses of the nation and to

Charlotte Was Yesterday Host for the First Time to a Democratic President.

HE GETS GREAT APPLAUSE

Military and Industrial "Preparedness" Parade Reviewed by the Chief Executive.

VISITS DAVIDSON COLLEGE

Significance is Attached to His Address on Peace.

Charlotte, N. C., May 20.— President Wilson, speaking on world peace before a crowd of one hundred thousand people here today, declared that "it is an interesting circumstance that the processes of the war stand still" and that "these hot things that are in contact with each other do not make much progress against each other." He added that "when you cannot overcome, you must take counsel."

The President plainly spoke guardedly, when mentioning peace in Europe, but most of his hearers saw a plain suggestion in his words. He intimated plainly that not much progress was being made and that the objects being sought by the European nations could be achieved better through peaceful means.

Significance of His Words. The President's words on peace were given significance by his hearers in view of the recent discussion of the possibility of ending the European war. He said that "in America we have tried to set the example of bringing all the world together upon terms of liberty and co-operation and peace, and in that great experience that we have been going through America has been a sort of prophetic sample of mankind."

"I would like," declared the President, "to think that the spirit of this occasion could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and of peace, of accommodation and righteous judgment, before the nations of the world and reminded them of that passage in Scripture: 'After the wind, after the earthquake, after the fire, the still small voice of humanity.'"

The President sketched briefly his idea of what will follow some sacred war, which it is understood, he will elaborate more at length in an address he will deliver next week in Washington before the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is president. He said that "what you see taking place on the other side of the water is the tremendous—I had about said final—process by which a contest of elements may in God's process be turned into a co-ordination and co-operation of elements."

Reviews Long Parade. The President's address was enthusiastically applauded by a crowd gathered from several states to celebrate the 141st anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Before speaking he reviewed a long military and industrial "preparedness" parade, and afterwards the guest of honor at a large luncheon and went by automobile to Davidson College, 20 miles away, where his office was a student. He left tonight for Washington, where he will arrive early tomorrow morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Tumulty; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide; senator Overman and Representative Webb. The reception committee included Governors Craig of North Carolina, and Manning of South Carolina, and Mayor Kirkpatrick of Charlotte.

Need of "Untainted Americanism." The President spoke of the need of "untainted Americanism" and declared that the European war is a competition of national standards, of national traditions, and of national policies—political systems. "Europe has grasped in war he said, 'as we have grappled in peace to see what is going to be done with these things when they come into hot contact with one another.'"

Charlotte was ablaze with American flags and packed with people for the first occasion on which a Democratic President has spoken here. Military bands were scattered through the town and played martial music constantly. The people cheered from every house top and window along the route taken by him in his rides about the city. He was introduced at the open air meeting by Governor Craig, of North Carolina.

Visits Old College Room. At Davidson College the President went to the room occupied by him when he was a student and to the debating hall where he spoke years ago. A student was preparing to take a nap in the President's former room, but other students draped the room with flags in honor of Mr. Wilson. The

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THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE Met at 11 A. M. Resumed debate on Rivers and Harbors bill. Recessed at 2 P. M. to 11 A. M. Monday. Met at 11 A. M. Passed shipping bill. Adopted conference report on Army Increase bill. Resumed consideration of Porto Rico civil government bill. Adjourned at 4:42 P. M. to 11 A. M. Monday.