

WEATHER FORECAST.

North and South Carolina.—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; not much change in temperature.

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WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA, SUN DAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1917.

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SOUTH AMERICANS CLAMOR FOR WAR

Torch Put To Lens As British Draw Near

MOBS SHOUT FOR CLASH IN BUENOS AIRES

Set Fire to German Legation and Yell For Lives of The Teutons

STONED THE CHIEF OF THE POLICE

Angry Crowds Surge Through Streets of Argentina's Capital and Yell For Blood—Cabinet In Secret Session to Decide Question.

(By United Press.) Buenos Aires, April 14.—Mobs, surging through the streets of Buenos Aires, tonight demanded war with Germany.

A huge crowd attacked and endeavored to burn the Union, a German owned newspaper.

Gendarmes hurried to the scene and dispersed the crowd but the spirit of the throng was constantly becoming more threatening.

The cabinet held long sessions this afternoon, but any decision—if one was reached—was kept secret.

In the meantime, the government was exercising every means of allaying excitement. Thoroughly aroused by the unwarned torpedoing of an Argentine sailing ship, the crowds constantly grew in numbers. Throng marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." Others shouted "kill the Germans."

Gendarmes rode through the crowds constantly, making every effort to disperse them without resorting to violence. The government soldiers were cheered, but the war advocates showed no disposition of calling off their demonstration.

Great crowds assembled in front of the newspaper offices. La Nacion, the leading paper of Argentina, as well as other newspapers, counseled moderation and urged the people to be calm, and await the government's decision.

The German legation and German consulate were set on fire here tonight by mobs which surged through the streets, demanding war with Germany.

Both fires were quickly extinguished, but the crowds continued in angry mood and stoned the Chief of Police when he endeavored to deliver a speech urging that they disperse.

Police charged into the crowds gathered about the German legation twice. Several of those participating in the demonstration were injured. The crowd was terrific, numbering thousands, but was not disposed to (Continued on Page Eight).

WORLD'S BIGGEST BOND BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

War Expenditure of Seven Billion Dollars Was Authorized Yesterday.

SENATE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SUIT Five Billion In Bonds Will Be Issued—America Intends to Help Allies As Far As Possible.

(By United Press.) Washington, April 14.—The House of Representatives today passed unanimously the biggest bond bill in the history of the world—authorizing five billion dollars in bonds and two billion dollars in treasury certificates. The Senate is expected to pass it by Wednesday, at the latest. Every member but one present—389—voted for the bill. Meyer London, Socialist, voted, "present." In passing the bill the House took the first great step in furnishing America's first "bit" in the European war.

Three billion dollars of the bonds will be used to take up a like amount of bonds of this country's allies, carrying, as do all the bonds and certificates, 3-1/2 per cent. interest and maturing when the Secretary of the Treasury directs.

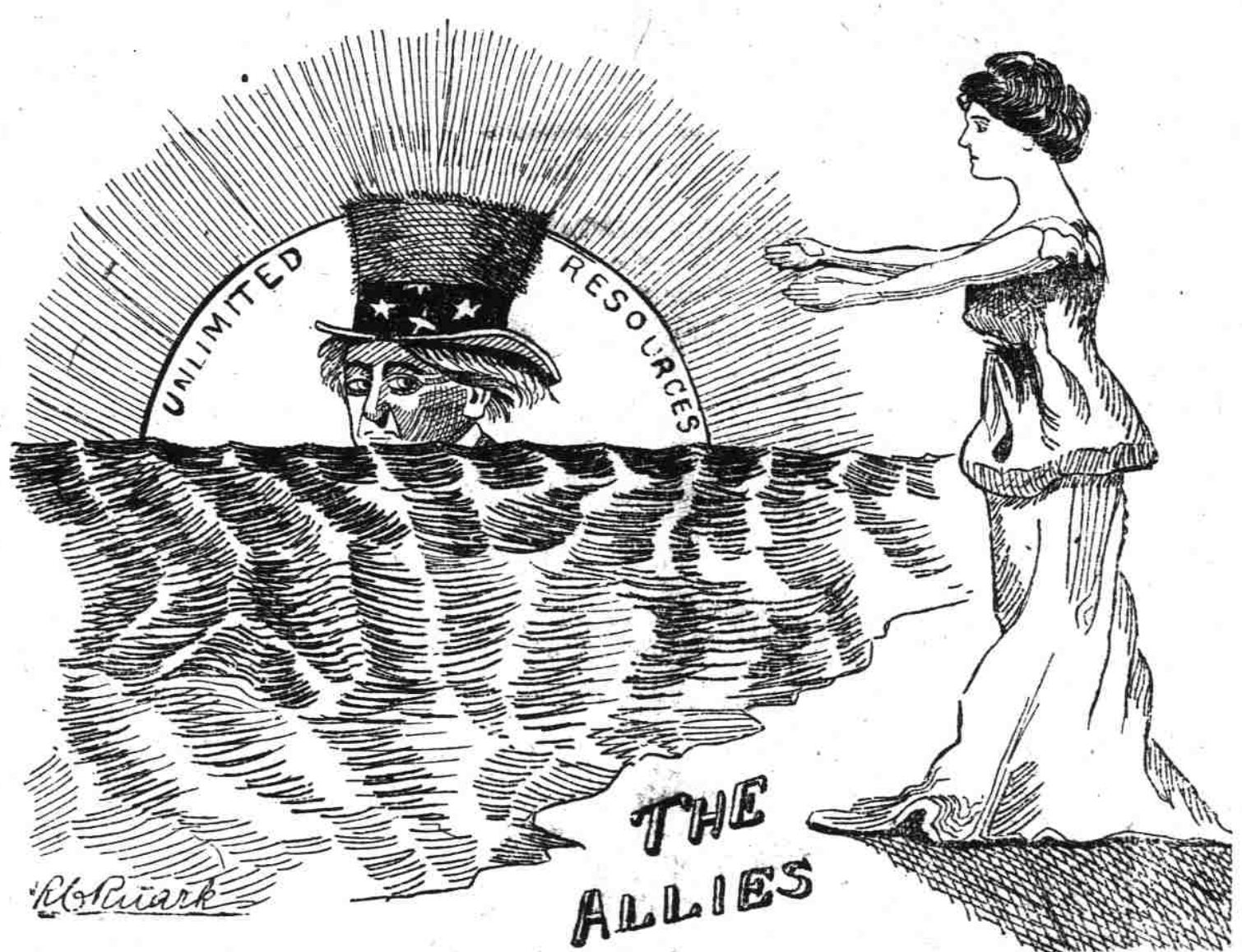
The remaining two billion dollars worth of bonds will be used to pay part of America's expenses in conducting her own part of the world war against the German Kaiser. The two billion dollars in treasury certificates of indebtedness also will be used for this purpose. They amount to government I O U's and will be issued to banks payable when special taxes to be raised by a forthcoming revenue bill are received by the government.

By amendments, adopted to offset Republican opposition to the tremendous power given the President and Secretary McAdoo, the bonds for the allies may be issued only to nations at war with a country with which the United States also is at war, and none of the money, if any remains, may be loaned after the war is over. Efforts of some Republicans to have a Congressional committee act with the President and McAdoo failed signally.

Debate in the House seldom was more spiritless than that on the bill, the most important, economically, of any legislation the body has passed. There were few "high spots," though members realized that by passing the bill they increased this government's total National debt from \$3,445,000,000—exclusive of the three billion dollars in the allied loan and the two billion dollars in treasury certificates.

Out of the debate stood two big facts: America, regardless of politics, purposes to help the allies as much as possible and as soon as possible, for her own interest and theirs; France, godmother of the suffering colonies during the revolution, carried the fight against which the British commander has for days been hurling thousands of tons of lead and thousands of men. The capture of Lievin brings the British to within two and a half miles of Lens. The advance to Lievin was over the line leading directly into Lens, which town was taken in yesterday. (Continued on Page Two).

THE DAWN OF A BRIGHTER DAY



CONGRESS FACING BIGGEST WEEK IN NATION'S HISTORY

'THEY HAVE CUT OUT TONGUE,' HE WROTE

North Carolinian Finds Message From British Officer Concealed Beneath Stamp

(By United Press.) Norfolk, Va., April 14.—"They have cut out my tongue. For God's sake, send help." These words were written under a stamp on a letter received from Fred Stone by a friend in North Carolina, according to reports received here tonight from Kinston. Stone holds a commission in the British army and was captured by the Germans. The letter itself made no reference to tortures, but his friend says the Germans would compel him to write only of kind treatment and that his message under the stamp was a mute appeal for aid from America.

SOUTH TO RAISE PLENTY OF FOOD CROPS

(By United Press.) Washington, April 14.—A wave of agricultural preparedness is sweeping the South. Following a plan originated at recent conferences at Memphis by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, thousands of Southern farmers are pledging their services by written agreement to aid in meeting the war time demands for food, the department announced tonight. Agricultural leaders are determined to utilize the vast surplus producing capacity of the Southern States.

DECLARES AUSTRIANS WANT PEACE.

(By United Press.) Amsterdam, April 14.—"The Austrian government and people are unanimous in their decree for peace," declared the Mayor of Vienna in an address today, according to dispatches received here from Vienna. His words were widely cheered, and the dispatches asserted.

Will Be Called Upon to Enact Great Measures to Fight America's Enemy

ARMY DRAFT BILL TO BE CONSIDERED

Spy Bill Will Be Rushed to Passage in Both Houses—United States Did Record Breaking Financial War Work Yesterday.

(By United Press.) Washington, April 14.—Congress tonight faced an epochal week of war legislation. Crowded on the heels of the tremendous seven billion dollar bond war bill which goes to the Senate from the House Monday, were two vital war measures. One of the two, the drastic administration spy bill, is ready for favorable reports in both House and Senate judiciary committees.

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FRENCH JACKIES GET BIG WELCOME

Washington Greeted Visiting Sailors With Great Enthusiasm and Hospitality.

(By United Press.) Washington, April 14.—Sailors of France stormed Washington this afternoon. A friendly landing party from a French warship "somewhere on the coast" won its way into the hearts of their American allies. Bronzed by the sun and wind of many seas these gay and stalwart seafarers of France, clad in their strange blue uniforms, topped by the little red jompom on their caps, got fifty times the notice French and British officers did.

THREE DUTCH SHIPS REACH PORT SAFELY

(By United Press.) New York, April 14.—Three Dutch ships are in an American port tonight, after having been halted by submarines en route across the Atlantic.

NOT ILL AND NOT IN HOLLAND

(By United Press.) London, Apr. 14.—Flat denial that the Kaiser is in Holland or is expected there was made in German information received via Rotterdam tonight. Berlin advisers also declared there was no truth in reports that the Emperor was gravely ill.

GERMANS MAKING READY TO LEAVE LENS TO BRITISH

GERMANY TRYING HARD FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIANS

Washington Gets Information Kaiser is Boosting Move By Socialists

CONFERENCE HAS BEEN DECIDED ON Great Britain Makes Counter Move By Sending Russian Idol Back Home to Thwart Plan

(By United Press.) Washington, April 14.—Official advice reaching here tonight indicated that the German government is making a propaganda move in support of the apparent effort of Socialists to sway their Russian brethren into a separate peace. Working Through Socialists. London, April 14.—Germany may be working through Socialists for peace. Despite denials from Berlin, it was reiterated in dispatches from Denmark and Sweden tonight that at least four German Socialist leaders were en route to neutral Scandinavian soil, agitating a conference of Socialists of other belligerent powers.

It was recalled here that Germany's particular hope is to effect a movement of the Russian Socialists for a separate peace between the new provisional government and Berlin, but one Stockholm dispatch tonight quoted a Swedish Socialist leader, Henin, as declaring promises had already been received from German and French Socialists to attend a peace conference, agitated primarily by Russian Socialists returning from exile in Switzerland via Germany. It was stated that British Socialists rejected invitations to the conference.

With the idea of heading off any Russian Socialist peace plan—the movement for which has undoubtedly been widely exaggerated by Teutonic sources—a plan was afoot tonight here to have Prince Kropotkin, the aged Russian revolutionary leader, return to the nation which banished him a quarter of a century ago. Kropotkin is a bitter anti-Germany, while being one of the most radical of Socialists. He is an idol of the Russian peasantry and liberals. Amsterdam dispatches today asserted that German officials had granted special permission for three Socialists to accompany Philip Scheidemann, Reichstag Socialist leader, to make the journey to Stockholm for a conference—stamping this effort with the government's approval and further strengthening the belief here the scheme was one of the German autocracy.

One of those specially credentialed Socialists—Dr. Adler—was mentioned in Vienna dispatches received via Copenhagen, as having been among a committee received formally by the foreign minister of Austria.

THREE DUTCH SHIPS REACH PORT SAFELY

(By United Press.) New York, April 14.—Three Dutch ships are in an American port tonight, after having been halted by submarines en route across the Atlantic. One was attacked January 4th and compelled to throw overboard 12,000 cases of fruit and vegetables, destined for England. Another was halted Feb. 1, and the third March 17. In both the latter cases the submarine submerged before doing any damage because British patrol boats appeared.

Unable to Withstand The Onrush of The Victorious British Forces

REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO AID OF DECIMATED GERMAN COLUMNS TO NO PURPOSE—LENS AND ST. QUENTIN IN FLAMES—HINDENBURG LINE BROKEN FOR MILES.

(By United Press.) London, April 14.—Over the same rich fields where Athila and his Huns were driven back in bygone ages, British troops tonight were ramming the Germans backward in such powerful thrusts that London began figuring on a Teutonic retreat to the Belgian border.

Eight miles of the northernmost end of the vaunted Hindenburg line have been turned by the British drive. The central point of the new front—Cambrai—is menaced. The southernmost pivot point—St. Quentin—is within the grasp of the British-French forces. Field Marshal Haig poured his forces out in an unstemmed tide eastward and northward from the Vimy ridge, every wave of encroachment driving the British nearer to Lens, center of France's coal industry.

Both St. Quentin and Lens were reported in flames—the customary German precaution before evacuation being to burn and destroy everything possible. Around St. Quentin, British forces today reached Fayet—a little over a mile to the northwest, while General Nivelle's French forces redoubled their bombardment of the positions, just a trifle further distant to the south.

Around Cambrai, British forces pushed forward around Queant and Pronville, ten miles distant. The day's fiercest fighting was at the northernmost point of this 50-mile front, where Canadians eager to add to their laurels in the taking of the blood-soaked Vimy ridge, were battling against desperate German opposition to the occupation of Lens.

British Pressing On. With the British Armies, April 14.—British forces were at the outskirts of Lens tonight. The Germans are hurriedly preparing for the city's fall. Canadians, flushed with their splendid achievement in taking Vimy ridge, were ramming ahead. There were indications along the whole front of the offensive that the really great movement in the big drive was coming. Prisoners' statements indicated demoralization behind the German lines. They said several complete German divisions had literally been chopped into mince meat by the slashing blows of Haig's men. Fresh troops have been hurriedly rushed to fill the gaps in these divisions and the German army commanders are desperately summoning all their strength for a tremendous effort at stopping the British drive.

Lens, prize city of industrial France, was indubitably being evacuated today. The prisoners taken near Lens were authority for reports that the supplies of the American relief commission concentrated there had been pillaged and removed—the Germans slowly evacuating and leaving the civil inhabitants without any food.

The Battle Fifty Miles Long. London, April 14.—Capture of the city of Lens by General Haig's forces became more of a certainty today when the town of Lievin, adjoining the doomed German stronghold, was captured. The British also drove their wedge further into the vaunted Hindenburg line to the south of Lens. The Germans were again violently attacked along practically the entire (Continued on Page Two).