

WEATHER FORECAST.

North Carolina—Probably thunder showers tonight and Sunday. South Carolina—Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; Sunday probably fair.

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AIRSHIP RAID OVER LONDON WORKS HAVOC

Exploding Bombs in Their Midst First Intimation to People of the Approach

DESTRUCTION DONE IN HEART OF CITY

Many Craft in Squadron—Dropped Bombs for Quarter Hour—Hostiles Attacked By British Anti-Aircraft Guns and Airplanes—Casualties Many.

OVER SCORE KILLED.

London, July 7.—Thirty-seven persons were killed in the air raid and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon. One enemy machine was brought down by the Royal Flying Corps.

London, July 7.—A German airship raid over London occurred at about 9:20 o'clock this morning. Thousands of persons crowded the streets, many of them women and children. The police and soldiers had difficulty in holding back the people. Many persons were seen at windows. Anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and British airplanes immediately engaged the hostile craft and for a time the sound of exploding bombs and the vicious reply of guns was deafening. Straight over the city, flew the squadron of raiders, pursued by bursting shrapnel.

The sun was shining brightly but the sky was overcast with a haze such as is so favorable to raiders. Notwithstanding the haze, however, the Germans were visible plainly to the people in the streets.

The raiders appeared most suddenly, and few persons realized that a raid was in progress until the sound of bombs began to be heard. The Germans were traveling at tremendous speed. They appeared to be at a lower altitude than in the last raid, when they exacted such a heavy toll of life in London. The following official account of the raid was given out:

"Lord French reports that at about 9:20 o'clock this morning hostile aircraft in considerable numbers, probably in two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex. After dropping some bombs in Thanet, the raiders proceeded in the direction of London. Moving roughly parallel to the north bank of the Thames, they approached London from the northeast. Then changing their course, they proceeded north and west and crossed London from the northeast. Bombs were dropped in various places in the metropolitan area.

"The number of raiding airplanes is at present uncertain, but was probably about twenty. They were attacked by artillery and by large numbers of our own airplanes, but reports as to the results of the engagements and as to damage and casualties have not yet been received."

Damage was done in the heart of London by the raid which was one of the greatest, if not the greatest ever attempted by the Germans over the metropolis.

Late this morning, it was impossible to say what loss of life there had been.

For about a quarter of an hour the raiders dropped a steady rain of bombs. The German raiders came from the north and left by way of the south. The glass in some of the streets resembles that in the streets of New York, and its suburbs after the explosion on Black Tom Island last July.

The people in the capital are urging quick reprisals. The West End and fashionable northwestern residential sections had a superb view of these raiders' appliances. From the further northern fringes of the metropolis the raiders swept onward in fairly close formation, more than a score in number.

The squadron, which had been flying high then, began a swift toboggan downward, its speed increasing tremendously under the assistance of gravity and the planes soon reaching a level evidently less than a thousand yards in their swoop toward the central objectives.

Meanwhile from all directions anti-aircraft batteries were working like mad. Bursting shrapnel dotted the air around the on-coming raiders with snarling, vicious black puffs of smoke more numerous than the planes. It seems impossible for the raiders to completely escape from the atmosphere of certain fire surrounding them. The raiders, however, (Continued on Page Eight).

LIQUOR QUESTION BEFORE SENATE

Fight Over Proposition to Prevent Withdrawal From Bonded Warehouse.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—The battle of the prohibition issue involved in the Food Control bill is being fought out in the Senate again today, this time on the question whether consumption as well as the manufacture of distilled liquor shall be prohibited during the war.

The contest had narrowed down to this phase today, following the defeat of the "bone dry" amendment, which would make it certain that all legislation stopping manufacture of intoxicants will be limited to distilled beverages.

"Wets" succeeded in forcing reconsideration of the Cummins amendment, tentatively adopted, which prevents withdrawal of "hard liquor" now held in bond for beverage purposes. Opponents of the provision claim it amounts to a virtual confiscation of 220,000,000 gallons without effective conservation of any grain.

The vote to reconsider was 44 to 39. Pending is a compromise amendment by Senator Reed, which would authorize the President in his discretion, to permit the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses.

Champions of the Food bill, expecting final disposition of the prohibition issue by tonight, plan to obtain an agreement for a vote on the measure as a whole by Wednesday or Thursday.

The Senate voted 65 to 12 in favor of adding to Senator Cummins' amendment a proviso by Senator Smoot, that should withdrawal of distilled beverages from bond be prohibited, the President should be directed to take over all stocks in bonded warehouses for government use and pay distillers the cost of production plus a ten per cent. profit.

Senator Reed's amendment to the Cummins provision, proposing that the President should be empowered to authorize withdrawal of liquors from bond when in the public interest, was rejected by the Senate today, 45 to 35.

FOREIGN TROOPS ON WAY TO PEKING.

(By Associated Press.) London, July 7.—A dispatch to the Post from Tien Tsin says that 300 Japanese, French, American and British troops, going to Peking to reinforce the Legation guards, arrived at Lang Fang, which is not far from Peking, before the fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans began.

The general in charge of the Republican forces urged them to withdraw 10 miles to the rear of the danger from the fighting. All withdrew except two British officers and some telegraph operators. Later both belligerents agreed to allow engineers to repair the railway track at Lan Fang, which had been torn up, and permit the relief troops to continue their journey.

TURKEY AND GREECE IN STATE OF WAR.

(By Associated Press.) London, July 7.—According to a press dispatch received at Amsterdam from Constantinople as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Turkey considers as equivalent to a declaration of war the action of Greece in breaking off diplomatic relations. The Turkish government, the dispatch says, has decided to deport all Greeks and confiscate their property.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS BY LATE OLIVER PAYNE

(By Associated Press.) New York, July 7.—Cash bequests of more than \$7,000,000 to charitable and educational institutions are provided in the will of Colonel Oliver H. Payne, who died in this city last week. It was announced last night. The largest gifts are to Lake Side Hospital, Cleveland; Yale University and the New York Public Library, each of which will receive \$1,000,000.

NO WEATHER CHANGE FOR WEEK LIKELY

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—Normal temperature and occasional local showers are forecast for the Southeastern States during the week beginning tomorrow.

SOCIETY WOMEN ON CONSERVATION TOUR.



Crowd at wayside station for an illustrated lecture on canning. Among the lectures are those most prominent in society.

NEW ENTERPRISE FOR THE SOUTH

Savannah's Sugar Refinery to Begin Operations Monday.

(By Associated Press.) Savannah, Ga., July 7.—Monday morning the Savannah plant of the Savannah Sugar Refining Company, built at a cost of \$2,000,000, will begin operations. This will mark the inauguration of the greatest enterprise established in Savannah within the past 10 years or more. It will be one of 6 sugar refineries in the United States and one of the 2 in the South, the other being at New Orleans.

While the Savannah plant can refine either cane or beet sugar, the former will be used exclusively at first. Three shiploads of crude sugar have been received from Cuba and their cargoes will be the first to go through the local refinery. When operated at its capacity the refinery can turn out 1,000,000 pounds of sugar a day. Three hundred men have been given employment through the establishment of this industry and the force at the United States customs house has been largely augmented to sample the raw sugar, grade it after it is refined, and assess the duty to be paid the government. This will amount to \$10,000 a day when the refinery is worked to capacity.

The officers of the Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation are: B. A. Oxnard, president; J. Mills, B. Lane, first vice president; J. G. Oxnard, second vice president; W. S. Patman, secretary-treasurer; D. O. Sprague, general superintendent; F. A. Bodenheim, superintendent.

All of these officers except J. G. Oxnard, who lives on Long Island, N. Y., are Savannahians.

OLD NEW YORK HOTEL IS TO GO.

New York, July 7.—The fate of the St. Denis Hotel, one of the oldest in the city, which has been standing since the early fifties at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets, opposite Grace church, has been sealed by the announcement that its antique furnishings will be auctioned off next week, as a preliminary to the demolition of the building.

The St. Denis has many memories for old New Yorkers and for the older generation of visitors to the city. It had a highly successful career for many years, and only within a comparatively recent period have the newer and more magnificent hosteries taken away its business and robbed it of its fame.

The passing of the St. Denis will mark the disappearance of the last of the old hotel landmarks in lower New York. All of the formerly well-known hotels below Union Square have disappeared, and few of the present generation can recall more than one or two of them.

Up to the early seventies nearly all the theaters and a large number of the hotels were below Fourteenth street. Twenty-third street being considered uptown, even as late as 1880. In addition to the St. Denis, there were the more famous Astor House, near the foot of Park Row, the old Stevens House at Morris street, the Merchants' hotel on Greenwich street, the Metropolitan at Prince street, including Niblo's Garden; the Grand Central (later the Broadway Central) at Bond street, the Prescott House, at the Ashland, St. Nicholas, New York, and Sinclair House. All of these were below Fourteenth street, with the Continental at Twenty-first street, and the Landham at Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue. Of this goodly array the St. Denis has for some time been the sole survivor.

PRESIDENT RELAXES FROM SERIOUS DUTIES — ENCOURAGES SPORTS IN WAR TIMES.

President Wilson throwing out the ball at the Congressional ball game which was held at the American League park, Washington, for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Republicans sat in the stands to the left of the President; the Democrats to the right.



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BARBAROUS ACT OF SUBMARINE

Sunk Danish Steamer Without Warning—Several of Crew Perish.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—Dispatches to the State Department yesterday said survivors of the Danish steamer Freden had made statements to the Maritime court in Copenhagen that while the vessel was sailing from Portugal to Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, with cargo of salt, she was overhauled on May 16 by a German submarine which opened fire without warning, killing one of the crew, wounding another and damaging the life boat.

Under heavy fire from shells the crew of eight made a vain attempt to repair the life boat, and then put off in a small jolly boat. Only a small supply of provision and water could be carried. On the following day the captain and one of the crew died. On May 18 the other men were saved in an exhausted condition.

THE CROWN PRINCE HAS AMERICAN JACKEY

(By Associated Press.) Copenhagen, July 7.—Despite all unfriendly utterances from the German government regarding the United States, the German Crown Prince does not disdain to employ an American horse jockey, Fred Taral, for a number of years one of the most successful trainers on the German turf.

TAR HEEL LUMBERMEN GET BIG WAR CONTRACT

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—The contract for lumber for the naval cantonment at the old Jamestown exposition site was awarded yesterday to the North Carolina Pine Bureau, it was announced here last night. The bureau is composed of the North Carolina Pine Association and other lumber dealers. The contract calls for 3,000,000 feet of pine.

POTATO PLANTING FOR SECOND CROP

To Be on Large Scale—A Lengthy Sea Voyage—Street Improvement.

(Special to The Dispatch.) New Bern, July 7.—The high prices which the farmers of Craven and adjoining counties have received for the first crop of Irish potatoes have caused many of them to decide to plant a late crop of the "spuds" and thousands of barrels of these are to be grown in this section. The price of the seed potatoes is, however, causing many of the farmers to hold back on their planting. Quotations on these range from \$20 to \$25 per barrel, according to the variety. Indications now are that the late crop of potatoes will bring record-breaking prices and those who grow them will doubtless reap a rich profit.

Captain J. J. Day, commander and part owner of the schooner, Grace, has returned to New Bern for a short visit, after making a voyage of thousands of miles on board of this vessel. He sailed from New York on June 5th, 1916, for Africa. Later, he went to South America and other points and recently arrived at Boston, Mass. He is planning to make another voyage in the near future, but has not at the present time decided where he will go.

The big campaign which is to be waged by the Chamber of Commerce to sell \$40,000 worth of stock in the packing plant to be erected and operated here, is to be carried into surrounding counties during the coming week.

Miss Bessie Hackney, secretary of the Commerce body, stated today that she was getting everything in readiness for this big drive and that the day on which it would be waged would be announced probably tomorrow.

There are one or two notable prisoners in jail at the present time, including Henry Connor, who is being held to answer to a charge of criminal assault, and J. M. Hall, who is serving a sentence of 16 months for larceny.

The Craven county exemption board today completed the work of comparing the duplicate registration cards with the originals and tonight will forward them. The board will then await further instructions as to what they shall next do.

The work of filling in the Blades & Daniels' docks at the foot of Middle street, which has been in progress for the past few weeks, has been completed and the big government dredge which has been engaged in this task has been removed. All that now remains to be done is to pave the section that will be used as a thoroughfare, and when this has been done the work will have been completed.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SPRINGS SURPRISE ON GERMAN HOSTS

OUSTING GERMANS ALLOWED TO STAY AFTER WAR BEGAN

All Former Attaches of Embassy and Consulates Notified to Leave Country

GERMAN SYSTEM OF SECRET SERVICE

To be More Closely Followed Up—This Class of Enemy Subjects Undesirable.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—All Germans formerly connected either with the Embassy, or any one of the many consulates in America, have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable has been sent to them by the State Department. They were not told that they were suspected of being spies, but the inference of their loyalty to the Kaiser might make it difficult for them to remain in this country without attempting to send information of a military character to their government. This was made clear.

Among the first to go will be Heinrich Schaaflhausen, formerly attached to the German Embassy, but left behind by Count von Bernstorff, and since attached to the department of German interests of the Swiss legation. In addition to Schaaflhausen, there is a long train of clerks and servants—at least they have served in such capacities in this country—although the government has no means of knowing definitely what the exact status of most of them is with the German government. There is ground for belief that some of them are persons of importance to the German intelligence system.

Dr. George Barthelme, the author of the much-discussed dispatch to the Cologne Gazette at the time diplomatic relations were severed, still is in Washington, but is required to report to certain government officials in person twice a week.

Although the bulk of the German and Austrian Embassy staffs departed with their ambassadors, Germany's allies still have their representatives here.

Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, charge of the Turkish embassy, pleaded with the State Department not to insist on his departure. His wife is an English woman and on the ground that her health might be affected by going to Constantinople the Bey has been permitted to remain here. The Bulgarian minister also still is at his legation.

There are many indications that the government is taking steps to tighten the spy net and make even more difficult the getting of military information to Germany.

Germany Departed. New York, July 7.—Heinrich Schaaflhausen, former German embassy attaché, whom the United States government has decided to send out of this country, was placed on a Norwegian steamship by agents of the Department of Justice here today. The ship sails this afternoon.

FOREIGNERS IN PEKING NOT IN PRESENT DANGER

(By Associated Press.) London, July 7.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says that danger to foreigners in the capital is not feared. Advice to the Post from Tien the foreign legations that he cannot minister. Hsiao Hsun Yen has notified the foreign legations that he cannot guarantee undisturbed order and that if trouble occurs, Tuan Chi Jui, commander-in-chief of the punitive expedition, will be responsible.

According to a telegram to the Exchange Telegraph from Tien Tsin fighting is occurring along the Peking-Mukden railway as well as between Peking and Tien sin and the Republican troops thus far have the advantage. Other dispatches from China do not confirm fighting although reports say that it is imminent.

Attack Launched on Pinsk and the City Said to Be In Flames.

BRUSSLOFF HITTING WITH GREAT FORCE

Russian Big Guns Laying Waste Positions Held by the Germans—British Again Make a Thrust on Franco-Belgian Front—French Artillery Continues to Thunder.

General Brussloff seems to have been arranging a surprise on the Russian front, judging from the reports from Petrograd today of violent fighting in progress, in the Pinsk district.

Apparently the Austro-German attention has been centered on the Galician district, where Brussloff's offensive opened last Sunday, and only last evening the German official report recorded the resumption of heavy attacks by the Russians.

There has been no mention in any of the official statements recently of any special activity anywhere along the Russian line except in Galicia and the sectors immediately adjacent on north and south. The report from Pinsk, 150 miles north of the Galician border therefore has in it the element of surprise for the world, if not for the Germans.

Pinsk, which has been in German hands since the tide of the great invasion of 1915 swept Grand Duke Nicholas' armies far back into Russian territory, is reported in flames. The city lies within a pronounced salient in the line and the statement that fighting is occurring west of it may mean to the northwest where the front trends along the Ogninski canal and the Jasoldia river.

The infantry may not yet have been thrown into the fighting at Pinsk, the battle apparently being one of big guns, judging from the statement regarding the Russian artillery, which is said to be "leveling all obstacles."

On the Franco-Belgian front the British have again made another forward thrust, slightly advancing their line east of Wytchate, in the Belgian district where General Plumer blew the Germans out of an extended salient east of the Messines ridge last month. With the French forces, there have been only artillery fighting and trench raiding.

Meanwhile the Germans have carried out another air raid on London, said to be possibly the greatest they have attempted over the metropolitan area. The raiders, probably numbering about 20, dropped bombs for a quarter of an hour in various parts of London, some of them in the heart of the city, where damage is reported.

Petrograd, July 7.—Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front west of Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames, according to an announcement today by the semi-official news agency.

The Russian artillery, the announcement says, is leveling all obstacles.

The opening of the battle of Pinsk marks the second effort of the Russians after the long period of quiet which followed the revolution. The point selected for this attack is about 175 miles north of the sector in east Galicia, along which the Russians made their first onslaught resulting in the capture of about 15,000 men in two days.

Pinsk is at the middle of the Russo-Galician battle line. There has been no heavy fighting in this region since the conclusion of the great Austro-German drive which began in the Spring of 1915. During the summer the Russians were driven out of western Galicia, Poland, and most of the Baltic provinces. Pinsk was captured by the Germans on September 15, at the high tide of the Austro-German invasion. Subsequently the Russians held up the Germans on the High front and since that time, the heaviest action have been fought on the northern end of the line or in Galicia.

Pinsk had a population of about 20,000 before the war. It lies within the great marsh and swamp region of White Russia, about on a line east of Warsaw.

ANOTHER WAR LOAN MADE TO FRANCE

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—An additional war loan of \$100,000,000 was made to France yesterday, bringing the total of credits to that country to \$210,000,000, and the grand total of American loans to the Allies to \$1,308,000,000.