WEATHER FORECAST.

North Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Thursday.
South Carolina—Generally fair tonight and Thursday.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

FINAL EDITION

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BIG THRUST MADE BY GERMANS TO GET FRENCH COAST TOWN

Terrifically They Assault British Line in What May Be New Offensive.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE THEIR GREAT DRIVE

Capturing Halicz They Open Way to Lemberg—British Naval Air Forces Attack the Turko-German Fleet Off Constantinople.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

(By Associated Press).
Petrograd, July 11.—The Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesiuvka-Kosmacz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina, the Russians took more than 10,000 prisoners and 80 guns.

Just as the Russians in the East have torn a big gap in the Austro-German lines in Galicia,captured Halicz and pressed on toward Lemberg, the Galician capital, the Germans on the western front have started a menacing offensive near the Belgian coast.

This movement, while it may turn out to be nothing but a local effort or something with which the British can cope, after the shock of the first thrust has been met, nevertheless indicates the possibility of a determined attempt to bend back the British flank on the Belgian coast and reach the French city of Dunkirk, about 17 miles' distant.

The Germans succeeded in their initial push by leveling the defenses through an intense bombardment for 24 hours and then attacking last evening over the devastated ground. The bridges across the Yser were destroyed by the heavy fire and the sending up of reinforcements was impossible.

There a penetration 600 yards deep on a front of 1,400 yards was effected, the Germans pushing as far as the east bank of the Yser near the North Sea.

The attack also extended farther south, opposite to Lombaertzyde, but here, after having temporarily driven in the British advanced line, a counter attack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

There have been no serious attempts by the Germans to break through the British front in Belgian since their two campaigns for Calais in the early months of the war. The first was checked along the Belgian front by the combined British and Belgian defense, aided by the participation of British warships along the coast. In the second battle of Ypres, in the fall of 1914, the Germans sacrificed thousands of men in a terrific drive, but failed to effect a penetration.

Reports from London today indicate that the battle in Belgium is still in progress. The sounds of heavy firing, heard in England, all day yesterday, were again heard today beginning at dawn.

In the sensational campaign which the revolutionary army of Russia is waging in Galicia, the capture of Halizs, important though it is,, is only an incidental feature. Given secure possession of it, the Russians have the road to Lemberg well opened up to them and a continuation of their attacks on anything like the scale of the last ten days seems likely to result in the fall of the Galician capital at no distant date.

In capturing Halicz, the Russians took more than 30 guns, and numerous prisoners. The Russians, advices to the Russian war office say, are continuing their advance, pursuing the retreating Austro-German forces.

On the French front in Northern France, an attack was made by the Germans in the Woevre district near Fliery. They were ejected from a portion of the trench in which they temporarily gained a footing.

British naval air forces attacked the Turkish-German fleet lying off Constantinople on Monday night and obtained hits on the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, and other hostile warships nearby, causing explosions and fires on board.

Today's Russian official statement reveals clearly that the Russians besides menacing Lemberg, also are carrying out a movement embodying a serious threat to the Austro-German front running south through the Carpathians to the Moldavian mountain region.

The advance by the Russian armies on the Bogorodchan Zolotvin front represents a drive into the Carpathian foot hills. Zolotvin (or Solotvina) is

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DEADLY WORK OF BLACKHAND

Two Explosions in Chicago Due to It—One to Labor Troubles.

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, July 11—Three bomb explosions in widely separated sections of the Southside early today, caused the death of one man, and the fatal injury of another, damaged a score of buildings and drove dozens of families into the street. Two of the explosions are laid at the door of the "Black Hand," the other to labor trouble, according to the police.

Silivia O'Connor and his brother, James, were passing the building at 1900 West 59th street, when the explosion occurred, and the former was instantly killed and the latter fatally injured. Many persons suffered minor cuts by broken glass.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTHERN IDAHO

(By Associated Press.)
Boise, Idaho, July 11.—That a reign of terror exists today in Northern Idaho, and that 2,000 troops are needed to curb the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World, is the report made to Secretary of War Baker, by the State Council of Defense, according to Former Governor R. Gooding, member of the Council.

"Industrial Workers of the World are spreading all over the State," said the former Governor, "and it is time for al sections of Idaho, both north and south, to form citizen bodies for the protection of their life and property.

"Two thousand troops are needed today in Northern Idaho, to cope with the gigantic fight being put up by the I. W. W. to prevent the United States from getting two billion feet of lumber necessary to carry on its war program."

DROP IN EARNINGS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 11.—March earnings of express companies, which were $1,202,848 in 1916, dropped to $995,044 in March, 1917, according to reports today to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO PRICE OF BREAD

(By Associated Press.)
Boston, Mass., July 11.—Attorney General Attwell said today that he wanted to learn why the price of bread in this city, which was raised when flour was selling at record prices, has not been lowered with the drop in the price of flour. He indicated that he would make an inquiry into the situation.

KAISER MUZZLES DARING JOURNAL

Suppresses Maximilian Harden's Paper That Proclaimed Great Truths.

(By Associated Press.)
Copenhagen, July 11.—Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden's publication, has been suppressed for the remainder of the war, according to the Berlin Tagblatt. Herr Harden has been mobilized under the auxiliary civil service law, and will be employed as a military clerk. The government sometime ago had planned to take this action, but lacked the courage. Die Zukft recently said the aims of Germany's enemies were among other things the creation of a situation which would remove the decision of peace or war from the will of one mortal and place it in the hands of the community

NEW YORK SOLONS TO CONTROL FOOD

(By Associated Press.)
Albany, N. Y., July 11.—A proclamation summoning the legislature in extra session on July 31 to enact food control legislation for the State was issued today by Governor Whitman.

MILITARY STAFF OF GERMANY MUST FIRST BE CRUSHED

That is Necessary in Order to Bring About State of Peace.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOT MUCH POWER

That is View Taken by United States and Allies On Fatherland Situation.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 11.—Germany's latest political difficulties are regarded by officials here as due largely to international problems and probably of a transitory nature only.

The dismissal of foreign Secretary Zimmeremann, Minister of Finance, Helferrich or even Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg himself would be considered largely a surface movement, for not until the great army general staff itself is reached, it is believed, will the real crust of German militarism be broken.

The German foreign office, it was pointed out today, has served during the war merely as a enas to get military leaders out of trouble Decisions have been made without reference to the civil branch and matters brought to the attention of the latter only when it was desired to negotiate a way out of the difficulty

American officials agree with allied diplomats here that the rise and fall of the German officials has little significance on Germany's military and foreign policies

Nevertheless, it is agreed that there is an enormous amount of unrest in Germany today, which in all probability will lead to sensational internal changes in personel of the government, and in reform of the obvious abuses of the German governmental system The German peace is very active and the general opposition to the unrepresentative form of government has centered attention on the extreme powers of the junkers and pan-Germans, who are being held increasingly responsible for the ills of the country

Fundamental internal reform in Germany is felt here to be only a matter of time. Those who have most recently been to Germany say that reform is absolutely certain the moment the war is over, and that the chances greatly favor initial steps being taken during hostilities.

Austria's influence is becoming more and more insistent toward a liberal peace. Austria is said to be treated most contemptuously by German officials and given consideration only as the unavoidable weak link in the chain. Nevertheless, it is known that she would make peace tomorrow if possible and her activity in consulting German statesmen and political leaders is undoubterly causing worry at German headquarters

TO TEST MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIP DEVICE

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 11—Favorable report on a resolution, providing for a test of mysterious little machine which its inventor claims could propel an aeroplane from Washington to European battlefields and back again without carrying fuel, was voted today by the House Patents committee T. K. Giaragossian, the inventor, says his discovery harnesses at trival cost an untapped ocean of power. The committee's resolution would guarantee governmental protection in case he demonstrates the usefulness of his machine to five scientists

AMERICAN BARKANTINE SUNK BY SUBMARINE

(By Associated Press.)
London, July 11.—The American Barkentine Hildegard, 622 tons, has been sunk; the crew has landed uninjured. The Hildegard was bound from Havre for St. Thomas, West Indies, and was attacked yesterday morning while becalmed. The submarine fired 6 shots without hitting the vessel; then the crew of the Barkentine took to the boats. The submarine approached and towed the boats back to the Hildegard, which she sank with bombs. The Germans told the Americans to row for their lives, as they were about to attack another American vessel which was expected along shortly.

CHARGES THEM WITH DISLOYALTY.

(By Associated Press).
Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The Nebraska Council of Defense today issued a statement charging "certain professors of the University of Nebraska" and the "conspicuous representatives of the Lutheran church" in the State with "disloyal activity and passivity that have tended to give aid and comfort to Germany, as an enemy."

EFFECTIVE WORK DONE IN GREECE FOR ALLIED CAUSE

The Army to be Greatly Increased and Completely Equipped.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF ALLIES IN GREECE

Makes Report on His Work Which Brought About the Changed Conditions There.

(By Associated Press.)
Rome, July 11.—The Greek army is to be increased from 3 to 10 divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined today by Charles C A. Jonnart, entente high commisioner in Greece. M. Jonnart has reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the representatives of the entente powers at their forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, which includes the abdication of King Constantine and important reforms which he expects to carry out under the new regime of Premier Venizelos.

M. Jonnart gave to the Associated Press an outline of the proposed constructive measures and the part which the United States would have in reconstruction of Greece on a strong basis. He said:

"Now that the transition from the old regime is accomplished, we shall proceed at once to the important work of reconstruction. One of the first measures in that direction will be complete reorganization of the Greek army so as to make it worthy of the country and a real factor in the situation. It is proposed to increase the present strength of the army, amounting to 3 divisions, to 10 divisions. M. Venizelos and our military advisers are confident that this increase and the complete equipment of the army can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months.

"Concerning recruiting there can be no doubt. This will remain wholly with M. Venizelos and the Greeks. In the matter of munitions, heavy artillery and other supplies and equipment, the co-operation of France and Great Britain will be required. Our military advisers who accompany me have exact details in regard to just what equipment must be in order to make the new Greek divisions thoroughly effective and I am confident this branch of the reconstructive work will be carried out rapidly. The army is being reorganized on a most efficient basis.

"After being torn by internal dissension for the last two years, Greece finds her financial resources sadly depleted and she needs and expects friendly co-operation and assistance of those great powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended on for the army reorganization and in the same way we shall hope to have the powerful assistance of the United States in realizing effective reorganization of the civil branch. America's co-operation will be a most precious factor."

M. Jonnart next outlined important constitutional and parliamentary reforms which it is proposed to carry out.

The entente commissioner spoke with satisfaction of the dramatic series of events which recently were brought about so quickly under his direction—the abdication of Constantine, the succession of Alexander, the retirement of the reactionary ministry, the summoning of M. Venizelos, the creation of a new regime with M. Venizelos at the head, and finally the sweeping into exile of the dangerous elements which had provoked discord for two years.

GERMAN MINISTER TO LEAVE CABINET

Report of Irreconcilable Differences Among Cabinet Officers on Reform.

(By Associated Press.)
Copenhagen, July 10.—(Delayed)—A dispatch from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette says the retirement of Ministers Helfferich and Zimmermann will be gazetted Tuesday.

The Germania of Berlin declares that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in committee, accepted the idea of Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, regarding a parliamentary declaration committing Germany to peace on the basis of the Chancellor's declaration of August 4, 1914, namely no annexations. The Tagliche Rundschau, on the contrary is sure that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will retire if the declaration is adopted.

According to the Tageblatt, the Crown Council is reported to have developed an almost irreconcilable difference of opinion between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and the majority of Prussian ministers on questions of internal political reforms.

GOVERNOR BICKETT MAKES AN APPEAL TO DRAFT BOARDS

To Prevent Intrusion of Personal Feeling or Politics into Exemption Decisions.

STATE TAX BOARD HOLDS MEETING

Commission to Draft Public School Agriculture Course. Seeks Pardon For Dr. Summers.

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Raleigh, N. C., July 11.—Governor Bickett's appeal to all exemption boards to prevent the intrusion of partisan or personal politics into the selective draft went out to the boards in all counties yesterday.

The Governor asks every member of the boards to act with absolute impartiality. He declares that he does not share the fear expressed to him in letters that have come to his office. He urges them all to hold their "sacred office so high above personal or partisan considerations that when the work is done your enemies will be forced to concede that in every case you acted with the fear of God and the love of your country before your eyes." The ful letter follows:

"Dear Sir:—

"Several letters have come to this office from different parts of the State, indicating a fear on the part of a few people that local boards may not in all cases act with absolute impartiality in passing upon claims for exemption and in prescribing the order in which persons not exempt shall be called to service.

"It is not necessary for me to say that I do not personally share this fear. Your recommendation by me to the President of the United States for this patriotic service carried with it my abiding faith that you would do your duty without fear and without favor.

"I deem it proper, however, to call your attention to the apprehension reflected in these letters and to beg you to hold your sacred office so high above personal or partisan considerations that when the work is done your enemies will be forced to concede that in every case you acted with the fear of God and the love of your country before your eyes. Above all things, let me beseach you not to allow political influences to touch the hem of your garment. It would be a tragic and nauseating prostitution of a wise and just law if politics should be considered when the lives of men and the very destiny of the race are in the balances.

"It is proper to say that the letters mentioned have come from less than 5 per cent of the counties in the State, but the fact that the fear has been expressed at all makes it my duty to advise all members of local boards to the end that their work may be done on a plane of patriotism so high that no breath of suspicion can reach it.

"With great esteem, I beg to remain

"Sincerely yours,

"T. W. BICKETT,

"Governor of North Carolina."

Frank A. Linney, Governor Bickett's opponent last year, sent the Governor $4.50 and his respects today, but could not attend the first meeting of the tax commission upon which Mr. Linney is to serve. The Republican leader sent his money to qualify for the service. He did not hesitate to render it. When Governor Bickett appointed Mr. Linney everybody began to speculate on Mr. Linney's attitude. "What do you think of it?" Governor Bickett asked E. C. Duncan when the announcement had been made. "Mighty smart from your standpoint," Mr. Duncan laughed. And he favored Mr. Linney's acceptance from the first. James H. Pou could not attend today, but Vance Brown, of Asheville, Henry Page, of Aberdeen, Zeb Green, of Marshville, and Governor Bickett were present. They constituted a quorum. But they did not organize finally and their next meeting will be in September. Their whole mission is to study the tax question.

Governor Bickett yesterday named the commission to prepare the agricultural courses in the public schools authorized under acts of the 1917 Legislature. Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent, Dr. W. C. Riddick, president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and Dr. B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, are the commission. They are to prepare a bulletin which will be used in the courses. It may best be identified by Governor Bickett's inaugural address which insisted upon the teaching of the A B C's of good farming. The course likewise includes manual training, agriculture and home economics and is an important act of the

(Continued on Page Eight).

AMERICAN STEAMER KASAN SUNK.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, July 11.—The American steamship Kasan, carrying a crew of fifty men, has been sunk, presumably off the French coast, according to a cablegram received here today by the French and Canada Steamship Company, which chartered the vessel. The fate of those on board is not known.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT ON FOR THE NAT. GUARD CAMP

GERMAN SUBMARINE [illegible] OFF BRAZIL.

(By Associated Press.)
Rio Janeiro, July 11.—[illegible] today announced that the destroyer Matto Grosso has discovered an enemy submarine base near Santos.

CLEARING TOWN OF UNDESIRABLES

Industrial Workers of the World Loaded in Cattle Cars and Sent Away.

(By Associated Press.)
Jerome, Ariz., July 11—"The region of the Industrial Workers of the World in Jerome is at an end" said Mayor J. J. Cain yesterday, as he stood in the railroad yards and watched two cattle cars loaded with men disappear in the distance. There were 67 men in the cars, all reputed to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World and 50 armed citizens accompanied them to see that they did not come back. The cars were hooked up to a locomotive and the short train was run as an "extra" its destination being Jerome Junction, 27 miles away.

Deportion of the men came after a "drive" in which hundreds of miners and other citizens, all armed, participated with the object of "cleaning up" the town. All of the men were considered by Jerome city officials to be "undesirables," because of a strike called in the copper district by the Metal Miners branch of the Industrial Workers of the World which was repudiated by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters. Many men had heard of the "drive" and left Jerome early this morning.

Met at the Station and Turned Back.

Kingman, Ariz., July 11.—Sixty odd men, deported from Jerome yesterday as Industrial Iron Workers of the World, active in the strike there, arrived here today from Needles, where armed citizens had met the car in which they were held prisoners and caused its return to Arizona on the next eastbound train.

Some of the men said they had been victims of unfortunate circumstances in the clash between their organizations and union miners and mine operators.

Several declared they had been forced to leave claims they were working near Jerome, and join picket lines in the strike called Friday.

SECRET INVESTIGATION OF EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS

(By Associated Press.)
East St. Louis, July 11.—So tight has the curtain of secrecy been drawn about the police investigation and coroner's inquest into the deaths resulting from the race riots of last week that little information concerning official reports of the rioting can be obtained.

According to a St. Louis, Mo., newspaper reporter, one of the coroner's jurors today declared that Illinois guardsmen had shot and killed two negroes on the order of a police sergeant. This juror, it is said, declared that Colonel E. P. Clayton, of the Guardsmen, had testified to that incident.

SECRET SESSION OF CROWN COUNCIL

Held by the Kaiser Causes Uneasiness Among the German Public.

(By Associated Press.)
London, July 11.—The Crown Council called by Emperor William was held in Berlin Monday, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam yesterday, but no announcement as to what took place has been made.

"The German public is very uneasy regarding the absence of news as to the decision of the Crown Council, which the Emperor held Monday," says the dispatch. "Only in times of greatest stress are such meetings held."

Other advices from the same source say that the meeting lasted three hours, being one of the longest on record, since July, 1914, when Emperor William signed the mobilization order that preceded the declaration of war.

The ministers of both the empire and the kingdom were in attendance, together with the members of the Emperor's military and naval cabinet.

It is believed, says the dispatch, that one of the results of the council will be the introduction of a franchise bill for Prussia granting universal, direct suffrage and the secret ballot.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Fayetteville Have Delegations in Washington

REP. GODWIN FAVORS FAYETTEVILLE FIRST

Wilmingtonians Make Appointment With Senator Simmons to See About Landing Cantonment—Charlotte Delegation, Fifty Strong, See Secretary of War Baker.

(By George H. Manning).
Washington, July 11.—Delegations from Wilmington, Fayetteville and Charlotte were "on the job" here today to put in word with Secretary of War Baker that would bring the cantonment camp for about 40,000 National Guardsmen to their vicinity. Charlotte "got the jump" on the others this morning through having a delegation of about fifty prominent citizens waiting to lay Charlotte's claims before Secretary Baker, when he reached his office this morning. The Secretary was completely surprised by the size of the delegation, but as a reward for their enterprise in beating him to the office this morning he agreed to see them right away and the whole delegation crowded into his office. Charlotte is understood to stand in favor with the War Department now as the best location for the camp in North Caroline since it was decided to cancel the arrangements to place the camp at Fayetteville, because of the inability to obtain the water supply needed. The Charlotte delegation assured Secretary Baker that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining water at the Charlotte site, explained the excellent railroad facilities possessed by Charlotte and outlined the other advantages to be obtained there.

Jos. B. Underwood, postmaster at Fayetteville, and Thos. H. Sutton, with Congressman Godwin, secured an appointment to see Secretary Baker this afternoon to re-assure him regarding Fayetteville and make an effort to have the camp retained there. The Fayetteville people claim there is a sufficiency of water there and that the town will guarantee to supply all the water needed.

Some gentlemen, who said they represented Wilmington, called Senator Simmons' office on the telephone this morning and said they would call later in regard to bringing the camp to Wilmington. They did not give their names and up to noon had not put in an appearance at Senator Simmons' office or at Secretary Baker's office.

Congressman Godwin, who returned to Washington yesterday, was with the Fayetteville delegation today. He said he had never been informed, privately or publicly, by telegram or letter, that Wilmington was after the cantonment and that if Wilmington is making a fight for the camp the fact is news to him.

"Of course I should be only too glad to do all I could for Wilmington, if Fayetteville fails to get the camp," said Mr. Godwin today. "I understand some men have been in Washington urging the location of the camp at Wilmington, but they have not called on me. No knowledge has come to me, in any way at all, that Wilmington was after the camp."

The location of one of these camps, bringing about 40,000 men with it, is sufficient to give any community in which it is located an unprecedented business boom, because as great a portion as possible of food supplies for the men are purchased right in the community and the 40,000 men will make considerable personal purchases during the three or four months they will remain at the camp. They will be succeeded when they leave by another batch of men who will come with the next draft.

IN WATER MORE THAN HOUR BEFORE RESCUED

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, July 11.—Captain Allen D. Tucker, of the American steamship Orleans, which was recently torpedoed, arrived in Paris Monday limping from an injury to one of his feet due to a gangway falling on it when the ship was going down. The Orleans went down within ten minutes after it had been hit by the torpedo. Captain Tucker was in the water more than an hour before being picked up by one of his own boats.

RAILROAD EARNINGS SHOWING INCREASE

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 11—Reports of 178 of the principal railroads of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that despite heavy increases in expenses, earnings had increased in May, 1917, more than $3,500,000 over May 1916. These roads earned in May 1916, 0101,169,248; in 1917 $104,721,377. Eastern roads showed a decrease in earnings, which was more than offset by increases for both Southern and Western roads

Many earnings for eastern railroads in 1916 were $45,590,116; for May 1917, $41,246,770. Southern roads increased from $15,153,713 to $15,717,557. Western roads showed a gain from $40,425,419 to $47,757,050