

WILMINGTON "MAKES GOOD" FOR U.S. CAMPS; GEN. WOOD SAYS SO

Before His Departure Today Noted Warrior Made Statement to Committee.

WILL RECOMMEND CITY TO WAR DEPARTMENT

Just The Ideal Place For Infantry and Artillery Camps and as Base For Soldiers Who are Convalescent—Committee Submits Fine Brief.

Wilmington is to be favorably recommended by General Leonard Wood, the city's honored and distinguished guest of yesterday and the biggest military figure on the American continent today, for several things, the General expressing his views this morning to the members of the committee that waited on him in a manner that sent joy to their hearts. No effort will be made by The Dispatch to garish the statements of General Wood, which it was very fortunate in securing prior to his leave of the city for Fayetteville, and the following are hard, cold facts, as spoken by the head of the Department of the South-east.

The General stated that he was very much impressed with what he had seen here and greatly pleased, and that he would make two favorable reports. One to the War Department recommending the suitability of Wilmington and the Winter Park camp site offered for an infantry camp and if the committee is successful in securing a range 2 miles wide by 8 miles long within 5 miles of the site offered, for artillery, that he will recommend Wilmington for an artillery camp. He stated that he considered conditions ideal here for the locating of an aviation camp, the following being about the proper distance from the coast and the Cape Fear river.

The second report, and which he stated would be of a very favorable nature, will be made to General Gorgas, head of the United States Health Service, recommending the site offered as peculiarly well suited for a great convalescent camp, where the men who are brought back from Europe for the purpose of regaining their health can have all conditions suitable for recuperation; where surroundings will be pleasant and climatic conditions ideal for their recovery.

The principal reason for recommending this city as suited for a convalescent camp was because of the splendid work that has been done here by Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the United States Health Service, who, with the assistance of the splendidly organized and efficient health department of the city and county has made of New Hanover and the county ideal—one of the model counties of the United States.

It has been stated by Dr. Stiles, he stated, and brought very forcibly to the attention of the War Department that there are only four counties in the entire South which are as free from soil pollution as is New Hanover and which can be compared with this county. Two of these are in Texas, and the remaining two are either in Alabama or Louisiana.

It is very interesting and more than gratifying that General Wood, following his tour of inspection, can make a report of this nature to General Gorgas in which the health conditions of New Hanover are lauded to the skies, endorsing the existing conditions and the work done so very highly in his recommendations for a convalescent camp. In this connection it should not be overlooked that Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, county health officer, the members of the Board of Health and the splendidly organized health department are in a big measure responsible for existing health conditions—an essential factor in bringing about a condition that is branded as ideal by the famous army officer.

The following is a copy of a brief submitted to General Wood by the committee this morning, prior to his departure for Fayetteville:

Wilmington Camp Site Brief.
 Area—7,700 acres.
 Elevation—From 0 to 58 feet above sea level.
 Types of Soil—2,100 acres of Norfolk fine sand; 3,000 acres Norfolk sand; 2,200 acres Portsmouth sand; 30 acres Portsmouth sandhills; 100 acres Portsmouth Galveston clay.
 Water Supply—Extension of city supply through 10-inch mains 2,000, 600 gallons daily, complete in 90 days; estimated cost \$65,000; or twenty 8-inch wells, 150 feet deep providing 2,000,000 gallons of water a day; complete within 90 days; cost estimated at \$30,000.
 Sewerage—Septic tank system; (Continued on Page Eight.)

RECENT SHAKE-UP IN GERMAN CABINET

Friction Among Some of New Members Likely to Develop Soon.

(By Associated Press.)
 Copenhagen, Aug. 7.—Will Dr. von Kuehlmann, or Dr. Carl Helfferich, Vice Chancellor, be the real dictator of foreign policy under the administration of Dr. Michaelis, the imperial German Chancellor? This is the political problem of the hour in connection with the shake-up of cabinet in Germany. It is known the versatile Dr. Helfferich desires to have a hand in steering Germany's new course in world politics after the war and it is rumored that the new Chancellor, unacquainted as he is with international affairs, desires to retain the ex-bank director (Dr. Helfferich) as his special adviser and mouth-piece, particularly for this field.

In fact one of the avowed reasons for Dr. Helfferich's retention, despite his present unpopularity in the Reichstag, was that his services are indispensable in peace negotiations. The Berlin Tegeblatt, the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung, all refer to the possibility of a conflict, as Dr. von Kuehlmann, it is understood, is disinclined to permit himself to be relegated to a subordinate place.

A second feature of the shake-up is the consideration shown the Catholic Center party whose demand for representation in the imperial and Prussian cabinets was recognized by the appointment of three Roman Catholics, Spahn, Waldow and Kuehlmann, with a revocation of the anti-Jesuit and Polish expatriation laws, also part of the Centrist program, that party is considered to have done very well as a result of the parliamentary crisis.

While the radical and Socialist party are dissatisfied at the marked concession to parliamentarism in the new cabinets and at the failure to consult the Reichstag in any way on the appointments, newspapers of the opposition camp are aggrieved at the shelving of Dr. Beseler, Prussian minister of justice, Count Loebeil, Prussian minister of the interior, and Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian minister of agriculture and other stand-patters on Prussian franchise reform.

WAR CONFERENCE OF ALLIED LEADERS

Held in London—Distinguished French and British Statesmen Present

(By Associated Press.)
 London, Aug. 7.—A conference of the representatives of the Entente Allies, a continuation of the Paris conference, was commenced in London this morning. David Lloyd-George, the British Premier, presided.

Among those attending were Premier Ribot and Minister of War Painleve of France; Baron Sonnino, Italian Premier; Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and Arthur Henderson, and other members of the British war cabinet. All the Entente Allies, in fact, were represented by either Ambassadors, Ministers or special representatives.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IN NETHERLAND WATERS

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—The German submarine U-30, accompanied by two Dutch torpedo boats, today entered the waterway of the Netherlands fishing town of Maassluis, 10 miles west of Rotterdam, according to dispatch to the Handelsblad. It is understood that the U-boat merely is awaiting better weather.

RECORD BREAKER CROP OF COTTON AS TO THE VALUE

Prices Paid Were the Highest in Forty-Seven Years.

(By Associated Press.)
 New Orleans, Aug. 7.—The total value of this country's cotton crop including the seed, for the trade year ending July 31 last, was \$1,412,860,035, as against \$953,200,000 a year ago, according to the annual report of Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, made public today.

Prices paid for this year's crop he mentioned, were the highest for the last 47 years.

The average price per pound for middling for the year just closed he puts at 18.41 cents, compared with 11.99 last year; 7.89 year before last and 13.49 in 1913-14. The average commercial value per bale of this year's crop was \$94.82.

As showing the rapid increase in price during the past year, Mr. Hester mentioned that the average value per bale in August, 1916, was \$74.50 and that by July, 1917, the average for spot cotton was \$130.71.

"The short crop, following in the wake of a short crop, and an increased demand, accentuated by the domestic demand for war purposes, naturally resulted in the high prices for this year," was the explanation given. Secretary Hester reported that 1916-17 crop at 12,940,934 bales, an increase over last year of 2,878 bales and 2,167,077 bales under two years ago.

This year's crop in grade averaged middling to strict middling. The actual growth of 1916-17 was placed at 12,966,000, against 13,175,000 a year ago, and 17,004,000 two years ago; number of bales carried over in the interior of the South, including mill stocks, 1,692,000 against 1,631,000 a year ago.

Total world takings of American cotton for the year were placed at 13,611,000 bales, against 14,171,000 last year and 13,519,000 two years ago.

The visible supply of American cotton at the end of the year was 1,504,000 bales, against 2,129,000 last year and 3,282,000 two years ago. Total visible and invisible supply of American was 2,525,000 bales, against 3,635,000 last year, and 5,029,000 two years ago.

Secretary Hester's report put the Texas crop 567,000 bales over last year; the group of Gulf States shows an increase of 496,000 bales for the year and the Atlantic States a decrease of 1,060,000 bales. His figures on the crop by States is given as follows in thousands of bales, (i. e., 000s omitted):

State	1916-17	1915-16
Alabama	659	1,255
Arkansas	1,223	847
Florida	60	60
Georgia	2,164	2,320
Louisiana	496	403
Oklahoma	905	806
Mississippi	924	1,100
North Carolina	827	893
South Carolina	1,127	1,370
Tennessee, etc.	610	510
Texas	3,941	3,374

"Full time has been universal in American mills the past year and many, especially in the South, have run day and night," the report says.

RUSSIAN FRONT STILL COMPLEX IN ITS STATUS

Teutons Winning in Some Sectors and Losing in Others.

(By Associated Press.)
 Moscow, Aug. 7.—The Russian front situation continues complex, with Russian troops offering spirited resistance and driving back the Austro-German forces in some sectors and weakly yielding in others.

Ten miles from Chotin, just beyond the extreme southeasterly corner of Galicia, the Teutonic armies have been forced back, according to advices from Kishinev today. Petrograd also officially reports the driving back of enemy advance guards south of Grimalov.

In Bukowina and on the river Bystritza, on the other hand, the Russians have been forced to yield more ground, in one case because of the voluntary retirement of two regiments.

Further south, in Rumania a further menace to the Entente lines became apparent today in the announcement of the opening of a Teutonic offensive in the Pokashani region, near the point where the line turns southeastward toward the Danube. Petrograd concedes a retirement here and Berlin announces the storming of Russian positions north of Kokshani, with the taking of 1,300 prisoners and 13 guns.

In Flanders the infantry has continued inactive but total silence of the British official report on conditions there, similar to that preserved while the great bombardment which preceded the initial attack was impending, coupled with the reports of greatly increased air activity, seems indicative of a probable early renewal of the Entente offensive efforts.

The French report, indeed, speaks of "fairly violent" artillery fighting in Belgium notably in the Bixeshote sector.

The steady closing in of the Canadian lines about Lens also gives the impression that the time is not far distant when the effort to give the final touch to the process of expelling the Germans from coal city, will be launched.

In the Champagne the French are carrying out important raiding operations and last night penetrated the German lines at these points, bringing back prisoners. General Petain's artillery broke up a spirited attack by the Crown Prince in the Verdun region, between Avoncourt wood and Hill 304, inflicting severe losses.

WILSON TAKES HAND IN GOVT. ACTION TO REGULATE PRICES

President Holding Important Conferences Today With Officials.

Chief Executive Determined to Have Government Treated Fairly as to Prices—Calls at Department of Justice.

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, Aug. 7.—President Wilson took a hand today in the government's plan for regulation of prices and conferred with officials who have the work in charge. He first went to the Federal Trade Commission and then to the Department of Justice. Both departments are working on keeping prices on materials for the government's war needs down to a reasonable basis. The President spent half an hour at the Trade Commission inquiring particularly as to the investigation of the cost of producing coal, steel and lumber.

After he left, the commission issued a brief statement concerning the conference which said:

"The President was here today to confer with the Trade Commission as to the progress being made in its cost determining work now being conducted at his request."

To find a basis for prices to be paid by the government for war materials, the commission is investigating production costs of coal, coke, steel, iron, petroleum, tin, aluminum, wheat, sugar, copper, lead, cement and lumber. The copper investigation is about complete and a report will go to the President within the next two weeks. The next article on which cost estimates will be furnished is coal, and the commission hopes to have definite data within a month.

The commission has found the steel costs slow work. Hardly any steel mills in the country, it is said, manufacture steel at anything approximating the same cost.

The Trade Commission probably will make no recommendations as to a price fixing policy, but its members foresee a difficult task if the government tries to pay each producer for his output on a cost plus percentage basis. In the coal industry, a plan has been suggested whereby a flat price will be paid, the system amounting to a virtual pool.

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TWO IMPORTANT BILLS READY FOR PRESIDENT

Washington, Aug. 7.—Conference reports on the Priority Shipment bill and the bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 7 to 9 were adopted late yesterday by the Senate. The House has acted and both measures now go to the President for his signature.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF PAPAL SECRETARY

(By Associated Press.)
 Rome, Monday, Aug. 6.—(Delayed.)—Many Italian newspapers and some authorities on Vatican affairs continue to affirm that Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, has resigned. The retirement of the secretary, it is asserted, will permit of the inauguration of a new policy by the Vatican towards Germany.

The official Observator Romano is silent on the subject, but the semi-official Vatican organ Correspondenza flatly denied that the Papal Secretary has retired.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA IN NATIONAL ARMY

(By Associated Press.)
 New York, Aug. 7.—With more exemption boards examining candidates today, and prospects for an increase each day, it is estimated by officials in charge of the selective draft that New York City will have enrolled 20,000 men in the new National Army by the end of the week. The general impression at headquarters of the 189 exemption boards is that all will not be enrolled before August 25.

PEACE RESTORED IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 7.—With 250 draft objectors under arrest and officials believe the organized outbreak against service in the National Army to be over. Officers today continued their search for several of the leaders who have not been apprehended, and Department of Justice officials continued the preparation of conspiracy information. Reports today from Seminole, Hughes and Pontotoc counties indicated that last night passed without serious disturbances.

The wounding of William McEwen, deputy sheriff, while guarding a railroad bridge, the capture of John Harmon, notorious Snake leader of the Indian Working Class Union of Seminole county, and the confession of Mat Harris that he ordered the burning of a bridge near Francis, were late developments of the night.

The home of Che Parney Fixico, known as "Snake," the young Seminole who captured "Bud" Manealey in woman's clothing near Sasaki Saturday night, was reported to have been burned early today.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS AS TO U-BOAT LOSSES

Berlin, (Via London), Aug. 7.—It is officially declared that, contrary to rumors of overwhelming losses in submarines, the monthly average is little more than three underwater boats lost during the period from February 1 to August, while the monthly increase in submarines constructed is many times larger.

NEW YORK TROOPS HELD AT HOME CAMP

(By Associated Press.)
 New York, Aug. 7.—The departure of the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. Army, which is composed of the former National Guardsmen, will be delayed until September 1, according to an announcement made here today by Major-General John F. O'Ryan, who said he had received word from the War Department that this was necessary because of delay in completing the training camp at Spartanburg, S. C.

FOR THE SOLDIERS AT CANTONMENTS

Knights of Columbus to Raise Ten Million Dollars For Helpful Institutions.

(By Associated Press.)
 Chicago, Aug. 7.—The general convention of Knights of Columbus opened here today. It has before it the proposition of raising \$10,000,000 with which to build and maintain helpful institutions, somewhat along lines of the Y. M. C. A. at each of the 32 cantonments in the United States, and welfare work among soldiers generally.

Although the organization is Roman Catholic, the benefits of its work in the army are intended for men of any creed. Catholics all over the country will be expected to contribute.

DRAFT SLACKERS SENT TO PRISON

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7.—Four men from various parts of the State who failed to register on June 5th for the selective draft were found guilty of violation of the act in Federal court today and were sentenced to jail from one to six months. The six months' sentence was imposed on Anthony Gransnitzi, of Bristol, who told the court he would rather be in jail than fight for the United States. He was born in Russia.

KILLED BY PROPELLER OF HYDROAIRPLANE

New York, Aug. 7.—Henry Wells, in training with the United States reserve flying corps patrol at Huntington Bay, Long Island, near here, was killed today by blows from the propeller of his hydro-airplane when he tried to start it by hand upon the failure of the self-starter to work. The whirling blades are thought to have sucked him against them fracturing his skull and breaking his arm.

GREEK STEAMSHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

New York, Aug. 7.—The Greek steamship "Charilaos" Tricupia, a vessel of 2,475 tons gross register, owned by the National Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Greece, was sunk July 13 by a German submarine, according to a cable received here today by agents of the line. Captain Goulundris and his crew of 35 men were picked up and landed at a British port by an American destroyer.

GREAT INCREASE AMOUNT OF MONEY

In This Country in the Last Year—Immense Gold Holdings.

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, Aug. 7.—Money in circulation in the United States, the Treasury Department's circulation statement yesterday showed, reached a new record August 1. The total on that date was \$4,852,084,469, an increase of nearly 23 per cent. within a year. This includes gold, silver, and all forms of currency, but does not include money in the treasury, which would bring the total up to \$5,513,292,894.

The per capita circulation, August 1, was \$46.53. Within a year the per capita circulation has shown the phenomenal increase of \$7.53, greater than during any other similar period.

The amount of gold in the treasury and in circulation was \$3,086,218,498, an increase of \$586,000,000 within the year and of approximately \$1,300,000,000 since the European war started.

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DECREASE IN PROFITS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, Aug. 7.—Continued decrease in profits of express companies is shown in statistics covering operations for April. Operating income for all companies for April was \$460,950, a falling off of more than 60 per cent. from the figures of April, 1916.

This showing was made in the face of increased gross revenues of approximately \$2,600,000, the total for last April reaching \$13,323,108. An increase of approximately 30 per cent. operating expenses within the year, from \$7,000,000 to nearly \$9,000,000, accounts for the reduction in profits. On 2 companies, the Northern and the Southern, show increases in profit for last April over April, 1916. One company, the Adams, operated at a deficit.

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KAISER'S WORDS SHOWED TO BE BUT MOCKERY

Dutch Newspapers Show Significant Parallel as to Germany.

(By Associated Press.)
 Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—Dutch newspapers print in a parallel column, with an account of the murder of the crew of the British steamship, Belgian Prince, a Berlin telegram giving the following extract from a pastoral letter read in all the Protestant churches of Berlin last Sunday.

"We will compare ourselves as Christians towards our enemies and conduct the war in the future as in the past with humanity and civility."

The pastoral letter was read at a service which Emperor William and the German Empress attended at the Cathedral. It exhorts the people to humanity and recognized the hand of God in the protection from invasion the Fatherland hopes to enjoy.

The British steamship Belgian Prince was sunk July 31 by a German submarine. According to survivors who reached a British port, the U-boat shelled the vessel and the German commander then ordered the crew to take to the boats and go alongside the submarine. The Germans, the survivors assert, removed the life belts and outer clothing of all the members of the crew except eight, smashed the life boats with axes, and then reentered the submarine and closed the hatches, leaving the men on deck. The submarine traveled on the surface for about two miles and then submerged. Thirty-eight of the crew were drowned.

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