

WEATHER FORECAST
North Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, preceded by thunder showers this afternoon or tonight in east portion.
South Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Saturday.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

FINAL EDITION

VOL. XXIII. NO. 305. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24, 1917. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRES. WILSON MAY AGAIN GO TO CONGRESS

Head of Nation May Give His Views on Peace Terms.
POPE'S PROPOSAL NOT ACCEPTABLE

Understood Pontiff Knows It But Hopes Ground Work Has Been Laid—Wilson to View Replies of Entente Before Speaking.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 24.—President Wilson may decide to address congress in peace, at the same time he makes reply to Pope Benedict's proposals. In that way he would take the national legislative body into his confidence and, at the same time, not only inform the country on the question, but also enable members of Congress to carry the government's views home to the people when Congress adjourns.
No indications of the President's plans had come from the White House today, but the possibility of his discussing the subject before Congress in this way, and consequently before the nation, was being considered at the top of a probability.
It is understood that the President will have before him very soon, the substance of the replies of Great Britain and France will make to the Pope. From Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission, the President will get an intimate understanding of Japan's purposes in the situation. Also, it is understood, a view of the situation in Russia.

No one has been authorized to say that the President will make to the Pope's proposal further than that it will be in harmony with responses of the other allies. It seems to be generally accepted in official and diplomatic circles that the Pope's proposals cannot be accepted. Indeed, there have been indications from the Vatican that Pope Benedict did not expect it to be accepted, but addressed the believers with the purpose of building the ground work for another discussion later on.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM IN VALLEY OF VIRGINIA

(By Associated Press.)
Richmond, Aug. 24.—Dr. Ennon G. Williams, State health commissioner, said today that while influenza is epidemic in the Virginia valley, spreading in Rockingham county, the condition is not alarming, and he believes that the crest of the outbreak has been passed. While the county and towns in the valley and other parts of the northwestern section of the State have taken quarantine measures against the disease, these have been purely local and the State authorities have not considered the situation sufficiently grave to take any steps from sending a member of the health department to the infected districts, to assist in any local program deemed necessary.

PUBLIC HEARING REFUSED BY HARDWICK

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 24.—After some heated arguments the Senate military affairs committee today decided not to hold public hearings requested by Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, on the bill to prohibit the sending of American soldiers abroad without their consent. The committee decided to hold a hearing next week, but refused to hear a delegation of Georgian soldiers desired to have a public hearing.

SOUTHERN NEGROES FLOCKING NORTH

(By Associated Press.)
Baltimore, Aug. 24.—Twenty thousand negroes have left North Carolina under the influence of agents in North Carolina's cities holding out high wages and good living conditions, according to Commissioner of Labor in North Carolina, who in Columbia, S. C., in a letter to William W. Witt, a white man-at-large, of Milwaukee, Wis., gave this and other information on the labor situation.
"North Carolina has not been so hard hit by some of the States further west," the Commissioner of Labor says, "but the practice of unscrupulous agents has become more noticeable in this State during the past few

HOUSTON UNDER MARTIAL LAW ON ACCOUNT OUTBREAK

Negro Soldiers Go On Rampage and Many Whites Were Killed.

RIOTERS BEING ROUNDED-UP TODAY

Uprising Followed Clash Between Policeman and Negro Soldiers—To Remove Offending Infantry.

(By Associated Press.)
Houston, Texas, Aug. 24.—The death list resulting from rioting of negro soldiers of the 24th infantry last night reached 7 this afternoon, when H. A. Thompson, of Hempstead, Texas, died of bullet wounds he received when the negroes fired into his automobile.

DEATH LIST MOUNTS.
(By Associated Press.)
Houston, Texas, Aug. 24.—After a night of rioting, due to an outbreak of 150 negro soldiers, members of the 24th United States infantry, in which 15 persons were killed and a score or more injured, Houston today was under martial law and normal conditions rapidly were being restored. General John A. Hulen, of the Texas National Guard, who is acting as provost marshal, stated that the situation was under control and with several hundred regular army troops rushed here from Galveston, patrolling the city and rounding up the scattered remnants of the riotous soldiers, no further disorders was anticipated. The uprising followed a clash between a policeman, who had arrested a negro woman, and a soldier of the 24th infantry, who demanded her release.
Other members of the negro regiment broke camp and joined in the disorder, which quickly developed into a riot and spread throughout the night between the negro troops and the police and citizens. General Hulen took charge of the situation early today.

In addition to the riotous soldiers, ten companies of Illinois Guardsmen and several companies of Texas troops were assembled here awaiting orders to proceed to their cantonment at Camp Bowie. One of the Illinois companies was composed of negroes, but made no attempt to join in the rioting and officers declared their conduct exemplary.
Several companies of the Federalized National Guardsmen aided in quelling the disturbance.
A recall this morning of the battalion of the 24th infantry stationed here developed that 125 of the men were absent. Eighteen of those who did not answer recall later surrendered and others are being rounded up by the provost guard, as the search of the negro districts of the city progresses.
All street cars carry armed guards, all shops selling ammunition are guarded and saloons are closed.
Captain Mattes, Illinois National Guard officer, who was slain by the riotous soldiers, was mutilated almost beyond recognition. Feeling among the Illinois troops is running high and regulars from Fort Crockett at Galveston have been rushed here.
Major L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion of negroes, stated that the bitter feeling among men of his command had been increasing since they were sent here from Deming, N. M., three weeks ago. He said:
"Thursday morning a Houston police officer arrested a negro woman and in doing so I am informed slapped her face. A soldier of the 24th, who had been drinking, remonstrated with the patrolman for what he considered his unnecessary violence in striking her. The officer then began beating the soldier with his pistol. The man's face and head were badly cut by the pistol butt. He was arrested by the same officer and taken to the station, where he is now held. Thursday afternoon, according to reports made to me by Corporal Baltimore of my military police force, a soldier of my command was arrested by an officer. Corporal Baltimore, who was nearby, wearing his military police badge, asked the officer, purely for information, he says, why the man was arrested.
"The policeman told him that it was none of his business. He then, Corporal Baltimore and the arrested soldier both state, hit Baltimore over the head with his pistol butt. Corporal Baltimore ran up the street, the policeman firing at him as he fled. He took refuge in a house under a bed. The policeman followed, dragged him out, used further abusive language to him, and struck him twice more, with the pistol.
A revised list of the dead today shows that 15 persons were either killed outright in last night's rioting or died later of their wounds.
The body of Sergeant Vida Henry, a negro soldier, believed to have been a leader in the uprising, was found this morning, killed with buckshot, a quarter of a mile from the camp.
The entire city of Houston and its surroundings are under martial law. General John A. Hulen, of the Texas

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BETTER SHAPE

State Department Has Information to This Effect Which is Not Made Public.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

Even Greater German Success Would Not Mean Defeat. America's Aid to The Russians.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 24.—Complete confidence in the new Russian government was expressed today by the State Department.
Secretary Lansing denied that news from Russia had caused this government to take a pessimistic view of the situation, declaring that instead of there prevailing a feeling of pessimism quite the contrary had been created by the confidential dispatches that have been received.
"I regard the government of Russia as stronger today than it has been for a month," he said. "I mean in general," he added, "both from political and military points of view. This opinion is based upon reports more or less confidential that we have been getting."
Secretary Lansing, however, did not alter his decision not to make public any of the recent reports from Russia. The position taken is that the news received from there is of a nature that it should be given out by the provisional government. Reports which certain officials regarded as deflating, have been received within the last week, but Secretary Lansing's flat expression of confidence is the first official intimation that the opinion was not general. No new reports have been received at the department within the last 24 hours.
Secretary Lansing pointed out that the recommendations of the Root commission are being carried out. The exact character of the recommendations or the aid being extended was not stated, but it was indicated that further financial assistance would be tendered and that prompt measures would be taken to relieve the railroad situation by forwarding of rolling stock and railway material.
Regarding the military situation, Secretary Lansing displayed less concern than has been expressed by many observers and by a few officials of the government. He explained that the loss of Riga had not been confirmed and pointed out that the place had been evacuated five times during the war without once having been taken by the Germans. Rumors of the changing of the capital from Petrograd to Moscow appeared not to have alarmed this government. Secretary Lansing pointed out that such a move has been contemplated for years.
Major General Scott, chief of staff, who was a member of the Root commission, said that capture of Petrograd would be only a slight strategic loss to the Russians.
In some quarters where the Russian situation is closely watched and appraised with an inner knowledge of affairs, the prospective loss of Riga and the capture of Petrograd with a move of the capital to Moscow are not regarded with such great apprehension.

THE PRICE OF COAL UNDER NEW LAW

Washington, Aug. 24.—Prices of anthracite coal were fixed in a statement issued last night by President Wilson and Harris A. Garfield, president of Williams College, was named coal administrator.
The anthracite prices, effective September 1, range from \$4 to \$5 per ton (2,240 pounds) f. o. b. mines. Jobbers are allowed to add a profit of not more than 20 cents per ton for deliveries east of Buffalo and of not more than 30 cents west of Buffalo.
The jobbers' profit on bituminous is limited to 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, wherever delivered.
Anthracite prices are fixed as follows: White ash (broken)—\$4.50, egg \$4.45, stove \$4.70, chestnut \$4.80, pea \$4.75; red ash (broken)—\$4.75, egg \$4.65, stove \$4.90, chestnut \$4.90, pea \$4.75; Lykens Valley (broken)—\$5, egg \$4.90, stove \$5.30, chestnut \$5.30, pea \$4.75.
Producers who incur the expense of re-screening anthracite at Atlantic Lake ports for shipment by water are permitted to add not more than 5 cents per ton to the price.
Retail costs probably will drop as a result of drastic restrictions placed on jobbers' profits.
In case the mines fail to observe the regulations prescribed, the President has power given him in the food bill to take over and operate the properties.

TO FIGHT, NOT THE IDEA OF WARFARE

Say They Went to France to Fight, Not Look at Enemy Through Spyglasses

GREAT IMPORTANCE KEEPING UNDER COVER

A Problem Which Our Officers Have Before Them—The Danger of Too Great Enthusiasm in Battle

(By Associated Press.)
American Training Camp in France, Aug. 24.—One of the greatest problems American officers have before them is impressing upon their men the absolute importance of learning the best ways of keeping under cover. The American soldier is not a natural "digger-in." He is much like his Canadian brother in arms in that respect, for it is an old saying on the British front that Canadians will die in the last ditch, but never dig it.
It is the American spirit, as it was that of the Canadians, to up-stake and fight, but the world war has long since passed that stage and now in the long wear and worry of a struggle of attrition the best commander is the one who best conserves his men by keeping them under cover.
One of the great reasons why the Germans are still in France and Belgium is their wonderful facility for digging-in. They have a perfect passion for it and an incentive as well, for the allied artillery never ceases to pound them day and night.
The German belief that they can dig faster than a modern army can advance is one of the principles of their defensive tactics. Notwithstanding all that has been told along this line, notwithstanding the heroic efforts to rouse his enthusiasm over the pick and shovel, the American soldier has remained decidedly lukewarm.
He came to France to fight the Germans, he says, and not to dig a hole and look at them through a spyglass. The French, Canadian and Australian soldiers all resented the idea of digging in and would not admit the necessity of doing so until bitter losses taught them a deadly, but necessary lesson. It is purely a matter of temperament, and there seems to be little doubt now that only actual battle experience will convince American soldiers that the ability to take advantage of any bit of cover is one of the greatest assets the modern man at arms can have.
"It seems a shame to have to curb the first line fighting spirit of our troops," said an American training officer yesterday. "But the men must be made to understand as far as possible that impetuosity must be subordinated to steadiness. This has become a timeworn war. The men must advance in given time and go no further. Every step of infantry advance must first be worked out with artillery and when the plan is arranged, it must be strictly adhered to."
"We realize that it will be difficult to hold our men to this plan, for they see a battle going on and their impulse will be to push on as fast as they can and some are bound to do so just as the Canadians did in the earlier stages. We will undoubtedly have big losses in this war, but the men who come through our first battles will be worth their weight in gold thereafter. They will learn quickly the value of steadiness and absolute discipline under fire and they will be the steady influence we can distribute through the new units of our great army as they get their final preparation for trial by fire."
The natural fighting man, it seems, has a natural antipathy to digging in. Even in these late months of war, British Tommies would much rather remain above ground and stand chances of getting killed by shells than to dig deep dugouts so adored by the Germans. In planning the battle of Messines Ridge, which was a model of a clean cut victory, the British army commander took into account the fighting man's point of view and when the advance had reached a stage where it gave the British officer high ground, the fighting men were directed to take a rest while specially organized labor battalions were rushed up from the rear to do the necessary digging and consolidating of new trenches so as to make them thoroughly proof against counter attack.
The result was that the fighting men, unhampered and unworried by the necessity of digging, went forward later in the day and took objectives that were rather hot for the trench actually expected. These are the tactics the Americans fighting man would like to see. They appeal to him but just now he is being put through a pretty stiff course of digging. This does not apply to digging trenches alone. He is being taught how to dig himself in individually while lying flat on the ground in face of enemy fire, thus getting temporary shelter and the protection of a sort of grave-like excavation.
It is not so often nowadays, however, that a man has actually to dig himself in on solid ground, for there is seldom an infantry advance made over anything but ground all pitted and torn with shell holes in an art in itself and one that Americans must learn before taking their places by the allied line. German prisoners declare they would rather fight from

IN DARING ATTACK THE FRENCH CARRY IMPORTANT POST

Hill 304 In Verdun Sector Wrest From the Germans After Hard Fight.

NOW MASTER ALL VITAL POSITIONS

Assault Started Less Than Week Ago Ends in Brilliant Success—Fighting Continues on Other Fronts.

TO BEAT ENGLAND AT WHATEVER COST

Is the Burden of Emperor William's Recent Address to Soldiers.

(By Associated Press.)
Copenhagen, Aug. 24.—England, the arch-enemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost, Emperor William told his troops while on a visit to the Flanders front on Wednesday. An official statement issued in Berlin says the Emperor addressed his troops from all detachments which have had a share in meeting the British attacks. He said he felt impelled to express his thanks and his full recognition of the heroic gallantry shown by troops from all parts of Germany in the hard fighting of the last week. The Emperor referred to the marked contrast between the German and Anglo-French points of view and continued:
"It is in God's hands when in His wisdom He will give us victory. He has taught our army a hard lesson and now we are going to pass the examination. With the old German confidence in God, we shall show what we can do. The greater aid mightier the problem the more gladly we shall grapple with it and solve it. We shall fight and conquer until the enemy has had enough of these struggles."
"All Germans have realized who is the instigator of this war and who is the chief enemy—England. Every one knows England is our most powerful adversary. She spreads the hatred of Germany to the whole world, filling her allies with hatred and eagerness to fight. Thus every one at home knows what you know well here—England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be. Your relatives at home who, too, have made great sacrifices thank you through me."
"A difficult struggle lies ahead of us. England, proud of her stubborn resistance, believes in her invincibility, but you will show that you can attain still greater things, for the prize of the war is the German people's freedom to live—freedom at sea and freedom at home. With God's help we shall see the struggle through and be victorious."

JAPAN CONGRATULATES AMERICA WAR COURAGE

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, August 24.—Viscount Ishii, special ambassador and head of Japan's mission to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson late yesterday and with an autograph letter from his Emperor congratulating the President and the people of the United States upon their decision to enter the war against Germany.
The ambassador recalled seeing American and Japanese colors waving together at the relief of Peking in 1900 and told the President it was a source of pride to every Japanese that the United States now was fighting with Japan for a safe and enduring peace.
At night Viscount Ishii and the members of his mission were the guests of the President at a state dinner in the White House, closing a day of the formal calls of courtesy preceding the important conferences at which the business of the visitors will be discussed.

PACIFIC LUMBER MILLS CLOSE FOUR MONTHS

(By Associated Press.)
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—Announcement has been made by the organized lumber manufacturers of an indefinite and practical unanimous shut-down of all the Pacific Northwest lumber mills and logging camps for at least four months, or until after the beginning of 1918.
The lumber operators declared that the shut-down was not due to the strike which has seriously affected the lumber output for several months, but rather was the result of "a slump in the market." The statement points out that it is not the intention to close down the shingle mills.

REACHES AGREEMENT WITH HOLLAND.
(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 24.—Agreement has been reached between the United States and Holland whereby some quantities of grain will be released for shipment to The Netherlands with the condition that certain portions of it will go to relief of Belgians.

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BELGIAN INDEMNITY ADVOCATED BY POPE

(By Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 24.—Telegrams received here from Rome say that prominent persons at the Vatican, interpreting the Pope's peace note, assert that Pope Benedict believes an indemnity is necessary for the restoration of Belgium and Northern France, also that the Pope takes the view that restoration of Serbia is essential, but did not mention it in his note as he believed the whole Balkan question could be dealt with more effectively by negotiations as a separate problem.
From the same source it is said that issuance of the peace note was preceded by unofficial conversations with prominent Germans in an endeavor to obtain Germany's consent to provisions for restoration of invaded territories.
