WEATHER.
North and South Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight on coast.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

VOL. XXIV. No. 104. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23, 1918. PRICE FIVE CENTS

FOR STREET SALES ONLY

NAVAL FORCES IN A RAID ON GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES

The British Make a Daring Raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge

ATTEMPT TO BOTTLE UP THE TWO HARBORS

Five Old Cruisers Filled With Concrete For Blocking Channels Run Aground And Blown Up.

London, April 23.—British naval forces today raided the German submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge, the Admiralty announces.

Five old cruisers, which had been filled with concrete for use in blocking the channels, were run aground, blown up, and abandoned by their crews.

Admiralty reports that according to incomplete information thus far received, the raid met with a reasonable measure of success.

The statement follows:

"Early this morning a naval raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge, which are being used by the enemy as destroyer and submarine bases. Our forces are returning and the scanty information so far received is to the effect that the raid met with a reasonable measure of success.

"With the exception of covering ships, the force employed consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers, filled with concrete, were used as block ships and after being run aground were in accordance with orders blown up and abandoned by the crews. A further communique will be issued when reports have been received from the ships which are now returning to their bases.

"No report of casualties has yet been received."

The ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast are the principal bases for the operation of submarines in their campaign against shipping in the North Sea and the English channel. They are of great importance to the Germans for this purpose, and it has been recognized by the Allies that to deprive the enemy of them would be one of the most effective means of dealing with the submarine.

An attack on these ports by the British fleet has been urged, but the British naval authorities apparently regard the land defenses as too strong to make this practicable. Various measures have been adopted to destroy German submarines on entering or leaving these ports. Field Marshal Haig's offensive in Flanders last summer was generally believed to have as one of its objectives the bending back of the German flank so as to deprive the enemy of these two points.

Washington Interested.

Washington, April 23.—News of the British raid upon the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zebrugge and of the attempts to bottle up those harbors, was received with great interest at the Navy Department. The move was taken as another definite step in the carefully planned campaign against the U-boats, which, it has been repeatedly predicted, would begin to show material results about this time.

The recent raid of the British grand fleet into the Cattegut when 10 German trawlers were sunk, was said to have been another of the steps to prevent the egress of the submarines.

It has long been established that the principal bases of submarines which operate in waters around the British Isles are in the captured Belgian ports. The wharves, workshops and basins of those harbors have been frequently bombed by Allied airmen, in several instances with good results.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST HAS 43 NAMES

Two Killed In Action, One Died of Wounds And Four of Disease.

Washington, April 23.—The casualty list today contained 43 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, two; died of wounds, one; died of disease, four; wounded severely, nine; wounded slightly, 27.

Three officers are named. Lieutenant Bernard F. McNeel was wounded severely and Lieutenants Thomas M. Holmes and Harry D. McNeil were wounded slightly.

The list follows.

Killed in action: Privates Frank G. Cane, Daniel L. McGaffigan.

Died of wounds: Private Winford Ploof.

Died of disease: Cook Homer Bybee, Privates James Frederick Courtney, George Lyeth, Joe Payne.

Wounded severely: Lieutenant Bernard F. McNeel, Sergeant Henry C. Schwanz, Corporal Casmier P. Kubiak, Mechanic Joseph P. Wittcamp, Privates Charles F. Allen, Walter A. Antoniewiez, Michael J. Cleary, Tony Plazzito, Flem Stapleton.

Wounded slightly: Lieutenants Thomas M. Holmes, Harry D. McNeil, Corporals William Carstens, William Daflamme, Edward J. Piekarski.

Wounded, John Thompson, Privates Joseph J. Aleskandrowicz, Eugene M. Binion, James W. Burke, Henry C. Burt, John Erickson, Bernard F. Erwin, Raynor A. Fairty, Frank E. Henry Herbert F. Melvin, Robert J. Nicholson, Thomas Okleja, Harry N. Rainey, Harry E. Reed, Frank T. Savage, George F. Schirick, Arthur L. P. Tarr, Foster Thomas, Harold B. Walker, J. Edwin Wickman, Neal E. Wood.

CHARGES AGAINST THE A. T. COMPANY

Washington, April 23.—Unfair methods were charged to the American Tobacco Company in a complaint today by the Federal Trade Commission on which hearings were set for June 12.

Alleged establishment of resale prices was the basis of the complaint. The commission charged that the company has refused to sell to dealers who failed to maintain such prices, has sold at lower prices to dealers who would maintain the fixed prices and has offered its products to those who would not at prices so high they could not make a profit, has induced jobbers and wholesalers to refrain from selling to others who do not observe the fixed prices, and has caused the diversion of retailers' orders from jobbers who do not maintain the re-sale prices to those who do.

AMERICAN AIRMEN ARE WINNING HONORS

Paris, April 23—Second Lieutenant Dinsmore Ely, of Chicago, Ills., formerly of the LaFayette Escadrille, died Sunday from injuries received in an airplane accident.

The French government has awarded the war cross to SSergeant David E Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., a member of Escadrille No. 87, and Phelps Collins, of Detroit, a member of LaFayette Escadrille. Collins was killed on March 13 in an aerial combat. Putnam, Wellman and Collins enlisted in the foreign legion early in the war, and fought in the trenches for a long time before joining the aviation service.

BRUGES CANAL BLOCKED.

London, April 23.—In all probability the entrance to the Bruges canal has been blocked effectively in consequence of the naval raid, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, announced today in the House of Commons.

The result of the whole operation, Sir Eric said, was regarded as very successful.

While the operation was in progress, Sir Eric said, British parties were landed to distract the enemy. The officer who developed the scheme of attack was killed.

Storming parties were landed on the Mole from the cruiser Vindictive. The casualties to the personnel, said Sir Eric, were heavy in proportion to the number engaged. An enemy destroyer was torpedoed at Zeebrugge.

Two of the blockading ships were sunk and blown up at the entrance to the Bruges canal. The piling beside the Mole at Zebrugge was blown up by an obsolete submarine filled with explosives.

The casualties to British craft, Sir Eric said, were one destroyer and two coastal motor boats sunk and two launches missing.

At Ostend two of the blockading ships were run ashore and blown up.

THREE MORE SHOCKS IN SAN JANCINTO

San Jacinto, Cal., April 23.—Three more earthquake shocks during the night and early today made San Jacinto and Hemet "shiver," but added nothing to the destruction of the Sunday afternoon tremors which half-wrecked the business district here and severely damaged Hemet.

RATE INCREASE ON A. & W. RAILROAD

Washington, April 23.—The interstate commerce tentatively approved today an increse in commodity rates between stations in North Carolina on the Atlantic and Western railroad.

EAGLE'S NEST HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Asheville, N. C., April 23.—Eagle's Nest, the widely known resort hotel on the summit of Junaluska mountain, near Waynesville, N. C., was destroyed by fire late yesterday and it ws said today there was little prospect that it would be re-built. The buildings were unoccupied at the time and the origin of the fire has not been determined. The loss is placed at about $50,000 with approximately $20,000 insurance.

Desired to Name Francis.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 23.—That decision had been made to appoint David R. Francis, now Ambassador to Russia, to the United States Senate, succeeding the late Senator Stone, but Secretary of State Lansing advised against such action, was announced today by Governor Gardner, who stated that he has not yet made his selection.

Two More Shocks

San Jacinto, Cal., April 23.—Two more earthquake shocks shook Hemet and San Jacinto yesterday at 9:07 a. m. and 9:14 a. m. The earth movement seemed more pronounced at Hemet than here. Loose bricks, tottering walls and wreckage hanging precariously were loosened by the new shocks and fell, adding to the general ruin in the business districts.

Still Trying to Sting Rumania

Amsterdam, April 23—Berlin newspapers announce that the German foreign secretary, Dr. Von Keuhlmann and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Baron Burian, will go to Bucharest at the end of this week to continue the peace negotiations with Rumania. Baron Burian will postpone his proposed visit to Berlin.

Eddie Collins' New Record

Chicago, April 23.—Eddie Collins of the White Sox today holds the major league record for playing in consecutive games with 473. When he started in yesterday's contest against Detroit he had 472 games to his credit, equalling the former record held by Sam Crawford, former Detroit outfielder.

More Quarters For Americans

Paris, April 23.—The Elysee Palace and the Hotel Champs Elysees have been tken over by the American Expeditionary force. Th buildings will be used as offices and quarters for officers of the American army.

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WILMINGTON WON ON MERIT ALONE MR. DYER STATED

City's Future Was Discussed At Meeting Of Representative Citizens.

COWAN WAS CHEERED AND CHEERED AGAIN

Committee Named to Name Other Committees to See That Everything Goes Along Smoothly.

The wheels of industry were halted sufficiently long this morning for Rowland S. H. Dyer, assistant counsel to the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, to tell the body of representative business men assembled in the Court House that Wilmington had been selected by the government as one of its shipbuilding centers on her merits—because of the natural advantages here for the building of ships—and that the permanency of the undertaking would hinge very largely on the attitude displayed by the community and citizens. He paid a ringing tribute to the work of the shipping committee of the Chamber of Commerce and to Industrial Agent James H. Cowan—stressing the splendid impression that these gentlemen had made upon government officials in presenting Wilmigton's advantages and claims. It was perhaps the most representative meeting ever held in Wilmington and the applause that came whenever the name of individuals who have worked for what Wilmington has received was mentioned was deafening. The meeting was called to order by President Marcus W Jacobi, of the Chamber of Commerce, who after speaking briefly, suggested that Mr. Cowan be elected chairman. At the mention of Cowan's name the applause thundered forth and he was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

In accpting the chairmanship honor, Mr. Cowan stated that it was not his desire to reminesce because of the rapidity with which things are moving in Wilmington would not permit of this, but he took occasion to speak of the splendid spirit that has been manifested and after prophesying that the harvest time for Wilmington was not in the dim distant future, but right at hand, he called upon Mr. Hugh MacRRae for a few words, saying that he was one of the men in Wilmington who years ago caught the vision of the city's possibilities and backed his opinion wth his brains and money in an effort to make for a greater Wilmington.

In the beginnig, Mr. MacRae compared Mr. Cowan to Benjamin Franklin—the one drawing electricity from the skies and the other drawing it from official Washington. He stated that the city's locality and natural advantages qualified long ago as a shipbuilding center and that engineers and experts admitted these qualifications; that it now remained to be seen whether the citizens would qualify and justify the trust that has been imposed in them. That, said Mr. MacRae, is what we are here to decide today. He stressed the fact that it lay within the power of the people of the city to assist the government and the contracting companies in the building of ships. "We are at the crossroads of destiny, so to speak," said Mr. MacRae, "and it is up to us to show that we propose lending every aid in the gigantic undertaking that has been started here."

Continuing, he said that when the steel yard was assured there was a tendency to drop the concrete yard proposition, so far as Wilmington was concerned, but that pressure had been brought to bear and that government officials had listened to the reasons why a concrete yard should be constructed here on a large scale. He said the head of the Liberty Shipbuilding Company was anxious to come here and there was a probability of action of this kind being taken and that in event the steel yard assured is supplemented by the concrete yard proposed a brilliant future for Wilmington is assured. Every man, woman and child in the city can help, the speaker said. He urged that every mechanic and laborer who comes here be made to feel at home as action of this kind will do much toward insuring permanency of the undertaking.

In order to best handle this situation he urged that committees be named to look after the various phases of the work to be done including entertainment, to look after those who have gone elsewhere in search of employmen, induce them to return, to see that the physical nature of the city is being continually improved and made beautiful despite other activities, to see that food supplies are made available, to prevent spirit of profiteering and to see that all building supplies for work are handled promptly and in order to expedite this work he made motion that the chair name a committee whose duty will

Continued on Page Seven).

TWO MORE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES TO DECLARE WAR

Uruguay and Argentina Are Expected to Take Action Against Germany.

GERMAN PAPERS PREPARE PUBLIC

Germany is Said to Be Expecting the Break at Any Time —Two Republics Wavering for Some Time

London, April 23—Uruguay and Argenine are expected to declare war against Germany at an early date, according to Berlin advices forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Amsterdam. The German newspapers have been notified to prepare the public for this development, he adds.

Uruguay's relations with Germany are known to have been tense for some time. On April 12 a Montevideo dispatch indicated that a Uruguayan mission to France had been captured by a German submarine. Uruguay, the dispatch stated, asked Berlin through Switzerland, if Germany considered that a state of war existed with the Uruguayian republic "as stated by the commander of a submarine, who captured a Uruguyan military mission bound for France." If the reply should be in the affirmative it was announced Uruguay would declare a state of war.

Uruguay definitely broke diplomatic relations with Germany by act of Congress on October 7 last, following the crisis over the relations between Argentina and Germany brought about by the Luxburg incident. Passports were handed to the German minister and the neutrality rule was waived as to the Entente Allies. The attitude of Uruguay toward the United States as a belligerent had previously been markedly sympathetic.

Argentine has been apparently on the verge of a break in relations with Germany over the submarine situation several times since the publication last summer of the documents in which Count von Luxburg, German diplomatic representative at Buenos Aires, advised the Berlin foreign office, among other things, that a cerain Argentine merchant vessel should be sunk "without trace."

There has, as a matter of fact, been little diplomatic communication between Buenos Aires and Berlin in this period as Count von Luxburg was handed his passports and only remained in Argentina because his health was represented to be such as o require him to be treated in a sanitarium.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires in ebruary indicated a growing tenses in relations and a growing anti-erman sentiment. Since then dem nstrations have been held in the Arentinia capital in celebration ntry of the United States into he ar and the Uruguayan authorities armed forces at Uruguay's disposal f Uruguay's northern provinces were hreatened by a German uprising in outhern Brazil.

CHILDREN OF LYONS THANK AMERICANS

Lyons, France, April 22.—The children of Lyons in a public ceremony today expressed thanks to the children of America, especially the 15,000,000 who are members of the American Red Cross. The cermony was held in the Place Bellecour, the city's central square where 3,000 school children, filled a hollow square formed by 6,000 inhabitants, gathered to welcome the American Red Cross party headed by H. P. Davison. Every boy carried an American flag and every girl French tri-color.

GERMAN ARRESTED ON PARIS STREET

Paris, April 23.—Wearing the uniform of a French infantryman, a German was arrested in the streets of Paris yesterday. He told the authorities he was born in Alsace and had deserted from the German army after being brought to the Western front from Galicia. The police are of the opinion that the man is a German officer.

CHINESE BANDITS HOLD AN AMERICAN

London, April 23.—An American named Love has been captured by Chinese bandits in the province of Shangtung, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking. The American minister to China, it is added, has suggested to the Chinese government the necessity of appointing an official with powers to suppress bandits and rescue foreign captives.

GERMANS PREPARE TO LAUNCH A NEW ASSAULT ON HAIG

LUDENDORFF SAYS PEACE DEPENDS ON WESTERN FIGHTING

Unless Battle is Fought to a Finish There Can Be No Peace

HINDENBURG THINKS FORCE IS NEEDED

German Leaders Can See no End to War Without Decisive Result Attained on the Western Front.

New York, April 23.—Peace for Germany, according to General Ludendorff, chief quartermaster general, depends, upon the fighting on the Western front and without severe battles fought to a finish Germany cannot obtain peace. These statements were made during an interview with German newspaper correspondents at great headquarters on March 12 and reported in German newspapers of that date, which have been received here.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg was interviewed at the same time and the two German leaders apparently were convinced that for Germany force was needed to bring about peace. The chief quartermaster general said, concerning the fighting which has since broken out in Northern France:

"The final fighting in the West, of course, cannot be compared to the fighting in Galicia or in Italy. The enemy has a powerful reserve army at hand which he may move on his splendidly laid out railroad system as he sees fit.

"But, however heavy the fighting may be, the battle must be fought out, because, without it, peace is not attainable."

Wilhelm Hegeler, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in reporting the interview, described Von Hindenburg as "a picture of quiescent greatness," while Ludendorff gave the impression of having "strength of volcanic heat but curbed by will." The correspondent says that when the conversation turned to events in the East, Field Marshal von Hindenburg in referring to charges that in concluding peace, "we acted like men of violence," said it was necessary to obtain frontier safeguards.

"As we wanted peace, we had to bring it about by force," was the interjection of General Ludendorff.

Peace in the East meant a tremendous relief for the Germans on the West, Ludendorff said, adding:

"Now we are about to gain the ascendancy numerically. Of course, the transportation of troops from the East because of the bad condition of the railroads cannot be effected by tomorrow. But, at any rate, our position already is such that we do not have to ask, looking up anxiously, 'Where will the enemy attack?' We ourselves are in a position to assume the offensive wherever we desire."

Referring to France, General Ludendorff said:

"We may well say without exaggeration that France has dug her own grave. She is about to bleed herself to death. Undoubtedly the French are brave soldiers."

Lieutenant General von Ardone, the military critic, in the Tageblatt on March 20, the day before the beginning of the offensive, in an analysis of the interview upon the military leader, wrote:

"The German army leaders look forward with grave concern to the final fighting. The saving of German blood they have at all times considered as a sacred duty. But the German people and their Allies will have to accept the necessity that the final battle must be fought out."

Not Believed There Will Be Much Longer Delay in Drive

RAIDING ACTIVITIES ON THE INCREASE

Enemy Massing Troops In Front of British Lines, While Allies Are Strengthening Their Defense.

New thrusts on the Western front by the Germans are still held in abeyance. Raiding activity has become more pronounced, but the enemy apparently is not fully prepared for his next blow. The Allied forces are making ready their defenses and it is believed the Germans will not delay resumption of heavy fighting much longer.

German raids on both the Northern and Southern battlefielfds indicate the enemy is feeling out his adversaries who realize that the longer the Germans hold off their new attack the heavier it is likely to be. Southwest of Ypres the Germans are massing large bodies of troops on the Northern leg of the salient probably in preparation for further attempts to overcome the Mont Kemmel positions and outflank Ypres. They have carried out small raids in the vicinity of La Bassee and Festubert, where the Southern leg of the salient joins the old battle line. In the center the British have further improved their position around Robecq.

On the Picardy battlefield the Germans showed increased activity North of the Somme to Albert. This is at the base of the triangle whose apex is the juncture of the Somme and Ancre rivers, almost directly East of Amiens.

It is not improbable that the Germans may attack simultaneously the British lines in Flanders and those directly North of the Somme in an effort to wipe out the strong Arras position. Field Marshal Haig has held stubbornly to the Arras sector for a month and his line South of Albert has fought off numerous enemy attacks since the first week of the offensive movement. South of the Somme the German artillery fire continues strong on the Montdidier-Noyon sector.

Anglo-French airmen are harrassing the enemy by dropping many tons of bombs on his military establishments behind both battlefronts. In aerial fighting 37 German airplanes have been accounted for by Allied aviators.

The Germans have not repeated their attack on the American lines East of St. Mihiel. General Pershing is understood to have reported to Washington that the American casualties in Saturday's brisk fight exceeded 200 and that those of the enemy were between 300 and 400.

Fighting operations in Macedonia, although evidently not on a large scale, are quite active. British, Serbian, French and Italian troops have been engaged with the enemy on the front between Monastir and Doiran. At Vetrenik the Serbians captured an important position from the Bulgarians and held it against a counter attack. The Allied artillery has been firing heavily on the enemy positions.

Relations between Holland and Germany are again reported near the breaking point and the situation is said to be looked upon with anxiety in official circles in London. Rumors are current in the British capital that Holland has been served by Germany with a demand approaching an ultimatum. The Dutch press is becoming uneasy regarding Germany's attitude toward the smaller country.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN KILLED SEVEN HUNS

Washington, April 23.—The American soldier in France has the "endurance of the English, the charge of the French and the pep that belongs to the Americans alone," according to Lieutenant Daniel C. Roper, Jr., son of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper.

In a letter to his father, made public today, Lieutenant Roper tells of the gallant fight of a young South Carolina officer named David, who, overwhelmed by Germans, accounted for seven of the enemy before he was killed.

"You will be proud to know of the case of a South Carolinian, son of Dr. David, of near Clio, S. C. He was overwhelmed by the Boche, but he had a pile of human flesh in front of him. He fought like a tiger—accounted for seven Boches with his pistol, and then was fighting with an empty rifle when struck from behind. My friend was a Citadel man, a fine officer."

An excerpt of the letter regarding young David was sent to his father in Dillon, S. C., by Commissioner Roper, and Dr. David, in ackknowledging the letter, said:

"Your son's account of my dear boy's death was the best that we have had, and as he states it was glorious, and I feel quite sure that if he had had the choosing of the way that he was to go this would have been his choice."

HOLLAND ABOUT TO BREAK WITH HUN

The Hague, April 23—The Dutch cabinet met yesterday in extraordinary session.

The British foreign office, according to The London Daily News, has learned that the relations between Holland and Germany are very strained said to have been the cause. Official and diplomatic circles in London were reported to look upon the situation with uneasiness. Rumors were that something in the nature of an ultimatum had been delivered to Holland by Germany.

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam on Monday expressed the belief that Germany would not hesitate to use communication through Holland even at the risk of war if she believed that by doing so victory could be obtained on the Western front.

It was reported recently that Germany looked with disfavor upon Holland's attitude toward the seizure by the United States and Great Britain of Dutch tonnage in American and British ports.

The Vaderland says an agreement has been reached regarding one point which has caused friction between Holland and Germany but that the old dispute concerning the transport of sand and gravel to Germany continues to be a stimulating block. Germany desires to resume the practice of shipping gravel through Holland but the Dutch government offers objections on the ground that new circumstances have arisen.