

WEATHER  
North and South Car-  
olina: Fair tonight,  
Friday and Saturday,  
little change in temper-  
ature.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

TODAY'S NEWS  
TODAY

FULL LEAD WIRE SERVICE

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## GERMANS DISPLAYING INCREASED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT

Probably Making Preparations for Renewing Offensive on Southern Lines

ARE ENDEAVORING TO FIND A WEAK SPOT

Making Demonstrations Along British, French and American Sectors—Still Quiet in Flanders Sector

The Germans are displaying increased activity on the Somme battlefield and around the Mont Didier salient to Novon, probably in preparation for a renewal of their offensive in this area.

Checked last week by the stiff British and Franco-American resistance in their attempt to push further towards Amiens, the enemy forces are now engaged in trying out various portions of the southern front, in the apparent endeavor to find a weak spot.

One such effort, directed against positions held by American troops, has been chronicled in the news dispatches. The enemy found an unyielding barrier here and retired with nothing but heavy losses to show for his attempt.

Last night there was a similar attempt at the French in the Thennes region, southwest of Hangard. The artillery promptly broke up this drive.

This morning the German guns opened up rather heavily in the Villers-Bretonneux area, just north and west of Amiens, but no infantry attacks had developed up to the time the British official statement was issued at noon.

Remember the full that followed the German defeat of Monday has been on the Flanders front. Only the artillery has been displaying activity there.

The German guns were reported to be somewhat spirited fire in the morning in the region of Merris, indicating the possibility that the renewal of the offensive on the western front.

When it comes, may be developed along the Baillou-Hasebroeck road, on which Merris marks the farthest westward advance of the enemy. The British have been holding this line strongly, as guarding the direct route to the vitally important Hazebrouck railway junction.

American troops in Picardy east of Amiens have engaged the German artillery for the first time on the great battlefield and have emerged victorious. After shelling heavily the American positions near Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme, and on the direct route to Amiens, three enemy battalions attacked Tuesday night. Sharp fighting took place all along the line and the Germans were repulsed, having sustained severe losses and leaving dead and wounded in the field. The American losses are reported as "rather severe."

Fighting for democracy for freedom of their homeland.

Slave detachments are being used by the Austro-Hungarian troops along the front in Northern Italy. Apparently these units have been recruited from former residents of the dual monarchy and from deserters of the Austro-Hungarian army.

Who have many thousands of Czechs and Slovaks in their units, are said to be fearful of the effect this move may have on their own troops. This and the fact that the Czechs at Prague and elsewhere and Slovaks in Carpathia and southward have become hostile to the Austrian government, may explain why the enemy offensive against Italy has been delayed. Berlin has heralded and urged an offensive.

Austro-Hungarian attacks have not been developed. Berlin has announced the repulse of the British westward across the Jordan, General Allenby's men east of the river have captured nearly 300 prisoners in a successful attack against the Turks south of Es-Salt, whom the British are advancing. Merrah, west of the Jordan, has been occupied, and Arab troops along the Hedjaz railway, recently have taken more than 500 prisoners.

May Day apparently passed quietly at the Central empires. Few news dispatches of Wednesday's date, however, have been received from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The war department will resume almost immediately the practice of giving addresses to American soldiers named in the casualty lists sent from France.

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## BUY ANOTHER BOND STIRS THE NATION

### A GERMAN ACCUSED OF KILLING MRS. KING

Another Development in the Famous Cabarrus County Murder Mystery

CONCORD, May 2.—A warrant for the arrest of Otto Schumann, an interned enemy alien, charging him with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, was issued here yesterday afternoon. The warrant alleges that Mrs. King was killed by a bullet fired at Gaston B. Means. The death of Mrs. King occurred at Blackwelder Spring, near here, last August. The local prosecuting attorney, who caused the warrant to be issued, stated two persons claim to have seen Schumann hurry away from Blackwelder Spring after Mrs. King was shot.

The warrant was issued by Police Justice A. B. Palmer upon affidavit of M. H. Caldwell, attorney for Gaston B. Means, in the notable trial last fall.

Mr. Caldwell, who is prosecuting attorney for the city of Concord, issued a lengthy statement setting forth what he "expects to prove." He says that in July of 1917, following Means' severance of his relations with German interests, he called upon the representatives of these interests in New York in connection with profits Mrs. King and himself had "in the custody of these interests," derived from the shipments of rubber and copper to Germany long prior to the declaration of war by the United States. Means' profits in these transactions amounting to about \$35,000, and Mrs. King's to about \$145,000.

In this interview with the German interests Mr. Caldwell says, Means told him he was going to offer his services to his own government and these interests knew that he had full knowledge of how the German government had been able to get its requirements of rubber and copper and Otto Schumann, "at the direction of the German interests with whom Means had his interview," followed him out of New York to North Carolina, and then followed him and Mrs. King on a motorcycle on their several automobile trips during the two weeks just prior to Mrs. King's death.

On the evening of August 29, says Mr. Caldwell's statement, Otto Schumann on a motorcycle followed Means and Mrs. King and others of the party to Blackwelder Spring, where Mrs. King was killed and that an unnamed man and woman saw and recognized Schumann leave his motorcycle in the woods and walk to the underbrush on the hill just above the spring; shortly thereafter they heard a pistol shot near the spring and a moment later saw Schumann return and mount his motorcycle and speed away. Mr. Caldwell alleges that this was the motorcycle which two witnesses at the Means trial testified they saw near the time of the shooting from their residence near the spring. He alleges that this explains the "eyewitness" which C. B. Ambrice was expected to produce at the trial but who never appeared.

Means was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. King at the end of a notable trial of three weeks here last December.

### DAMAGE SUIT FOR \$1,500,000 FILED

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—Probably the largest suit ever filed in South Carolina is that which has been filed in the common pleas court for Charleston county by W. Gordon McCabo & Co., of Charleston, against S. H. P. Pell & Co., New York brokers, for damages in the sum of \$1,500,000. The plaintiffs allege that false reports of purchases and sales of cotton were made to them by the New York firm. They claim actual damage of \$1,000,000 and ask that additional damage of \$500,000 be allowed them.

### KIEV IS UNDER MILITARY RULE

LONDON, May 2.—The Germans have established military rule in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and have arrested a number of the members of the government on the ground that "the government had proved too weak to maintain law and order," according to a Berlin official statement. The Ukrainian government officials arrested included the minister of war,

"Match the President" is Rolling Up Liberty Loan Subscriptions

### TEXAS PRISONERS ALL BUY BONDS

Total Subscriptions for the Nation This Morning Was 2,641,631,850—Shah of Persia Buys \$100,000

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Telegrams pouring into national Liberty Loan headquarters today told of the success of the "Buy Another Bond" and "Match the President" contests everywhere yesterday, and added \$2,000,000 subscriptions, making the national total \$2,641,631,850.

The treasury, after receiving these reports, estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons will buy another \$50 bond and participate in the "Match the President" contest, and that between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 additional subscriptions will be brought in.

The Dallas committee announced today that every prisoner in a Texas penitentiary had subscribed for a bond.

The city of Atlanta has nearly reached its goal and Baton Rouge, La., has doubled its quota.

Texas has gone 87 per cent of the way toward its goal, and Arizona, Louisiana and New Mexico have oversubscribed 15, 5 and 7 per cent, respectively.

The Shah of Persia has applied for \$100,000 of Liberty bonds. The request reached the State Department today from Minister Caldwell, at Teheran.

### CASUALTY LIST TODAY CONTAINS 96 NAMES

Eleven Killed in Action—List Contains the Names of Seven Officers

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The casualty list today contained 96 names, divided as follows:

- Killed in action . . . . . 11
  - Died of wounds . . . . . 3
  - Died of other causes . . . . . 2
  - Died of disease . . . . . 7
  - Died of other causes . . . . . 3
  - Wounded severely . . . . . 7
  - Wounded slightly . . . . . 60
  - Missing in action . . . . . 3
- Seven officers were named. Lieutenant Clayton C. Ingersoll died as a result of an accident. Lieutenant August Leo Sundvall died of wounds; Lieutenants John R. Feegel and Frederick B. Stokes were wounded severely, and Captain Frank J. Abbott and Lieutenants Will F. Lovett and Edward C. Swenson were wounded slightly.

Captain Francis J. Cahill and Lieutenants Samuel Miller and Robert H. Jeffrey, previously reported missing, are now reported to be prisoners.

The list follows: Killed in action: Sergeant Fred Mitchell, Corporal Louis Oberman, Horsehoeer Mrs. C. Watkins, Privates Stanley Dobos, John S. Cunningham, George A. Fairchild, Frank W. Ferraro, Joseph Francis, Arthur C. Franz, Daniel L. Romer, Jacob Tompovorowski.

Died of disease: Corporal Robert M. Wilcox, Privates Manly D. Jackson, Richard W. Judd, Clarence F. Kelley, Louis Page, Harold E. Rowland, Luigi Tallarico.

Died of accident: Lieutenant Clayton C. Ingersoll, Privates Forest A. Rippey, George F. Sanderson.

Died from wounds: Lieutenant August Leo Sundvall, Private Roy Dixon.

Died of other causes: Privates Michael F. St. John, Carl Lygman, Charles A. Winner. Wounded severely: Lieutenants John R. Feegel, Frederick B. Stokes, Corporals Thomas F. Byron, Kenneth W. Lovell, Privates Edward D'Olic, Joseph R. Genski, Raymond E. Jordan.

## AMERICA TO SEND AS MANY MILLIONS AS NEEDED TO WIN

Secretary Daniels' Address at the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

### NATION'S RESOURCES ONLY LIMITATIONS

Address Holds That America Our Forces in Terms of Fixed Numbers—The Kaiser's Disappointment.

Philadelphia, May 2.—As many millions as may be needed to win the war will be sent to the battlefield, Secretary Daniels declared in an address to the Philadelphia chamber of commerce today in behalf of the third Liberty Loan.

"Let us not think in terms of fixed numbers," said the secretary. "Congress has provided the selective draft and when there are enough ships all these men will be on the fields of France. If there is not enough men between 21 and 31 to win the war the age limit will be changed and men of 40 and 50, if need be, will respond to the colors."

He indicated that he considered it a great mistake to fix the number of the army at three million, as had been suggested, because the world would take that as the limit of what America could do. This, he said, was far from the spirit of the government which was in the war to the full extent of the resources and man-power of America.

Earlier in the day Secretary Daniels, speaking to employees of the League Island navy yard, asserted that the Kaiser's greatest disappointment was the failure of German spies and German propaganda to stir up labor troubles in the United States.

"Labor in the United States understands," continued the secretary, "and understands perhaps better than anybody else, that it depends for its life and progress and future victories upon overcoming the German autocracy in this war."

"And labor is challenging German treachery and German money so successfully that today in most industries labor is turning out more war munitions and supplies than ships can transport across the water."

He also emphasized to the men that a worker's share in the fight was equal to that of the men in the trenches or at sea and he praised the to duty.

### ARRESTED AT HOTEL IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Summerville, N. C., May 2.—P. J. Keenan, said to be a prominent business man of Boston and Washington, was arrested at a local tourist hotel late yesterday, charged with violation of the espionage act, by making unpatriotic remarks. He was taken to Charleston, where he was released on bail to appear tomorrow at a preliminary hearing. He has been a guest of the hotel for several weeks.

### Accused of Disloyalty.

Tulsa, Okla., May 2.—Henry Riemer, a Russo-German farmer residing near Collinsville, this State, was arraigned in the Federal court here today for a preliminary hearing on charges of violating the espionage act. At the time of his arrest by the authorities Riemer narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of his neighbors because of his alleged disloyal utterances.

Ralph R. Andrews, Harry Atterian, Harry Balerlein, Clarence C. Bassett, Fred A. Beaulieu, Matthew J. Boyle, George J. Burgott, John M. Canavan, Harry J. Champagne, Frank E. Curtin, Walter Darling, Frank E. Davidson, George Deno, George Doucette, Malcolm C. Eaton, Kenneth W. Farnam, John R. Fitzgerald, Thomas M. Fitzgerald, William A. Flynn, Laurence W. Foster, Romeo O. Gagner, Thomas V. Gardner, Jerome F. Gilbert, Stanton Glower, Charles Haid, Joseph H. Henebry, Carsten Jensen, Eugene W. Jones, Robert A. Joy, Lorne W. Kaye, George Keating, Michael J. Kelly, Lloyd R. King, Henry A. Mamothe, Adelaar Leppage, Joseph H. Leslie, George F. Libby, William F. McKay, Thomas J. Maher, George Marlow, Ralph D. Phinney, Harold C. Porter, Robert L. Reid, Horace G. Standland, Elmer N. Tingley, Charles E. Twombly, Arthur W. Wilson, Joseph E. Ziellinall.

Missing in action: Corporal James C. Lee, Privates Henry J. Hausflair, Sidney C. Kinch.

## PRESIDENT WILSON IS COMMENDED BY METHODIST CHURCH

Episcopal Address to 18th General Conference Read By Bishop Denny

### OPENING SESSION IN ATLANTA TODAY

Address olds That America Pursued Wisest Course in War Matters—Opposes Limiting Bishops' Work

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—The Episcopal address to the Eighteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was read by Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond, Va., at the opening session of the conference here today. The address, which was written by Bishop E. E. Hoss, and confirmed by all the bishops, was one of the lengthiest ever delivered to the General Conference, reviewing the work of the church during the past four years and making recommendations for the future.

Commendation of the action of President Wilson before and after the declaration of war against Germany was expressed by the bishops, who declared: "We should be less than patriotic and courageous Americans if we failed to give him our cordial support in every way."

"It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the world is now involved in the most colossal war in human history," said the address. "The destruction of property and the loss of life have already been appalling and there is no prospect, so far as we can see, for an early peace."

"But we feel entirely justified in saying that our own country, though it has been drawn into active participation in the conflict, is in no way responsible for originating it. Neither our rulers nor our people wanted it. As a nation, we were more than content to live at peace with all men. By and by we had we incurred the just hostility of the belligerent powers. It gives us the greatest satisfaction to affirm that our President went to the utmost possible limit to keep us out of the fray. If he is censurable for anything—and we do not think he is—it is for having been too forbearing. Not until it became entirely necessary for us to fight or else submit to the most violent and brutal outrages at the hands of the German Kaiser and those who are captulate to a despoticism whose methods recall the worst chapters of heathen barbarity."

The bishops strongly oppose the movement to restrict the areas of the bishops, so that while they are unlimited as to the presidency of annual conferences throughout the whole connection they must reside in certain districts for a limited time and be responsible for the development of church work in that district and report quadrennially to the general conference. The address says in this connection that "any scheme for limiting their field or jurisdiction would be sure to diminish the esteem in which they are held by the general public and by the church."

The address touched on a very live question, when it scored the board of missions for beginning to re-cast the boundaries of the work in Mexico before the meeting of the general conference. The address declared: "The College of Bishops, who had been consulted in an initial stage of the proceedings, saw at a glance that the plan proposed involved the complete dismemberment of our work in Mexico and on that ground as well as for other reasons entered an earnest protest against it. For this, it was said the bishops have been charged with autocratic assumption of an authority which we did not possess, but the fact is we only insisted on obedience to the action of the general conference."

Election of five bishops was recommended in the address.

Concerning the question of unification of American Methodism the bishops' address declared a report would be presented by the commission appointed for that purpose.

At this particular juncture, when so much depends on the harmonious and united action of all American citizens, we protest against the utterances of any word that would either weaken his hands or give the slightest encouragement or comfort to our national enemies.

"While, of course, we long and pray for peace, yet we trust when it comes it will be a peace full of justice and righteousness. It will be better to fight on and suffer than to capitulate to a despotism whose methods recall the worst chapters of heathen barbarity."

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## DEEDS OF HEROISM TOLD BY SURVIVORS OF CITY OF ATHENS

### PATRIOTISM RULED OPENING SESSION OF QUADRENNIAL

A Great Gathering of Methodists from the South in Atlanta

### PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES GREETED BY APPLAUSE

Resolution Endorsing President Presented—Five New Bishops Probable—No Agreement on Union

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—Patriotism strongly marked the opening session of the 18th quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, here today. It was voiced in the opening remarks by Bishop E. B. Hendrix, of Kansas City, the presiding officer, in the prayer by Bishop H. C. Morrison, and in the Episcopal address, the feature of the first day, read by Bishop Collins Denny.

Hearty applause greeted that section of the address which declared: "We should be less than patriotic and courageous Americans if we failed to give him (the President) our cordial support in every way," and another demonstration followed when the statement that "We protest against the utterance of any word that would either weaken his hands or give the slightest encouragement or comfort to our national foes."

A resolution endorsing the stand of President Wilson was referred to a committee to be exemplified and strengthened in phraseology and will be reintroduced later.

The Wesley Memorial church, where the sessions of the conference are being held, was filled when Bishop Hendrix rapped for order, and announced the opening devotional exercises. These were conducted by Bishops Morrison, Atkins, Lambuth and Candler. The appointment of the 13 standing committees of the conference was the only routine business transacted.

The address of the bishops, prepared by Bishop E. E. Hoss and confirmed by all the bishops, was said to be one of the lengthiest ever read at the general conference. In addition to being an exhaustive review of the work of the church during the past four years, it presented the attitude of the college of bishops on the important matters to come up in the conference.

On the question of unification of the various Methodist churches the bishops reported they had been informed "unofficially" that the commission appointed at the last general conference had failed to reach an agreement with a similar commission appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the course of their address the bishops let it be known that they were not in sympathy with a "laymen movement" to limit the jurisdiction of occupants of Episcopal offices. Such limitation, if carried out, the bishops declared, would "diminish the esteem in which we are held by the general public and the church."

The election of five new bishops at this session of the conference was recommended.

### NEWS SERVICE CASE ARGUED IN COURT

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The case of the Associated Press against the International News Service or Hearst Service, to enjoin the latter from pirating Associated Press news dispatches, was up for argument today in the Supreme court. Lower federal courts have granted injunctions stopping the Hearst service from taking Associated Press dispatches and distributing them as its own and the case came up on appeal from those decisions.

Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis made the argument for the Associated Press, contending for the right of property in news. The principal argument for the Hearst service was made by Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, and the closing argument for the Hearst service was made by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who has not previously appeared in the case.

The novel issue of property right in news dispatches has attracted the attention of attorneys and publishers all over the country and many were in court to hear the arguments.

Thrilling Escape of Those Aboard New York-Savannah Steamer

### SIXTY-SIX PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES

Coastwise Steamer Sank Five Minutes After Being Struck By a French Cruiser Off the Delaware Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 2.—Survivors of the coastwise steamer City of Athens, sunk in a collision with a French cruiser in a fog off the Delaware coast yesterday morning with a loss of 66 persons, related here today many tales of heroism on the part of the crews of the two vessels. All praised the efforts of the French sailors especially, who launched small boats within a few minutes after the accident and, aided by the cruiser's searchlights, picked up many of the survivors from pieces of wreckage.

The survivors agreed that the speedy sinking of the steamer—within five minutes after being rammed by the warship—was responsible for the heavy toll of life, although some claimed that the City of Athens' life-saving apparatus failed to work properly. There were 135 persons, including 24 United States marines, on board the steamer, which was bound from New York to Savannah with a \$2,000,000 cargo of cement, rope, foodstuffs and general merchandise on board.

Mrs. Florence Pickard Harrison, wife of a New York real estate agent, whose father, Winchell L. Pickard, is president of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., today told how her life, that of her two-year-old baby and two others was saved through the bravery of a negro fireman on the City of Athens.

Awakened from her sleep, Mrs. Harrison barely had time to put a coat over her night dress and hurry to the deck with her child. "I saw a lifeboat," she said, "but no one was paying any attention to it except a United States marine, who lifted the baby into the boat. I was about to climb in with his aid when the steamer toppled and my grasp on the gunwale slipped. I caught up the baby as the ship sank under the swirling waters. When I came up, choking and almost unconscious from the water with the little one in my arms we were directly under the bow of a lifeboat."

"A man whom I afterwards learned was James Wallace, of 221 William street, Savannah, lifted the baby from my arms. When I regained consciousness I found myself in the lifeboat covered with a piece of canvas which I wrapped around the baby. My coat and night gown were torn from the struggle to drag me in. Afterwards Wallace rescued one marine and a civilian. That brave negro deserves a medal. We were in the lifeboat for about two hours before we were picked up by the crew of the French cruiser. I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and kindness of the French officers and men during our rescue and the time spent on the cruiser."

Sixty-six persons lost their lives when the steamship City of Athens, bound from New York to Savannah, was rammed and sunk by a French cruiser off the Delaware coast yesterday morning. The missing include 10 men and two women passengers, seven out of 24 United States marines who were on board, 14 out of 27 French sailors and 33 members of the crew.

Both ships were carrying running lights because of the heavy fog which hung over the sea.

F. J. Doherty, the wireless operator, was able to send out only one S. O. S. call after the ship's bow plunged into the City of Athens' side near the bow. There was no response to the appeal for aid and the vessel sank so quickly Doherty had no opportunity to repeat the call. He is believed to have been drowned at his post.

Many heroic deeds were recounted by the survivors. One of the heroes of the sea tragedy was Harry A. Kelley, of New York, an oiler, who swam to an overturned lifeboat and dragged up on the bottom of it four persons who were struggling in the sea. He held them there until they were taken off by a boat from the French cruiser.

Captain Forward, who was one of those saved, was painfully injured and was grief-stricken at the loss of his ship. He said he was proceeding at half speed about 20 miles off shore, sounding the usual fog signals, when the dim bulk of the cruiser loomed up through the mist and the crash followed. Fortunately the sea was calm or many more lives might have been lost.

Captain Forward refused to make a statement concerning the length of time his vessel remained afloat after the collision. Members of the crew declared, however, that the City of Athens sank within four minutes. A

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