

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH
 Published
DAILY AND SUNDAY
 BY DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

PARKER R. ANDERSON
 President and General Manager
FRANK P. MORSE
 Vice-President
SIDNEY BIEBER
 Secretary-Treasurer

TELEPHONES:
 General Manager's Office..... 44
 Advertising Department..... 176
 Circulation Department..... 176
 Managing Editor..... 44
 City Editor..... 205

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE.
 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

BY MAIL:
 Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00
 Daily and Sunday, Six Months.....\$3.00
 Daily and Sunday, 3 Months.....\$1.50
 Sunday Only, One Year.....\$2.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:
 Daily and Sunday, per week.....15c
 Cr When Paid in Advance at Office
 Daily and Sunday, One Year.....\$7.00
 Daily and Sunday, Six Months.....\$3.50
 Daily and Sunday, 3 Months.....\$1.75
 Sunday Only, One Year.....\$2.00

Entered at the Postoffice in Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

Foreign Representatives:
 Frost, Green and Kohn, Inc., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, Advertising Building, Chicago.



TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

GERMANY'S ALLIES

The agitation for severing diplomatic relations with Turkey and Bulgaria has been revived by a statement issued in Washington by the Serbian minister in which it is charged that the Bulgarian minister to the United States is a dangerous alien. The Serb has no faith in the repeated expressions of friendly feeling toward the United States by the Bulgarian minister, and frankly says that all such talk is "rank hypocrisy." He further attempts to connect the Bulgar's statements with offensive movements by the central powers, and declares that this is shown by the most recent statement, which came just before the arrival of the U-boats.

The Serbian's declarations have started quite an excitement around the national capital, especially since the recent decision of the government not to break with the small ally of the Teutons. It has been contended that the diplomatic representatives of Bulgaria are in position to render Germany valuable aid. These representatives are not treated as enemies in Washington, and are given almost a free hand in their goings and comings. It is probable that they are under surveillance, but with this, if they so desire, they can find many ways of sneaking out information to their ally and America's enemy.

The Serbian minister, like many Americans, can not see the wisdom of maintaining relations with Bulgaria when the Bulgarian troops are relieving Germans in the far east that the latter may go to the western front to fight against American troops. Admitting that Bulgars are not actively engaged against troops of the United States, they are nevertheless rendering valuable aid to the enemy, and are making indirect war on America.

These charges are likely to revive the movement for breaking with the allies of Germany, and this will continue, doubtless, until some action of this kind is taken, unless the war comes to an end during the present year. The administration does not want to make the break, holding that we would lose more than we would gain, and no doubt has good reason for so holding.

A POOR SPORT

The kaiser is not even a good sport. In 1905 an American yachtsman won the race across the Atlantic and back, the kaiser having an entry in the contest. However, just to show that he was a good sport, his excellency designed and had made a gold cup, reported worth \$5,000, which he gave to the American, and the yachtsman was considered a most lucky mortal. But time moved along. The other day the trophy was broken up to get the gold, and when the metal was examined it was found that the "solid gold" cup was pretty good German pewter, worth about \$35. The war is not developing any new traits in the kaiser's character, only giving them wider publicity.

There seems to be a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of Thomas Moon, convicted of planting a bomb which killed and injured a number of people during a preparedness parade in San Francisco, and in cases of that kind, the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt.

HOPPAUGE TO SURVIVE

It will be of interest to Wilmington and North Carolina to learn that the German pirate failed to completely destroy the Hoppauge, the first ship built in Wilmington since the revival of ship construction here. This vessel was among the first victims of the undersea craft after they started their operations off the Atlantic coast, and the report of her loss was heard with much regret here. The ship was launched from the Naul shipyards last fall, and was considered a staunch and valuable craft. She was put into commission and entered upon her work of relieving freight congestion during the spring. The Charlotte Observer has received authentic information that while the vessel now lies at the bottom of the ocean, her condition is not beyond repair. The Observer says: "One of the first victims of the German submarine raider was a Wilmington-built boat. The Hoppauge was one of the fleetest and strongest built vessels on the Atlantic coast. She was built at Wilmington by the Naul Shipbuilding company and was carried out of that port on her maiden voyage by Captain Chambers, last March. The Hoppauge was owned by New York parties. It is a pleasure to know that the German pirates did not do her the damage they thought. True, the Hoppauge was sunk, but investigation shows that she can be repaired and again put into service. Capt. R. P. Paddison, a Wilmington man now doing service as United States shipping commissioner at Norfolk, sends this information to The Observer, knowing full well that it would prove of much interest to North Carolina readers."

The Lumberton Robesonian is of the opinion that the bond of \$500 required of one Stubbs, who was held for federal court on the charge of making seditious remarks, was entirely too light, declaring that while the man may have been suffering from an "attack of fool" it was no excuse, and he should have been placed where he could not "shoot off his mouth" so much. The Robesonian believes and says so that any person guilty of talking in the manner Stubbs is alleged to have talked should be sent to jail. We are not familiar with the full details of this particular case, but on the general principle we agree with The Robesonian. There has been too much loose talk already, and the only effective and lawful manner to stop it is to place the offenders where they will do the least harm. Failure to do this will ultimately lead to mob violence, which is to be avoided.

JAIL 'EM

In speaking of the Stubbs case, The Robesonian says: "The Robesonian was inclined to think that the bond of \$500 J. E. Stubbs was allowed to make to answer in the federal court for seditious remarks was entirely too light, that the bond ought to have been made so heavy that Stubbs would have had to spend the time in jail. Perhaps others felt the same way about it. Commissioner Johnson took into consideration the fact that Stubbs had a family to support and they might be left in want if he had to go to jail, and his breaks were thought to be the impatient outbreaks of an ignorant man who had soured on the world in general and had an attack of fool rather than expression of any settled convictions. Of course if he has any more attacks like that it will go harder with him. Any man who says, as it was in evidence at the hearing before Commissioner Johnson that Stubbs said, that 'the United States government is rotten, that he would rather live under German rule than under the American government, that Germany would whip and he would be glad of it,' has a bad attack of fool and needs to be made to understand that he can't remain at liberty and shoot off his mouth like that. But the excuse of an attack of fool will not serve."

Jitney fares will soon be but a memory. The presence of U-boats will not cripple fish stories. Prices of food substitutes are about up with the real article. Ireland continues to harbor snakes, but where is St. Patrick? The iron cross is by no means the only cross Bill Hohenzollern hands out. Wilmington can now say to the newcomers, "If you haven't a house, we will build you one." The ancient order of hoboes declines to be perturbed over the advance in passenger rates. Despite its desire to get away from Washington during the hot weather, congress persists in staging heated debates.

We can't understand the operations of a man's mental machinery when he would rather be killed as a deserter than fight the Hun.

GETTING READY

The Washington government is not taking any risk with Germany, and is rapidly proceeding with arrangements for meeting the threatened reprisals. The first step is the announcement that presidential warrants will soon be issued for all alien enemies now under jurisdiction of the department of labor transferring these to the custody of the war department. The announcement states that the change is being made for diplomatic reasons and to do away with possible complications in dealing with this class of people.

The prompt steps by the government is an indication that it is believed that the German government is capable of undertaking reprisals against Americans held in Germany, and in accordance with the reply of Secretary Lansing to the Berlin threat, the United States is getting ready to deal with the situation just as the circumstances may demand. That Germany will maltreat prisoners has been demonstrated time and again, reports in the last few days telling of how British prisoners were forced to work under fire, and at the end of the day's toil strung up and left to die from torture. Lansing warned Germany that while there were a few hundred Americans in Germany upon whom they might take vengeance, there were thousands in the United States upon whom reciprocal punishment might be inflicted.

Included in the new order will be the more than two thousand prisoners interned at Hot Springs, N. C., and the hundreds of others at various internment camps throughout the country. By transferring them to the custody of the war department, the government will be in position to deal properly with any situation the Berlin government in its hate may create. It would be distasteful in the extreme for this government to have to use harsh measures upon enemy prisoners, and it is not to be thought that under any circumstances will the extremes to which Germany is capable of going will be adopted here, but much more strict measures can be enforced and will if it is forced upon us.

A vocation is more pleasing to Uncle Sam than a vacation. If the kaiser had acted like he ought to have, he would not have been put to so much trouble when he wanted to visit Paris. The society columns of the metropolitan newspapers somehow are not dwelling as much on the number of Americans going abroad as they once did. Those Texas "conscientious objectors" will have ample opportunity for carefully investigating their consciences. Senator Gallinger says the president is trying to gag the senate. The rest of the country wishes he would succeed in his efforts.

The press dispatches state that Colonel Roosevelt is suffering from a recurrent attack of Brazilian fever. May be that accounts for some of his recent sayings. Cedars of Lebanon, date palms, and the "crown of thorns" are suggestive of Bible lands and history. One of the best known trees of the gardens is the tree on Confucius, grown from an acorn brought from the grave of the Chinese scholar. Twin cypresses, known as the actors' trees, form a high archway leading to the conservatory. These trees were planted by Booth and Forest. The most beautiful tree in the gardens is a European hornbeam planted by Abraham Lincoln. The trunk of this giant tree is not over four feet high, and from this low base the branches spread to form a massive shade tree, perfect in shape.

The remarkable museum of foreign plants now owned by the government was started in 1842, when Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes returning from a southern exploration voyage, brought with him a collection of specimens which were given to the botanic gardens. Mr. George W. Hesse, the present superintendent, instituted a plan of exchanging rare trees and plants with foreign governments, and in this way many valuable additions have been made, though at present the war has about cut off this source of supply.

The Motanic Gardens

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Congress has been asked for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars with which to light the botanic gardens. War-time visitors to the national capital always find a welcome here. Benches shaded by tropical palms, beds of pink peonies, and a fountain splashing in the center help to make the gardens a popular spot on a summer day. The click of the camera is heard on every side, and the ubiquitous soldier and his best girl argue as to the advantage of the capitol, the famous Bartholdi fountain, or shrubbery for a background.

Bartholdi, sculptor of the famous liberty statue in New York harbor, modeled this fountain for the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. After the exposition the government bought the much admired piece of statuary and it became one of the special sights of the botanic gardens.

A botanic garden was included in the original plans for the national capital. George Washington decided on the present site, just west of the capitol grounds, but Davy Burns, a Scotsman who owned the greater part of the district, held out for having the gardens near his cottage. As in several other encounters with the "obstinate Mr. Burns," Washington finally had his way. It is said that earlier times the site of the gardens was the public execution ground, and that a number of dangerous characters met their fate here.

Plans for the garden began to be considered seriously some years later by a congress with an eye to future buttonhole bouquets. An appropriation of five thousand dollars partly drained the swampy garden, and a fountain was installed. But the propriety of utilizing the public funds to furnish legislators with floral adornment became a subject for considerable argument, with the result that congress became irregular in appropriating funds for the gardens.

Today this beautiful spot is regarded as a valuable acquisition. Furnish flowers to congress has become a minor activity, and the botanic gardens are known for their beauty, their wonderful collection of plants and trees, many historic associations, and the scientific experiments carried on there.

In the conservatories are queer, rare and beautiful plants, crowded together for want of space, and breathing an atmosphere of foreign lands. There is the Hottentot ordeal tree from the Cape of Good Hope. Trials of the Hottentots are simplified by the use of the fruit of this tree to test the innocence of the accused. As the fruit is one of the strongest poisons known, a trial of this sort is inevitably followed by a funeral.

Another plant to be avoided is the Difenbachia Picta, better known as the dumb cane or mother-in-law plant, the sap of which has power to paralyze the tongue for eight days. Humboldt, the naturalist, discovered this plant in South America and was speechless for eight days after tasting it as an experiment. A colored workman in the gardens was once persuaded to taste this plant by a practical joker, and history again states that the victim had to use the sign language for eight days following.

In a fountain at the back of the conservatory is a clump of Egyptian papyrus, a tall feathery grass, from which the ancients made paper. This grass is also supposed to be the kind of bulrush which sheltered the baby Moses on the River Nile.

Cedars of Lebanon, date palms, and the "crown of thorns" are suggestive of Bible lands and history. One of the best known trees of the gardens is the tree on Confucius, grown from an acorn brought from the grave of the Chinese scholar. Twin cypresses, known as the actors' trees, form a high archway leading to the conservatory. These trees were planted by Booth and Forest. The most beautiful tree in the gardens is a European hornbeam planted by Abraham Lincoln. The trunk of this giant tree is not over four feet high, and from this low base the branches spread to form a massive shade tree, perfect in shape.

Among recent acquisition by the exchange system are a number of plants from the Hawaiian Islands. An interesting theory regarding Hawaiian native flora is that it is not native Hawaiian at all. It is explained that volcanic eruption, especially in early days of the islands, must have destroyed a nybut the most persistent vegetation and that most of the so-called Hawaiian plants were brought to the islands by sea captains and immigrants.

War is having its effect not only on the botanic gardens, but on the entire flower industry. Azaleas were produced in quantities from Belgium, ut lips and hyacinths from Holland, hydrangeas from England, and lilies of the valley from Germany. Easter lilies will be noticeably scarce next Easter. The main factor which prevents the United States from establishing its own flower-raising industry is not climate, nor soil, but the cost and scarcity of labor.

One purpose of the gardens is to study the economic uses of plants and the climates and soils in which they may be grown. Among the distinctly useful plants in the conservatory are cinnamon, bamboo, hemp, the travelers' tree, from which the natives of Madagascar obtain water, and the candle nut tree, the nut of which is used in islands of the Pacific as a means of illumination. School children are often brought by teachers to see bananas, coffee and spices growing as in the tropics. These exhibits are specially arranged for them. Scientists, too, come to study and to make suggestions.

Varied activities have not made the botanic gardens forget their duty to ward congress, for whose benefit it really exists, just as the white house conservatory is kept up for the president and his household. Each year a box of nearly one hundred slips is sent by the superintendent to each senator and representative. Mr. Hesse finds this part of his work especially interesting. The plants sent out are the means of making some yard or garden attractive, and the desire for more beautiful home grounds is then aroused among neighbors and friends.

In 1914 congress took up the matter of moving the gardens from their present ten acre site to Rock Creek Park, on the outskirts of Washington, where the several hundred acres set apart would show off to advantage the sights of the collection. The present location has long been inadequate, but a change was strongly opposed on the part of the great expense and danger of moving the valuable trees. The cost of transplanting the gardens may be vaguely gauged from the fact that the Peace Oak, which commemorates the peace between north and south, was recently moved from one part of the garden to another at a cost of two thousand dollars.

His Stenographer
 By DALE DRUMMOND

CHAPTER XXXIX.
Carrie is Changed.

Carrie had changed. Her experience with the man who had offered her freedom from "slavery," as she called it, and Milly's awful death had had their effect. Always rather quiet, she seemed almost sullen at times. She knew her work, and she did it faithfully, in a steady, routine fashion. She was not an ambitious type of worker, not as much so as when I first knew her. She was "worked out," she said, when I got up courage to argue with her.

"I am getting scarcely any more than I did five years ago," she replied, "and probably will be getting no more five years from now. They are an all right firm and kind. But I won't know as that counts so much. You have gone ahead so fast, Mary. Just think you started at \$7.50, and now are working \$18. It seems that I always have struck places where there wasn't any chance for me to advance. I go on in the same hum-drum way, so does the office. I have been working all these years and I never have even had a vacation. The two weeks they give me every summer I have had to use in mending and fixing up my clothes. Anyway, I had nowhere to go. They seem perfectly satisfied with my work at the office. They treat me all right, but never do I hear a word about giving me any more pay. You remember I asked them once. I have a notion if I asked again they would let me go. There are plenty of girls who can do the work just as well as I can waiting to take such jobs."

A Dissatisfied Worker Not Efficient.
 "That's just it, Carrie. You must do it just a little better than those other girls."

I knew that a dissatisfied worker is never an efficient worker. That much at least I had learned by this time. And there was no doubt that Carrie was dissatisfied. Her employer was a kind man and she was treated in a very nice manner in his office, but she realized that there was no future for her here; realized it in the same way so many girls do, and went right along in the same rut without any attempt to get out of it by trying to make her work more perfect, more worth while to her employer.

I think, too, that in Carrie's case the longing for pretty things, ease and rest from work, and last of all—as I have said before—affection, the longing for it, was making her unhappy. I risked making her cross by telling her that she had not studied as she should; that she had not tried to improve herself, so making herself more efficient. She had not read the books I brought home, but had spent her time at the movies.

"But, Mary, a girl has got to have something besides work in her life. You are the strangest girl I ever knew. You don't seem to care a single bit about having a good time."

"Oh, yes, I do, Carrie. I love a good time," my thoughts on George Harkness. "But I made up my mind to make good first, then have my good times afterward, as Alice Newlands did. She told me once she had almost forgotten how to have a good time, she worked so hard to make herself efficient."

"But what's the use of a good time when you are so old, and full of rheumatism that you can't enjoy it?"
A Sensible View of Things.
 "Now, Carrie, do be sensible," I scolded. "What real good does it do you to sit in that movie theater every single night? I know that it doesn't cost much, but that isn't the idea."

is the time that it takes that counts. Time and health are the only assets a poor girl has, so I read the other day. She has got to learn to use the time to the best advantage and take care of her health if she is to get on. I'll much time at the movies."

"You and Betty have that Miss Greer on the brain! I wish you never had heard of her!"

"Don't you dare find fault with my friends, Miss Newton," Betty broke in. "Miss Greer is a very dear friend of mine, and I don't allow no fault found with her. Knuckle down, Carrie, and listen good and hard when Mary Matthews talks. She's got it straight, all right. You see, she's educated and we ain't. Not that you can't put it all over me at that, but even you ain't educated like Mary."

Educated! A country school. I almost laughed aloud at the irony of it. I never realized how very little I knew until I began to study. But every day I saw more and more how much I had to learn.

"My work isn't easy, girls. Those dreadful law briefs and the other papers I have to draw up almost drove me mad at first. I had so much to learn; such big words and unusual phrases. But I guess there isn't any real easy road to making something of one's self. If there is I haven't heard of it."

"If you ever find it, take me by the lilly white hand and lead me to it," Betty said, holding up two dirty little hands, all smudged from the bottom of the pan she was holding over the gas jet.

Tomorrow—EFFICIENCY A GOOD WORD.

(Copyright, 1918, by Dale Drummond.)

Travelette

THE LEGEND OF CAMAS.

In the great northwestern country between the mighty Rockies and the beautiful Cascades, are the mountains called the "Huckleberry Range." They spread their arms comfortably about the many small mining towns of Washington. A soldierly array of pines and damascus keep watch over all the inhabitants of Huckleberry Range—the farmers, rugged miners, and the few native redskins still left. A large tribe of Indians once lived in these mountains, from the heights of which one can look far over the blue haze of Idaho, view the gleaming wide ribbon of the Columbia river, or behold the white tips of the Canadian Rockies.

A tale is told by the folk of Huckleberry Range about Camas, the fairest maid of this ancient Indian tribe. During one of the many forest fires of this region, when the entire range seemed threatened with destruction, this Indian Joan of Arc gathered in her arms some little pink and white flowers and disappeared down the winding trail.

She went to the very edge of the fire, where the dried grasses hissed and sizzled with the flames, and the blazing pines stretched out scorching fingers toward her and the dainty peace offering. Then—the legend says—the Great Spirit was appeased and sheets of rain hid the brave Indian maid from the view of her people.

Nevermore was Camas seen by her tribe, but every spring since then the strange little pink and white flowers have covered the wide mountains of Huckleberry Range. In honor of the Indian girl the blossom is called the Camas flower.

A Hero Every Day

When the steamer Actaeon was sunk by a German torpedo, the U. S. S. navy armed guard commanding the guns on this ship, gave a splendid account of itself. Among these men were Seaman Henry E. Earl and Seaman Albert Ferdinand Samuelson, who at the time of the torpedoing proceeded to their gun stations before receiving orders. When it was finally found that the ship had to be abandoned, and the men had to take to the boats, these two sailors stood additional watch for the other men in the boat who were too sick to perform their duty. The boat was adrift a number of days but finally succeeded in reaching shore. Earl enlisted in the navy in 1916 in Worcester, Mass. giving as his next of kin a sister, Minnie Blossom Hammond, 14 Union street, Hopedale, Mass. Samuelson enlisted at Minneapolis, February 24, 1917, his mother being Mrs. Christine Samuelson, 2100 Thirteenth avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

In the News

Dr. George Adam Smith, who is to be the convocation orator at the University of Chicago today, is an eminent British educator who has been touring the United States as representative of the department of public information of the British foreign office. Dr. Smith is equally celebrated as an educator, clergyman and writer. For some years he has been vice chancellor and principal of Aberdeen university, Scotland. He was born in Calcutta, educated in Edinburgh and at German universities, and received his training as a clergyman at New college, Edinburgh. Travel and residence in the east and careful study of Palestine have enabled him to write authoritatively about that land. Dr. Smith is no stranger to the people of the United States, having visited this country in former years to lecture at Yale, Johns Hopkins and the universities of Chicago and California.

NAMES IN THE NEWS.
 Eminent domain—the power of the government to appropriate for public use any private property, whether owned by citizen or alien, situated within its territorial jurisdiction.

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'?

WHEN YOU START ON YOUR FIRST CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP...

...AND IT'S 'BUMPY' AS H—L

...AND YOUR ENGINE STARTS TO MISS

AND YOU FOLLOW IT BACK AND SAFELY LAND—OH-H-H BOY!! AIN'T IT A GR-AND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?

IF JUST THEN YOU SEE A SHIP

AND YOU'RE NOT SURE OF YOUR WAY

By Briggs

Copyright, 1918, by The Briggs Syndicate