

WEATHER.

North and South Carolina: Fair tonight and Sunday.

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FIVE CENTS

800,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

Number Being Sent Over Limited by Capacity of Ships MAKES COMPLETE ARMY PURPOSE TO FRIGHTEN

Washington, June 15.—American troops sent to France now number more than 800,000. General March, chief of staff, announced today. The number of troops now being transported, General March said, is limited only by the capacity of the ships available to carry them, "and we will continue to ship them along this line," he added. The 800,000 figures includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and non-combatant units, General March said. All war department figures regarding troops sent across will be made on this basis. General March said that the four German drives so far made were "all of a common scheme of offense. Up to this time, he added, the on of the allied front from the sea had reached 66 to hold that added line, he national troops were necessary the importance of getting troops over quickly became March said that "the objective of the German drive, first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England in shipping troops to go further up the sea, slowing up and making the transportation more dangerous, and second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France. The chief of staff viewed the present offensive more as an endeavor to straighten out the German line rather than an advance with a definite object like Paris. The salient between the Oise and the Aisne offensives, he described as a "re-entrant angle." "The most desirable thing the Germans could have now," General March added, "would be a straightening out of that line. Our last information is that they are still attacking that line west of Soissons."

AMERICANS MORE THAN MATCH FOR GERMANS

Reuter's Says Huns Find Men With No Mercy — Will Avenge Comrades

London, June 15.—American soldiers are more than a match for the Germans in the opinion of Reuters correspondent with the American forces in France. Whenever the Germans meet the Americans the Germans have been beaten. "My impression," he adds, "is that the Germans will find in their new foes men more resembling our dominion soldiers than the home-born Tommy. They are full of tenderness as the German wounded already have had cause to know. But they will not have mercy on men who do not fight straight and will avenge comrades slain by treachery to the utmost platoon." "Remark how quickly the Americans are learning by experience, the correspondent continues: "There is plainly much to be expected from the American army, only, and it must be said with insistence, we want a lot of them. Secretary Baker has promised a million soon. That is good, but a million goes a wondrous small way out here. We want that million doubled as soon as possible. A million soon will be worth many millions later." Referring to the large infusion of Americans of German descent, the correspondent says that they make good soldiers.

Tension More Critical Amsterdam, June 15.—On the Amsterdam bourse the journey of Batou to Berlin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Berlin, is connected with the tension in Austro-Hungarian affairs. It is believed the tension now has become more critical. Austrian exchange receded a full point on the bourse Friday.

ONLY ONE SUB OFF AMERICAN COAST

Activity Should Not Be Taken Seriously, Says Wemyss PURPOSE TO FRIGHTEN

London, June 15.—German submarine activity off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously as the Germans probably will not attempt a blockade of the American shores. This is the opinion of Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty. The admiral believes that there is only one submarine operating off the American coast and that the purpose of its trip was to frighten the Americans. German ruthlessness at sea, the first sea lord declared, must be met by centralized warfare in the North sea and the Mediterranean. Admiral Wemyss paid tribute to the co-operation of the American naval force in European waters. He said the American ships not only were stationed in the north, but were also operating in the Mediterranean and off Gibraltar. Opportunity was given this week to Archibald S. Hurd, the British naval writer, to obtain from the British first lord his opinion upon this new departure on the part of Germans and its effect upon the naval situation generally. "This development should not be taken very seriously," said Admiral Wemyss. "If I were inclined to bet I should say there has not been more than one submarine in the North sea. It may be wrong, but that is the impression I have formed. That conclusion fits in with my interpretation of the enemy's object. The Germans cannot hope to maintain anything in the character of a blockade. The distance is too great for their bases. "The enemy has merely made a demonstration with the hope of causing us to decentralize our efforts to put down the submarines. His object is to frighten the American people in the hope that they may exert their influence on their naval authorities. "You will remember that Napoleon declared that 'exclusiveness of purpose is the secret of great successes and of great operations.' Now if the Germans could cause a dispersal of naval forces this demonstration off the American coast would achieve its purpose. "I hold firmly to two principals. As chief of staff I believe firmly in decentralization in administration, but I also believe as firmly in the centralization of effort against the enemy. I think it was Admiral Mahan who said that the great end of a war fleet is not to chase nor to fly, but to control the seas. "Now, with that statement in mind, glance at an ordinary school atlas. Any submarine to reach the American coast has to pass either to the north or south of the British Isles, or along the Mediterranean, where Gibraltar stands sentinel over the narrow exit. "That atlas is illuminating. It indicates sound strategic methods of dealing with the submarine campaign. We must fight the U-boat in the narrow seas. In other words, we must centralize, concentrating all our forces in what is really the decisive area. "The Germans, you may be sure, have been studying the charts and in sending one of their so-called submarine cruisers to the American coast they thought to raise an outcry in the United States against the policy which

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FRED HARPER AIDS IN LAYING CORNER STONE

Elks to Construct Hospital at Boston and Present It to the Government

Boston, Mass., June 15.—Fred Harper, of Lynchburg, Va., grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, past grand exalted ruler and many members of the organization, came here today to attend ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of a re-construction hospital to be erected and presented by the organization to the government. An appropriation for the institution was authorized at the annual convention of the order in Boston last year.

STEAMER F. A. KILBURN BEEN BURNED AT SEA

New York, June 15.—Word was received in marine circles here today that the American steamship, F. A. Kilburn, 997 tons gross register, had burned at sea while en route from Havana to New Orleans and that the crew had been landed at Key West, Fla. No details of the loss of the ship or the cause of the fire were available. The F. A. Kilburn was engaged in the Mexico and Gulf trade and was built in 1904.

PRAISE FROM THE VETERAN



A SAMPLE OF THE GOODS THAT HE WILL DELIVER.



"SAY KID, YOU'RE ALL RIGHT; WE ARE PROUD OF YOU, M'SIEU YANK."

BERLIN HAS HOPE OF HOME-MADE PEACE

Offensive Soon Will Pass From Paper to Officials ONLY POSSIBLE PEACE

Petit Journal Says Intrigue Will Fall Before Unshakable Will of Allies PERIOD OF PREPARATION

Six Days of Terrible Fighting East of Montdidier Realized Mediocre Gains — Reason For Confidence

Paris, June 15 (Havas Agency).—Berlin has not abandoned hope of obtaining "a good" German peace soon. The press is following with curiosity and interest the preparations of a peace offensive which seems to be clearly outlined and about to pass from the newspaper domain into official circles. The Petit Journal, voicing the unanimous opinion of its colleagues, declared that German intrigue will fall before the unshakable will of the allies. The only possible peace for them is a peace of justice and civilization, it says. "The lull along the front of the German offensive is considered merely a period of preparation for new attacks. The six days of terrible fighting east of Montdidier realized mediocre gains and the Petit Parisien says that the German check gives a good reason for confidence, as the allied armies are increasing continuously. It is pointed out that the army of the crown prince is exhausted and it is believed that Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, whose reserves are far from those under his command on March 21, will probably resume action on his portion of the front.

AMERICAN BOMBING RAID BIG SUCCESS

Received Ovation As Squadron Started For Germany WORKED LIKE VETERANS

With the American Army in France, Friday, June 14.—The first raid by an American bombing squadron behind the lines was accomplished with successful and satisfactory results, the Americans performing like veterans. Some of the observers already had been on similar flying missions with French or British pilots and they knew exactly how to gauge accurately the fall of the bombs. As they made their start for Germany, the bombing planes received quite an ovation. A number of French and British aviators and officers and a large number of American fliers cheered them from the flying field as they came racing down the grass, tilted upward, and then turned north toward the enemy's lines. The German anti-aircraft batteries gave them a hot reception as they crossed the front, but this shelling was extremely tame compared to what they underwent as they approached Dommery-Baroncourt. Two of the American planes, leading the squadron, became the particular targets of the anti-aircraft guns. They twisted and dived under a heavy shrapnel fire until they arrived over their objective on a railway junction and the surrounding buildings, three miles below the starting point. Arriving at the starting point, the aviators were showered with congratulations on the results of the first raid by their evocative comrades. The commanding unit was in the leading plane as observer and it sped over the objective first, the commanding releasing his bombs. At the same time he signalled to the other machines, which followed in a nearly straight line. Bursting bombs laid a perfect circle of smoke about the railway junction. The smoke obscured the building as the bombers turned southward toward the American lines. German attacking planes met the Americans two miles from Dommery, and attempted to pick off those planes which were trailing, but the lively fire of the other machines forced the enemy to give up the attempt just as the line was reached. Arriving at the starting point, the aviators were showered with congratulations on the results of the first raid by their evocative comrades.

NO NORTH CAROLINIANS ARE IN CASUALTY LIST

Eight Killed in Action; 81 Names Among Dead and Wounded

Washington, June 15.—The army casualty list today contained 81 names divided as follows: Killed in action ..... 8 Died of wounds ..... 10 Died of accident ..... 1 Died of diseases ..... 6 Wounded, severely ..... 52 Wounded, degree undetermined .. 4 Officers named were: Killed in action: Captain Jewett Williams, Athens, Ga. Died of wounds: Captain Amel Frey, Langendorf, Switz. Severely wounded: Lieutenant Russell A. Warner, Washington, D. C. Wounded, degree undetermined: Lieutenant Elmer E. Silver, Jr., Woburn, Mass. Officers named were: Killed in action: Captain Donald F. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lieutenants Orlando C. Crowther, Canton, Ill.; Caldwell C. Robinson, Hartford, Conn.; Clarence A. Denis, Hackensack, N. J. Severely wounded in action: Lieutenants Charles B. Maynard, Spokane, Wash.; Richard W. Murphy, Greensboro, Ala.; Charles I. Murray, Sewickley, Pa.; Julius S. Coeswell, Charleston, S. C.; William A. Worten, Mattapan, Boston; Harold D. Shannon, North Bergen, N. J.; Charles D. Roberts, Cleveland, O.; Frederick I. Hicks, Brownsville, Texas; James McBride Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; Davis A. Holladay, Marion, S. C.; and John D. Bowling, Jr., Upper Marlboro, Md. The list includes the following from southern states: Died of wounds: Private Gaven B. Reagan, Bernice, La. Died of disease: Private Henry Turnage, Wynne, Ark. Severely wounded: Corporal Robert O. Smith, Waycross, Ga.; Privates Marce Adams, Manchester, Tenn.; William C. Brown, Crossville, Tenn.; Michael Elder, Elberta, Ala.; Walter Everett Harris, Charlottesville, Va.; Robert G. Hayes, Marietta, S. C.; Oliver Prince, Morton, Miss.; Joe Robbins, Hughett, Tenn.; Boyd Westbrook, Chesnee, S. C. Greystone Inn Opens Sunday. Greystone Inn, at Carolina Beach, will open for the season tomorrow. The management announces that the prospects for a good year are fine, already quite a number having signified their intention of registering for the season. Fair Next Week. Washington, June 15.—Fair weather with high day temperature is forecast for the southeastern states for the week beginning Monday. Showers are indicated for the end of the week.

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CHINA TO CLOSE DOORS TO AMERICAN TOBACCO

Inquiry Into Reports Asked of Secretary of State Lansing by Senators

Washington, June 15.—Investigation by the state department of reports that China is about to close her doors to American tobacco shipments was asked of Secretary Lansing by southern senators. The senators told the secretary that they had heard control of the Chinese tobacco market was to be turned over to Japan through negotiation in Japan of a Chinese loan. If inquiry develops that the reports are true the senators asked that a protest be made. American tobacco interests, the senators said, do a \$30,000,000 tobacco business annually with China.

CROWN PRINCE HAS QUIT DRIVE SECOND TIME WITHIN MONTH

CZECHO-SLOVAKS OCCUPIED SAMARA

On Siberia Railroad All Towns Held For 1,250 Miles OMSK TAKEN BY IVANOV

RATIONS ARE MENACED

Forces Are Now Able to Prevent Traffic From Siberian Granaries—Soviets Fast Being Overthrown London, June 15.—The Czech-Slovak troops operating against the Russian soviet government in Siberia and the Ural region continued their successes, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, dated June 11. During the ninth and tenth of June, having occupied Samara, they advanced rapidly toward Ouffa. On the Siberian railroad from Tcheliabinsk to Tomsk (a distance of 1,250 miles), all the towns are in the hands of the Czech-Slovaks. Omsk was occupied on June 8 by a united force of Slavs and Cossack peasants under command of Colonel Ivanov, the Soviet forces having retired by Omsk and Tumen. Menace Bread Rations. Moscow, June 15.—The Czech-Slovak troops in their operations along the railways connecting Siberia with Central Russia, have temporarily cut off communication between the Siberian grain stores and Moscow and Petrograd, seriously menacing the bread rations which already are inadequate. The Czech-Slovaks now control the stations of Omsk and Novo-Nicholaevsk and Tcheliabinsk and also many smaller stations. Consequently they are able to prevent traffic from the Siberian granaries to both Moscow and Petrograd. At Novo-Nicholaevsk, which is the nearest large city east of Omsk, the Czech-Slovaks joined with the white guards in overthrowing the soviets and have established what they call a new Siberian central government, which is the fourth government now claiming control in Siberia. The Bolshevik government has sent emissaries to negotiate with the Czech-Slovak officers, and hopes to arbitrate the disputes growing out of the attempt to disarm the Czech-Slovaks, who insist that they must be given the right to pass through Siberia to Vladivostok on their way to the fighting front in France. The new Siberian government established in the Omsk-Nicholaevsk region, has notified the soviet government at Moscow, the correspondent adds, of the abolition of the government of soldiers and deputies in Siberia and of the creation of the new provisional government. The notification states that the Siberian government, which is joined by Commander Ivanoff, in the forwarding of the communication, does not intend to work for the separation of Siberia from Russia and is ready to negotiate for a supply of provisions to the northern districts of Russia. Should the council of commissioners of Moscow, however, attempt to establish the soviet power in Siberia, it is declared the Siberian government will resist and will discontinue the sending of bread grains to northern Russia.

NEW ASSAULT EXPECTED

Large Masses Have Been Used on Short Front Since Last Sunday FRENCH TAKE OFFENSIVE

Blows of Hun Forces Checkmated by Allied Strategy Berlin Claims Capture of 1,050 Guns, 180 Miles of Territory and 15,000 Prisoners Since May 27 Allied strategy and tenacity in combat have again checkmated blows by massed bodies of German troops and the German crown prince has given up his second offensive within a month without either of them having affected seriously the general situation on the western front. Except for artillery duels a lull has come to the fighting sectors, but a new enemy assault is expected soon. In the offensive which began last Sunday the Germans used large masses of troops on a short front. For three days they gained ground and were rapidly forcing the way southward along the Aisne. French resistance stiffened and then the French took the offensive. German efforts to strike south of the Aisne and reach the Oise south of Compiègne also failed after a slight gain. Friday there was no infantry fighting of any moment anywhere near the front from Ypres to Rheims, which is now the vital section of the western line. The Germans made no further attempts and are probably re-forming the divisions shattered by the French resistance of the past week. South of the Somme and between the Aisne and the Marne the artillery fire has been above normal, but there are no indications that the Germans are prepared to renew their offensive on either sector. Military observers believing that the Noyon-Montdidier effort was a feint to occupy the allies, expect that the heaviest blow yet will come soon on the Picardy field with the enemy again attempting to separate the French and the British and reach the coast. Berlin reports the number of guns captured since May 27 by the crown prince as 1,050. In the latest offensive the Germans gained 180 square miles of territory, and captured 15,000 prisoners and 150 guns, the poorest showing in any of the four major movements since March 21. While the American infantry has been inactive on all sectors, American aviators on the Toul front have been bombing toward behind the German lines. The first American bombing raid was against Dommery-Baroncourt, northeast of Verdun, on Wednesday. This was followed Friday by another incursion on which 79 bombs were dropped on Conflans, a railway junction midway between Metz and Verdun. On both occasions the Americans returned despite efforts of enemy airplanes and anti-aircraft guns. Italian troops have checked successfully strong enemy attempts to force a passage through the important Tonale pass, northwest of Trent. Two attacks by Austrian infantry were broken up by the Italian defense and 130 prisoners captured. Tonale pass is just north of La Basazza, where the Italians recently found a commanding height, an dthe Vermiglio valley passes through it. The remainder of the Italian front is quiet.

TWELVE YOUNG WOMEN ARE BURNED BY ACID

Was Thrown From Bottle or Squirted From Gun — Four in Hospital

New York, June 15.—Twelve young women were victims of strange attacks last night and early today when they were burned by an acid thrown from a bottle or squirted from a gun by an unidentified person. All of the attacks occurred within a short period of time at Seventh avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. Two women, none of whom was seriously burned, were unable to tell the police where the acid came from and said that the first they knew of the attacks was when they felt pain, after the acid had eaten through their clothes. Four of the women were taken to hospitals while the others were given first aid treatment by ambulance surgeons and at drug stores. Police officials believe that the acid was thrown by a crank.