

WEATHER.  
North Carolina and  
South Carolina: Fair  
Sunday and Monday,  
except thundershowers  
in mountain districts.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

16 PAGES  
TODAY

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

## A WORLD'S RECORD SET BY CONGRESS

Saturday Was a \$21,000,000,-  
000 Day in Washington

### SENATE IN THE LEAD

Upper House Passed Measures  
Calling For a Total of  
\$21,500,000,000

### AN UNLIMITED ARMY

Bill Cares For 3,000,000 Men,  
But President May Increase  
It—Crowder Promoted  
—House Busy

Washington, June 29.—This was a \$21,000,000,000 day in congress—the biggest "money day" in the history of any legislative body in the world's history.

Spurred by the fact that the fiscal year ends Sunday, and that next week the government will be without funds to continue the war unless the big supply bills pass at once, house and senate leaders whipped both bodies into top speed action. The desire to recess next week for six weeks contributed to the acceleration.

The usually deliberate senate set the pace by:

Passing the \$12,000,000,000 army bill.

Adopting the conference report on the \$3,000,000,000 sundry civil bill.

Giving the final o. k. to the \$1,500,000,000 naval appropriation bill.

Passing the \$5,000,000,000 fortification bill.

This made effective, so far as the senate is concerned, \$21,500,000,000 in appropriations for the bulk of it for prosecution of the war.

The house helped by adopting the \$1,500,000,000 navy bill conference report, the sundry civil report, and deciding not to let this legislative day end until the army bill has passed, continued its session on into the night.

The house, however, decided about 7:30 p. m. to recess until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Not a moment's debate was required to put the fortifications bill through the senate. Most of the money it appropriates goes to buy artillery and ammunition for Pershing's army.

The army bill, now in its final stages provides for an army of 3,000,000 men, but gives the president power to call an unlimited number; provides huge sums for aircraft and machine guns; provides for carrying out draft treaties with Great Britain and Canada by registering their citizens in this country; creates a \$100,000,000 aircraft production corporation, and makes neutrals who have declared their intention to become United States citizens forfeit their citizenship rights unless they waive exemption from military service. It also authorizes President Wilson to promote Provost Marshal General Crowder to be a lieutenant general in recognition of his handling of the draft.

## C. L. ABERNETHY AND WARTERS PASS BLOWS

New Bern Had Quite a Bit of  
Excitement Last  
Night

(Special to The Dispatch.)

New Bern, June 29.—There was quite an excitement here tonight about 11 o'clock when George B. Warters, United States deputy marshal, and Charles L. Abernethy, candidate in the recent primary for the democratic nomination for congress from the third district, engaged in an affray on the streets. The affair is said to have grown out of the recent primary.

According to a statement by Mr. Abernethy following the affair, he was standing on the street talking with friends when Mr. Warters came across and accosted him with reference to a speech he made on Friday before the primary in which some reference was made about deputy marshals being employed and paid by the government and working in politics. Warters, according to Abernethy, said that if he, Abernethy, referred to him, Abernethy was "a — infamous liar." Abernethy replied that Warters being a marshal was of course armed, and Warters is quoted as replying that he was not armed, as he had left his weapon across the street. Abernethy then said he would report the deputy's actions to the department of justice, and Warters is reported to have replied, "Report and be —." He is then quoted as repeating that if Abernethy had reference to him he was an infamous liar, attaching an oath, and when Abernethy stated he did not refer to him, the deputy repeated his statement about being an infamous liar, whereupon Abernethy struck him, and Warters returned the blow.

A crowd quickly gathered, and there was much excitement for a few minutes. However, but the intervention of friends prevented further blows.

## CONGRESS STIRRED BY FRANK REPORT

Federal Trade Commission  
Starts Heated Controversy

### CHARGE PROFITEERING

Many Big Business Houses  
Accused of Taking Enor-  
mous War Profits

### WILL FLUENCE TAXES

Wealth  
Given  
—Pric  
—ed—  
scriptionists Are  
powerful Weapon  
ing Is Attack-  
ver Involved

Federal commission charges:  
That profiteering by American business exists, in some cases to an alarming degree.

That the big five meat packers have "preyed unconscionably upon the people."

That Morris & Co., packers, reaped profits during 1917 equal to the entire net capital and surplus combined and made 263.7 per cent. on the \$3,000,000 outstanding capital stock.

That the other packers profited some 27 to 47 per cent.

That steel mill profits in some instances ranged from 100 to 319 per cent.

That the average profit of the copper industry in 1917 was 24.4 per cent., against 11.7 in 1913, a normal year.

That the New Jersey Zinc company alone of the zinc manufacturers, reaped 56 per cent. profit in 1917.

That the commission finds on complaint against western coast lumber operators for profiteering; that the southern pine producers made an average of 17 per cent. in 1917, against 5.2 in 1916.

That 23 coal mines in central Pennsylvania average a margin of 90 cents a ton in 1917 against 20 cents in 1916.

That leather profits increased as high as five times over the pre-war years.

That flour millers made "unusual profits" with average earnings said to be 38 per cent. of their investments.

That canned milk, salmon and other food producers made exorbitant profits.

Washington, June 29.—Wealth concentration in congress today seized as a powerful weapon the startling report on profiteering filed with the senate by the federal trade commission.

They regard the report as a double-barreled weapon. It proves, they say, that big business' appeal last session against overstepping the limits of safety in taxing business was not founded on any real danger that congress would hurt business by making the taxes on war profits heavier than it did.

It also proves much new material for their coming fight to take practically all war profits under the new tax bill.

The commission's report was regarded by many as the most startlingly frank and graphic report ever sent to congress by a governmental agency.

And while congress seethed over its contents there was indication that it has caused distinctly unfavorable reaction in food administration quarters.

The trade commission report was issued, it was stated, "without the knowledge of Herbert Hoover. He is studying it tonight and will make a statement on its contents early next week. It was intimated by Hoover's friends that the commission's interpretation of "profits" might be erroneous.

No sooner has the report been offered in the senate than it was subjected to a barrage of both opposition and support.

It brought from Senator Reed a new denunciation of the policy of government price fixing, which he called an "aid to the unscrupulous business man" and resulting in "the gradual ruin of the consumer."

The report started bitter cloak room disputes, many members contending stoutly that the report showed prejudice and clever handling of figures to make out a case.

But by the majority the report was taken to support President Wilson's word that "we have indisputable evidence of profiteering." It was generally regarded as certain to become the storm center when the revenue bill comes into the senate and the war profits debate begins.

The internal revenue bureau is preparing a careful check up of the commission figures to ascertain whether such profits were duly recorded in excess profits tax returns submitted June 15. This probe, Commissioner Roger stated, would be thorough; and quick action will follow should any swindle

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## KULTUR KEY



## MEXICO REBUKED BY UNITED STATES

Published Note Without First  
Getting Permission

### AN ACT OF DISCOURTESY

Mexico Violated Rules of  
Diplomacy by Giving Out  
Communication

### PROTECTION DEMANDED

United States Insists That  
American Oil Investors in  
Mexico Must Be Prop-  
erly Protected

Washington, June 29.—Mexico stands rebuked tonight for the diplomatic discourtesy of making public a United States oil protest note without asking the usual publication permission.

The protest, hitherto suppressed, asked fairness and justice for United States oil investors and contained the hidden suggestion that the American government would protect its citizens' oil rights in Mexico if necessary arose.

The reproof of Mexico for diplomatic discourtesy arose from the fact that the note, reaching the anti-American, pro-German press in Mexico, had been interpreted as running counter to President Wilson's friendly message delivered to Mexican editors recently.

The state department pointed out that the protest had merely sought to have Mexico use investors fairly. And President Wilson suggested to the editors that fair dealing and banishment of suspicion could aid Mexico to a place in the situation, especially when foreign capital flocked into the country to develop its resources.

The statement accompanying the note explained that the United States does not intend to interfere in Mexican internal affairs. The protest itself carried no hint of such interference. It said only that it saw the possibility of confiscation in a Carranza oil decree; that it felt constrained to protest solemnly and to advise Mexico it would be impelled to protect American interests if Mexico herself did not safeguard them. It was pointed out that the decree not only ran counter to international usage, but likewise was contrary to guarantees in the Mexican constitution.

The explanatory statement showed a touch of impatience with the pro-German twist placed on the affair. And while the state department intended mainly to set Mexico straight as to the United States' attitude, it was learned that officials fully interred that Mexico should realize United States' impatience with a situation which gave German propagandists a chance at distortion.

"The United States government would have appreciated being asked for its consent to the publication of this note," said the rebuke portion, "inasmuch as this procedure is usually followed in diplomatic dealings between friendly nations. Such consent would, of course, have been readily given if the Mexican government had intimated that it believed the note should be published."

The protest proper was dated April 2 and signed by Ambassador Fletcher at the order of the state department.

"In the absence of the establish-

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## CONTINUOUS FLOW OF MEN TO ITALY

Intended As Badge of Ameri-  
can-Allied Solidarity

### NEW YORKERS IN LINE

First National Army Division  
Is Now in the European  
Trenches

### FIVE ALREADY TRAINED

Seasoned Men Turned Back to  
General Pershing As Dis-  
tinct American Outfits  
After Training

Washington, June 29.—American troops tonight are serving freedom's cause in a new corner of the old world—Italy.

The first of them to reach that nation arrived yesterday.

Mostly they were sanitary units, but some were other special service units. All were shipped from this side. Later, a regiment of fighters will reach Italy from France.

This announcement of Chief of Staff March today was supplemented later, however, by a statement from Secretary of War Baker showing "that there is intended a plan of campaign involving a continuous flow of troops to Italy."

The presence of sanitary units and the forthcoming arrival of men to aid in the fighting intended only as the outward badge of American-allied solidarity, rather than the result of any Italian manpower need.

March augmented this hopeful sign of the times by news that the first national army division to assume a place in the front line along the western battlefield is the 77th—a New York body, which entered its sector this week.

The divisions have gone through the training process involved in brigading with the British and have now been turned back to General Pershing as distinct American outfits.

### AMERICANS WARMLY GREETED IN ROME

Rome, June 29.—Dense crowds enthusiastically greeted members of the American ambulance unit on its arrival today, strewing flowers along the line of march. Sub-Secretary Gallanga welcomed the Americans.

### KERENSKY ARRIVES IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Paris, June 29.—Alexander Kerensky arrived here today ahead of his schedule and passed unnoticed. A friend named Fabrikant, acting as his secretary, arranged with former Russian Ambassador Maklakoff for an interview, which lasted several hours.

### Listen to the Ladies!

Washington, June 29.—Forty per cent of the receipts of the third liberty loan were due to the efforts of women's organizations throughout the country, the woman's national liberty loan committee claimed today. More than 500,000 women engaged in selling bonds, it was estimated.

### Mutual Artillerying

London, June 29.—"Mutual artillerying" was the only activity reported by Field Marshal Haig tonight.

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## M'DANIEL PRAISES WILMINGTON LABOR

Admires Stand Taken Against  
Beer For Ship Workers

### BIG BAPTIST MEETING

Seaside Assembly Is Growing  
in Interest With Each  
Session

### DR. M'DANIEL PREACHES

Subject Last Night Was "Our  
Gains From the War"—  
Splendid Musical  
Programs

WALTER M. GILMORE

Wrightsville Beach, June 29.—The Baptist seaside assembly had a full and highly satisfactory day today. Tomorrow will be staged some of the most attractive features of the assembly.

Beginning at 9:45 in the morning the assembly Sunday school will be held in the auditorium. Dr. George W. McDaniel, of Richmond, will preach the sermon at 11 o'clock, on "Triumph Amid the Tumult," and at night on "Following the Flag."

The musical program last night, consisting largely of patriotic songs, was especially attractive. Prof. Wolslagel had organized a splendid male quartet, composed of himself, Rev. W. R. White, of Greensboro; E. I. Olive, of Dunn, and W. B. Muse, of Wilmington, who sang very effectively "Soldiers on the Battlefield Fight to Win."

The Thomasville quartet of young ladies has made a distinctive hit with the assembly. They are in demand on all occasions. They sang very tenderly and sweetly tonight "Seeking the Lost While He May Be Found."

They will sing at the Oceanic hotel Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The big feature tonight was the masterly address of Dr. McDaniel on "Our Gains From the War." He held his large audience interested from his initial sentence to the close. He is a gentleman of fine address, with a voice as clear as a silver bell and with a mind well trained and afire with the great truths to which he gave utterance.

Dr. McDaniel said that at the beginning of the war President Taft toured the country discussing why we are in the war. In one sentence, we could not keep out of it and preserve our honor, rights and freedom. A more difficult question than the one discussed by the ex-president, since we have disavowed a purpose of conquest or annexation, is, "What will we gain?"

First, an organization of our resources which were widely distributed unorganized for the big task. We will come out of this war with our forces mobilized.

Second, the development of the simpler life. We have had too little of it in America. Our daughters were dazzled by the titles of European nobility and the highest ambition of some of them was to marry a prince, duke or lord. An American private hereafter will have a higher standing among right-thinking people than a European heir.

We have been wasting the three chief factors in winning the war—food, labor and life. Seven billion pounds of foodstuffs were consumed annually in making liquor. We have

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## KUEHLMANN STIRS UP HORNETS NEST

Pan-Germans Demand Resig-  
nation of Foreign Minister

### MOMENTOUS ADMISSION

Berlin Government Confesses  
Its Inability to Win the  
War by Arms

### A BLOW TO MILITARY

No Important German Official  
Has Ever Admitted Failure  
At Arms—Hope to  
Gain by Bargaining

New York, June 29.—The German government has made the momentous admission this week to the German people that peace cannot be won on the battlefield and that the ending of the war must be brought about by negotiations.

Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, who delivered this pressing confession, has aroused a storm of panic stricken protest among pan-Germans. There has been many demands that the kaiser dissociate himself from von Kuehlmann's pessimism by removing von Kuehlmann. All Germany now knows Kuehlmann spoke not impulsively, but after conference with other responsible heads. If von Kuehlmann is sacrificed it will mean to the people that the kaiser is in a panic, contradicting himself and displaying managerial qualities of erratic leadership.

No responsible German statesman, holding a position as authoritative as von Kuehlmann, has ever before risen in the reichstag to proclaim that the German army cannot win a victory for the German empire. The past week may prove itself to be the definite turning point in Germany's decline as a military participant. Von Kuehlmann, in effect, pronounced that statesmanship is more important to Germany than military prowess since diplomacy and not the army, can alone bring peace.

So amazing an admission can only have been extorted from the government as a desperate measure. Its purpose is to entice into a peace conference where secret bargainings may be attempted. Germany's need for such a conference is extreme, or the government would never have invited it by confessing that the German army is impotent to win the war.

From a gathering of secret diplomats the German militarists might emerge with their prestige little ruffled and still in control of Germany's destinies. They could not pose as world conquerors; but they would certainly emphasize to the German people that the world has been compelled to call the war a draw.

By declining to fall into this trap the allies will give a blow to German military leadership from which it never can recover.

### BIG ARTILLERY RANGE NEAR SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg, S. C., June 29.—The government through the chamber of commerce of this city today closed a lease extending until June 30, 1919, on the artillery range and bivouac camps used in connection with Camp Wadsworth.

There are approximately 15,000 acres embraced in the lease and the monthly rental amounts to \$2,500.

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## RAIDING PARTIES ON WEST FRONT

American, British and French  
Successes Reported

### A DESTROYER BATTLE

British and German Destroy-  
ers Clash Without In-  
flicting Damage

### HUN ATTACK REPULSED

Violent Thrusts West of Sois-  
sons Broken Up—Italians  
Beat Off Austrians—  
Take Prisoners

London, June 29.—Repulse of violent German attacks west of Soissons and southwest of Rheims, successful British, French and American raids and considerable artillery activity in various sectors, was reported in the British and French official statements today.

Artillery and aerial fighting and reconnoitering operations were reported on the Italian front by the Italian and Austrian war offices.

A destroyer battle in which neither side suffered material damage was reported by the Berlin and London admiralties.

The Germans employed several battalions in an effort to eject the French from the positions west of Soissons which the latter captured yesterday. The enemy failed and lost heavily.

Southwest of Rheims, near Bligny, Italian troops again broke up a German attack.

Americans took 40 prisoners in surprise raids northwest of Montdidier in the Cantigny region. A successful raid was conducted by the French in Apremont forest, in Lorraine.

Field Marshal Haig reported increased cannonading on both sides of the Neippe sector, where the British yesterday took more than 400 prisoners, and south of the Somme.

Vienna claimed the repulse of Italian reconnoitering expeditions near Zenson and Novento, on the lower Piave.

Artillery fighting all along the front which was particularly violent on the Asiage plateau was reported by both Vienna and Rome.

Four British destroyers patrolling the Belgian coast encountered eight German destroyers Thursday evening, the admiralty announced today. After fighting at long range for a quarter of an hour three more enemy destroyers appeared. The British flotilla fell back to its supporting forces. The enemy failed to follow and the action was broken off. None of the British craft was damaged.

The German admiralty statement declared that two British destroyers were hit, but that the German ships escaped unscathed.

### SENATE AGREES TO RECESS ON JULY 10

Suffrage and Prohibition Will  
Hold the Stage This  
Week

Washington, June 29.—Senate leaders have agreed to recess July 10.

To insure ample opportunity for thrashing out women's suffrage prohibition and all appropriation bills, it has been decided to postpone the "summer's lay off" until that date.

Senate suffragists and prohibitionists will seek decisions next week on the woman's suffrage amendment and war time prohibition.

The suffrage committee meets Monday to decide whether to attempt forcing a vote.

Meantime women leaders are scattering to the home states of the most active opponents and campaigning there against them.

Anti-prohibitionists plan to seek elimination of the Norris dry amendment Monday when the emergency food act is called up. They will make a point of order against it on the ground that it is general legislation on an appropriation bill. If Vice President Marshall sustains this, an appeal will be taken from his ruling. The senate's stand on an appeal will decide whether the discussion will continue or be dropped until December.

### MURDER OF NICHOLAS STILL UNCONFIRMED

London, June 29.—Contradictory reports concerning the alleged murder of Nicholas Romanoff, former czar, continued to reach London today from various points.

Most of them were from German sources. These said that Nicholas is alive and safe while Scandinavian reports insist he was killed.

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