

WEATHER FORECAST

North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; cold waves, fresh, possibly strong northwest winds.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 8, 1917

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AN AMERICAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED

D. WORTH BAGLEY OF NORTH CAROLINA WAS COMMANDER

Jacob Jones Sunk in War Zone and Half of Crew Lost

ONLY THIRTY-SEVEN MEN WERE SAVED

Names of 10 Survivors Published—Commander Brother of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Wife of Secretary of Navy

(By Associated Press). Washington, Dec. 8.—The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Thursday with the loss of a large part of her crew.

Thirteen survivors were taken off in life boats. The names of 10 survivors have been received up to this time.

They are: Lieutenant (junior grade) John K. Richards.

Ensign Nelson N. Gates.

Assistant Surgeon L. L. Adamkiewicz.

Charles E. Pierce, fireman.

Thomas Edward Twomey, seaman.

John C. Johnson, seaman.

Harry A. Stutzke, chief machinist's mate.

Edward F. Grady, fireman, second class.

John J. Mulvaney, seaman.

James Reed, seaman.

The sinking occurred December 6, at 8:30 p. m., while the ship was on patrol duty. She was commanded by Lieutenant-Commander David Worth Bagley, brother of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Commander Bagley's brother was the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American war.

The Jacob Jones was the ship which saved 363 persons from the German U-boat, converted into an auxiliary cruiser on October 19.

The vessel had been torpedoed by a submarine while she was acting as a transport of merchant vessels and a fleet of American destroyers.

The Jacob Jones was one of the command.

The Jacob Jones and another destroyer were detailed to remain by the coast after the submarine had been sighted and put out of action.

When the German boat was sighted, it had a dark and her crew abandoned her. The Jacob Jones picked up the survivors of the 478 persons on board. The other vessel was rescued the remainder.

The Jacob Jones' peace time complement was five petty officers and 87 men. She was one of the newest and largest American destroyers, with a displacement of 1,150 tons and a length of 210 feet over all. She was built in 1916 at the plant of the Newport Shipbuilding Company, Newport, R. I. She burned oil, was 17 knots and had a top speed of 37 knots an hour.

FIRE DESTROYED ARMY WAREHOUSE

(By Associated Press). Washington, Dec. 8.—A warehouse belonging to the government for the storage of munitions of the army, was destroyed by a fire of mysterious origin.

The fire broke out in the stores caused by a number of small explosions.

The fire burned so fiercely that the roof of the five story structure collapsed, when firemen arrived.

The building stood at South Broadway street and West Fortieth street, near W. S. Shields and 35th street.

FEAR THAT NICHOLAS MIGHT BE LYNCHED

(By Associated Press). The guard sur- round- ing the Polish leader, Nicholas Romanoff, is reported to be in Petrograd and for- ward- ing the Exchange Telegraph office to Petrograd.

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BRITISH FORCES GETTING FIXED IN NEW HOME

Germany Reoccupies Devastated Areas Bequeathed Them by Byng

ENEMY WORKS UNDER A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

British Guns Still Dominate German Lines—The Hindenburg Trenches Now Held by the Tommies

British Headquarters in France, Friday, Dec. 7.—The Germans today continued their work of re-occupying the devastated area bequeathed to them by the British when General Byng made his withdrawal from the Cambrai salient.

It was an unsavory task that faced the enemy. The Bourlon wood still was reeking with poisonous gas. Graincourt, Annux, Cantaigne, Noyelles, Marconing and Masnières were a waste of ruins and the low lying ground on which the Germans apparently had planned to dig their new trenches, was overlooked by the British positions.

Into this desert the big guns were hurling tons of explosives and machine gunners were whipping a constant stream of bullets into the ranks of the enemy sent forward prospecting for desirable points available for defense. Meanwhile the major portion of the British army was sitting comfortably in their new home, their consolidation virtually having been complete before they started to retire at midnight Tuesday.

As a matter of fact, part of their work was done for them by the Germans in the famous Hindenburg trenches. The wonderful dugouts and net work of front line and communication trenches were all at the disposal of the Tommies.

Fighting continued today at many points between advanced patrols of the British and Germans. In the region of La Vacquerie the Germans gave no indication that they had abandoned their attempt to oust the British from the high ground just north of La Vacquerie village. The evacuated territory has been much hampered by the harrassing methods of the British.

The British, who held Bourlon wood so gallantly, were compelled to wear gas masks most of the time they were in the forest. The ground was swampy in many places and the whole wood was covered with underbrush. These two features resulted in gas hanging about the wood in clouds. In some points it was difficult to remove the mask to eat or drink. It was also extremely difficult to dig in as every time a spadeful of earth was turned, the soggy soil gave out more gas. Yet it is believed the British could have maintained the wood.

It is impossible to give an adequate estimate of the number of German troops employed in the operations along the new battle line since General Byng began his push on November 20, but it is probably not far out of the way to say that the enemy had something like 250,000 men. Many recently had been brought from other fronts.

The British are in full possession of the Hindenburg line between the Nord canal and Villers-Plouich. East of Villers-Plouich, the British line crosses the system and then southward toward Gauche wood which the west still held. The new positions are exceedingly strong and the Germans are giving indications that they intend to dig themselves in along the line a respectful distance from it.

The British artillery fire upon the evacuated zone is very heavy and the Germans have suffered considerable casualties. Something like 2,000 Germans were killed at one place north of Plesquieres yesterday by artillery fire.

ATTORNEY DOOLING COOLS DOWN IN HIS QUESTIONING

Judge Cline Makes "Question, Answer, Ruling" Order of the Day

DEFENDANT UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION

Little New Evidence Brought Out at this Morning's Session of Concord Court Trying Gaston Means

(By Associated Press). Concord, N. C., Dec. 8.—Following a period of tenseness attending the cross examination by John T. Dooling, of Gaston B. Means, on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, Judge Cline today Sheriff Howard Caldwell to remain in the bar throughout the examination.

Prior to this, the fire and alleged harshness on the part of the New York assistant district attorney had been notified very perceptibly subsequent to rather sharp expressions of reprimand on the part of Judge Cline. He had said the order of the day would be:

"Question, answer, ruling," and that discussion should be eliminated. The jury had been excused when Judge Cline ordered Sheriff Caldwell to remain in the bar.

E. T. Cansler had made vigorous objection to the carcass exhibited by Mr. Dooling in his examination. The cross examination brought out little of special interest during the first few hours, and the examination itself was overshadowed in interest by the tenseness of the situation. Judge Cline stated that he was going to give his entire personal attention to the examination. Ostensibly Sheriff Caldwell's constant presence was desired to relieve the judge of the duty of keeping order and other matters that might distract his attention from the examination. The defendant told of loans of \$4,000 and \$3,000 made by him to Mrs. King at different times about the same period during which he was receiving money from the German interests.

Cross examination of Gaston Means on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King was resumed today and interest centered in the attempt of the State to break down the defendant's story of the tragedy at Blackwelder Spring on the evening of August 29, last. After two days of the stand, during which he described his relations with Mrs. King as her business agent, direct examination of Means was concluded last yesterday, with his version of the shooting. The cross examination, begun by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, of New York, assisting the prosecution, was interrupted by adjournment of court.

Means told the jury he was getting a drink of water from the spring when Mrs. King was shot with an automatic pistol which he had placed in a fork of a tree nearby. He warned her not to "fool" with the weapon, he said, after she had taken it out of the tree. He was taking a drink when he heard the shot. He turned and saw her fall. Means then told of calling to Capt. W. S. Bingham and his brother, Afton Means, who were a short distance away, and of taking the body in an automobile to a hospital. He did not know Mrs. King was dead until the body had been examined at the hospital by physicians, he said.

These had pushed forward and were exerting pressure against the British near Orival wood. The British fell back slightly and the Germans also attacked again about La Vacquerie wood where they assembled in large numbers. The British artillery put down a heavy barrage and badly smashed the entire force.

AMERICA'S ACTION WILL BE A GREAT AID TO ITALIANS

Adoption of War Resolution Expected to Strengthen Italian Resistance

LINE OF DEFENSE STILL UNBROKEN

Teutons Have Gained Some Ground in Latest Drive—Germans Threw 250,000 Men Against the British

America's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary comes at a moment when the Italian Northern front between Asiago and the Brenta is being hard pressed by an Austro-German army under Field Marshal Conrad Hoetzendorf. The adoption of the declaration by Congress with only one dissenting vote and its signing by President Wilson late yesterday probably will be a great moral help to the people of Italy, and especially to the heroic troops in the Trentino.

In four days the invading Austro-Germans have forced the Italians back an average of three miles on a 10 mile front. But the advance was gained at a great cost in casualties as the Italians fought desperately every foot of the way, and at some points preferred to die rather than surrender or retire. In addition to losing Monte Sisemol, three miles east of Asiago, the Italians, according to Berlin, have given up 4,000 additional prisoners.

Although superiority in numbers and artillery has forced the Italians to retreat, the defense line has not been broken and there is yet 10 miles of mountain country to fight through before the foot hills around Bassano are reached. The operation has been straightened out the Italian line which now runs from Monte Caberlabia, just south of Asiago, across the Ronchi and Frenzella valleys to Poza and east of the Brenta. The Italians are holding the invaders near the Brenta and the latest Austro-German gains have been made only around Asiago.

There is a lull in the fighting around Cambrai and the Germans have made no attacks in force against the new British positions. North of La Vacquerie, British troops captured German trenches, improving the line in this neighborhood. Berlin reports successful fighting around Graincourt. It is estimated from British headquarters in France that at least 250,000 German troops took part in the latest operations in the Cambrai sector.

Hebron, southwest of Jerusalem, has been captured by British forces. It is reported that all American citizens in Jerusalem, probably all Jews, have been evacuated to the city. The Turks are evacuating all the civilian population or only part of it.

Guns are silent and soldiers are idle along the entire length of the eastern front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the Rumanians, under the force of circumstances, having joined Graincourt. It is estimated from the Russians in their armistice negotiations with the Central Powers, the Russian government announces that the negotiations have been halted for seven days to give the allied countries opportunity to express their attitude toward the negotiations.

Meanwhile it is reported that 1,500 Bolshevik troops have arrived at Vladivostok. Whether these came from Petrograd or are units from Siberian towns, is not disclosed. Vladivostok holds much war material and other supplies shipped from the United States, Japan and other allied countries. The temporary independent government in Siberia has chosen former Premier Kerensky as minister of Justice. General Korniloff is reported to have joined General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, around whom most of the leaders of the old provisional government have gathered.

Coaling Charges Revised. (By Associated Press). Washington, Dec. 8.—A proposed revision of charges on coaling ships at Hampton Roads, as ordered by the Federal Shipping Board, was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hereafter a number of ships will receive bunker coal by lighters instead of at piers and rates will be prescribed by the Shipping Board.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, "Approved 7th of December, 1917." "WOODROW WILSON." In record with President Wilson's suggestion action in respect to Turkey and Bulgaria. Germany's other allies, was left to the future. Wide-spread demand in Congress for their inclusion in the declaration was indicated in both Senate and House debate, but when the roll calls came the President's advice was followed in a demonstration of American unity and harmony. Representative London, Socialist, of New York, who cast the one negative vote, explained his opposition by stating he was pledged to that course by the Socialist party. Caustic criticism of his position enlivened the House proceedings. Debate on both branches was unexpectedly brief, lasting but an hour in the Senate and only two hours and forty minutes in the House.

DEC. 8. GOING! GOING! Only 13 more days left to shop. Read the Ads.

RELIEF TRAINS FOR HALIFAX SUFFERERS HELD UP BY SNOW

SEVERE WEATHER PREVENTS RELIEF REACHING HALIFAX

Special Trains Rushing With Supplies Stalled in Snow Drifts

MORE PHYSICIANS AND FOOD WANTED

Hundreds of Injured Persons Suffering and Dying on Account of Lack of Proper Attention

(By Associated Press). Truro, N. S., Dec. 8.—Additional outside relief for the suffering thousands in Halifax was dependent today upon the weather. The great snow-storm dominated the situation.

Almost every hour brought word of a relief train stalled by the huge drifts piled up by the gale all along the railroad lines between Moncton, N. I., and Halifax. One train, with doctors and nurses from the United States on board, was caught at Memramcook junction, N. B., 30 miles from the Nova Scotia border. Another, which left St. Johns, N. B., Thursday night, with doctors, nurses and relief supplies, ran into a tremendous snow bank at Londonderry, 20 miles from Truro. Somewhere between Amherst and Truro the Massachusetts train was held up by similar conditions. This stretch of railroad bore perhaps the worst of the storm, as confused wind currents swept across it from the Cobequid mountains, which the line traverses through a notch.

Word came from Halifax early today that the condition of many of the injured residents was very serious and that there were not enough doctors in the city to give them the needed treatment. The most imperative need was said to be more physicians.

Some three hundred persons, suffering from all kinds of injuries, are being cared for in improvised hospitals in Truro. Windsor, the only other large town within easy railroad communication with Halifax, is caring for 300 more. So far as is known here, none have been sent to any other places. If the trains were able to get through more injured persons would be sent here today.

NICHOLAS ESCAPES SAYS A RUMOR

(By Associated Press). Washington, Dec. 8.—The American consul at Tiflis today reported a rumor that the former Czar of Russia had escaped. The message contained no details, and made it clear that there was no confirmation of the rumor. No other news was received here today from Russia.

Anniversary Program. The Winter Park Presbyterian church has arranged an interesting program in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the organization of the church. A historical sketch, giving many details of interest, will be read and a short address delivered by the pastor. A good musical arrangement is also announced. The Winter Park church, although still quite young, has had a unique and useful history, and many of its features will be brought out at the celebration.

REVOLUTION IN LISBON. (By Associated Press). Madrid, Dec. 8.—A revolution has broken out in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, according to a dispatch received here by way of Oporto on Tuesday. Outbreaks also are said to have occurred at Oporto.

Thousands of Destitute and Injured People Exposed to Blizzard

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE DESTITUTE

Revised Estimates Place Dead at 2,000; Injured, 3,000; Dwellings Destroyed, 4,000; Property Loss, \$30,000,000.

4,000 DEAD.

(By Associated Press). Amherst, N. S., Dec. 8.—An estimate of 4,000 persons dead in the Halifax disaster is contained in a private telegram received from the stricken city today by an undertaking firm here. The message asks that 4,000 coffins be sent to Halifax at once.

"North country" snow storm, accompanying a gale that at times attained a velocity of more than 40 miles an hour, has held this city of desolation in its grasp for the past 24 hours, adding new terrors to the awe-stricken survivors of Thursday's disaster and greatly impeding the progress of relief trains hurrying here with their urgently needed supplies.

The Massachusetts relief train was stalled in great snow drifts near Amherst late last night, and the time of the train's arrival here is problematical. Other rescue trains also are reported snow-bound.

With every building in Halifax and Dartmouth more or less damaged by the explosion and fire, men, women and children huddled together as best they could and passed a night of suffering. The chilling wind whistled through smashed windows; there were scarcely blankets enough to cover wounded bodies and many were unable to obtain food. Fire was almost out of the question and the only lights obtainable were from oil lamps or candles.

Out of the chaotic conditions, rich and poor have rallied gallantly to their duty of caring for the injured and homeless and accounting for the dead.

The citizen's finance committee estimates that there are 20,000 destitute people in the devastated area, the majority from the poorer classes. Nearly 4,000 dwellings were destroyed, the committee declares and the actual losses and the estimated cost of temporary maintenance will approximate \$30,000,000.

Perhaps the most serious of the many problems is the food situation. There is enough food for immediate needs but unless communication is opened soon the city faces the possibility of famine. The energies of local relief committees have been centered on the conservation of food and merchants have surrendered all their available supplies for the common need. Milk is almost unobtainable and fears are expressed for the lives of babies in arms.

In the greater task of caring for the living no concerted effort is being made at present to compile a list of the dead but hundreds of soldiers, sailors, American "jackies" and volunteers are groping under the mass of wreckage searching for bodies. The morgues are checked with mangled bodies. Police officials still estimate the dead at 2,000 and the injured at 3,000 or more.

At all hospitals, regular and improvised, every available spot is occupied by the wounded. Doctors and nurses have worked unceasingly since the first hours of the explosion. The academy of music, the theatres, and halls of fraternal organizations have been thrown open to care for the homeless. Private citizens have opened their homes and given their extra clothing to the unfortunates.

The newspaper offices are the clearing houses for information, and they have been besieged all during the storm by throngs of persons anxious for news of relatives. The city clerk's office is the official headquarters for lists of the dead and missing.