

WEATHER.
North and South
Carolina: Fair and
sunny-tonight; Thurs-
day, partly cloudy.

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PEACE TERMS A POSSIBILITY WITH AUSTRIA

Reported That Peace Between
Dual Empire and the En-
tente is Nearer

HERTLING TO ANSWER PRESIDENT WILSON

German Chancellor's Reply is
Scheduled for Next Tues-
day — German Drive
Set for Next Month

Count von Hertling, the Imperial
Chancellor, it is reported un-
tilly, will answer President Wil-
son's address to Congress in the Ger-
man Reichstag next Tuesday. Pres-
ident Wilson saw a difference be-
tween the Chancellor's recent state-
ment and that of Count Czernin, the
Hungarian minister, and de-
clared that Count von Hertling had
withdrawn from his position that
should be made on Germany's

facts are known in London. The
news says, which bring closer
possibility of a separate peace be-
tween Austria-Hungary and the En-
tente. Austria is said to look with
favor on sending her soldiers
to the troops of the United
States and Great Britain.

Challenged to move want of confi-
dence in his government by Premier
Lloyd-George, the British House of
Commons yesterday failed to take
any action. Criticism of the Ver-
sailles council and the Premier's at-
titude concerning it was voiced in the
house by former Premier Asquith and
other speakers. As to reports that
Lord Marshall Haig and General Rob-
ertson had been dismissed or had re-
signed, spokesmen for the govern-
ment denied the truth of such state-
ments.

Premier Lloyd-George in the House
of Commons yesterday asserted no basis for a
democratic peace could be found in
statements of leaders of the
Central Powers. The Premier said
he could see no difference in sub-
stance between the recent utterances
of Chancellor von Hertling and Count
Czernin. Before the Italian Parlia-
ment, Premier Orlando has declared
that Italy will fight on until victory
is achieved.

There is yet no indication that mil-
itary operations on the Western front
are about to be resumed on a large
scale. Attempts by raiding parties
are growing stronger, especially on
the French front near Verdun and in
the Woerthe, but there have been no
attacks in force.

"Sometime in March," according to
a German prisoner, the Germans will
attack on the British front. He did
not know if a general offensive would
begin then, but there is marked
activity behind the German lines. The
battle on the British front continues
violently and the fields and roads are
being fast.

ACTS OF VANDALISM BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

Stories of Pillage and Brutality
Came From Italy's Oc-
cupied Territory

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Austro-Ger-
man invaders in Northern Italy daily
are resorting to increasing acts of
vandalism, violence, pillage and brus-
tality, according to the statements
of prisoners captured by the Ital-
ians, a dispatch from Rome says. Of-
ficers as well as soldiers are partic-
ularly guilty.

Udine has been pillaged and stores
and buildings destroyed wantonly by
the Austro-Germans. The rivalry in
Udine, it is said, has been so great
that fights have broken out between
various groups of the Central
powers. In Udine these fights result-
ed in the death of 14 Germans and
about 200 Austrians. There were also
several conflicts at Pola Cattaro be-
tween the Germans and Austrians.

Women and children, it is added,
have been stripped of their clothing
which has been sent to Germany.
Horses, foodstuffs, wherever found,
are sent away by officers.

The Austro-Germans are reported
to be underfed and forced to subsist
on the carcasses of horses.

Roosevelt Much Better.
New York, Feb. 13.—A marked im-
provement in the condition of Colonel
Roosevelt was announced this morning.

TUSCANIA VICTIMS ARE BURIED ALONG SCOTLAND'S COAST

The Bodies of 164 Americans
Have Been Placed in
Scottish Soil

THIRTY-THREE BODIES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED

In Addition to the Americans,

Bodies of Seven Members
of Crew Were Found.
Graves Numbered

A Scotch Seaport, Tuesday, Feb. 12.—At points along the Scottish coast the bodies of 164 American victims of the sinking of the *Tuscania* by a German submarine have been found. Thirty-three of these have not been identified. Most of the Americans have been buried. The bodies of seven members of the crew also have been washed up on the coast of Scotland.

The Associated Press correspond-

ent co-operated with the American army officers in obtaining these figures, which go forward to Washington as the most accurate and complete list obtainable. The last 17 of these bodies recovered—all Americans—were buried this afternoon, villagers coming many miles in a downpour of rain to pay their simple tribute to the American dead. The bodies were brought to the burial place on one big motor truck which was followed along the route several miles long by the squad of 25 khaki-clad American survivors and the village mourners. One of the villagers carried the Union Jack, while an American soldier held aloft the Stars and Stripes.

At the graveside the American sol-

ders sang the Star Spangled Banner followed by the natives singing "God Save the King." The usual military salute was then fired, ending the ceremony.

Temporary fences have been built around the graves to be replaced by a permanent enclosure as soon as the materials can be brought to these desolate shores. A British colonel, who has worked day and night since the disaster helping the Americans bury their dead, announced today that the people of the nearby countryside had started a public subscription to erect a permanent monument to the Americans.

There are eight Americans still here too ill to leave, several of them still dazed by their experiences. They are quartered in nearby farmhouses and village hotels. These men are F. I. Benefield, E. L. Lystrom, Wilbur C. Nutt, Boyd E. Hancock, E. E. Harpham, Henry Schurtz, James J. Colwell and F. A. Gocher.

One American officer and 14 men are still in a hospital at Glasgow.

The following is the first complete list of Americans now buried on the Scottish coast. Each body whether identified or not was given a number. Thus, at a point where 78 victims were buried side by side in a long trench, the numbers run from one to 78 in the following order:

T. W. Herman, L. B. Reeder, William C. Keown, L. Roberts, Orville Casper, E. H. Duffy, Paul John C. Wood, W. R. Johnson, H. E. Page, C. B. West, T. Tuttle, Walter Brown, Clarence W. Short, H. Stewart, fireman, member of crew, Raymond Butcher, State of Wisconsin; James Loran, member of crew; G. V. Zimmerman, J. Edwards Buttemer, George H. Reinhardt, Walter Crelline, William E. Bennett, G. E. Swanson, unidentified private, William P. Moran, G. J. Jenkins, Charles McMillan, crew; Raymond T. Hurst, T. E. Lawton, T. E. Davison, W. Hardie, C. H. Beeson, B. L. Weeks, Henry F. Spidle, David G. Renton, Julius D. Wagner, William J. Tragesser, Alfonso Licari, Percy A. Stevens, W. W. Wright, Marcus B. Cook, G. N. Bjork, John C. Johnson, T. T. St. Clair, Arthur W. Collins, G. Lankenau, J. U. Cheshire, Gerald K. Grover, Frank Burns, Milton Tully, Edwin R. Berkey, unidentified soldier, Philip E. Leigland, Curtis Willard Wilson, unidentified member of crew, Frederick Allen, W. Raines, Homer L. Anderson, Fred M. Linthorn, J. B. Guerner, J. L. Pearce, Elmer R. L. Cowen, William T. McMurray, Samuel A. Pentecost, Russell F. Bennett, Robert W. Warren, L. W. Ozment, William L. Gregg, I. Sims, J. P. Haw-

BRITISH PREMIER HAS LITTLE FAITH IN VON HERTLING

Cannot See That Recent Teu-
ton Utterances Bring
Peace Any Nearer

PARLIAMENT HOLDS EXCITING DEBATES

Council of Versailles Subject of
Bitter Controversy.

Lloyd-George Heckled
During Speech

London, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Parlia-
ment reassembled today on tiptoes
with curiosity as to how Premier
Lloyd-George would meet President
Wilson's latest declaration and the
dissatisfaction manifested by a section
of the press and public over the
Versailles council, and also as to
how far H. H. Asquith, the former
Premier, would respond to the demand
of the extreme wing of his fol-
lowers before the abandonment of the
policy of benevolence toward the
government in favor of active opposition
based on disapproval of the general
war policy and especially the enlargement
of the functions of the Supreme
War Council.

Perhaps the most notable thing
was the contrast in the speeches of
the Premier and the former Premier
with reference to President Wilson's
speech. While Mr. Asquith endorsed
fully the President's view, Premier
Lloyd-George did not even mention
Mr. Wilson's last speech and declined
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Long hours by railroad men, Mr.
Stone denounced as a menace to pub-
lic safety. He said a majority of
yards were working on an 8-hour shift
until the movement was begun for in-
creased wages, when the work was
lengthened to enable the railroads to
show larger amounts paid to em-
ployees. More than half the engineers
of the country receive less than \$150
a month, he said.

The question of enlarging status of
the Versailles council led to a little
scandal between the Premier and Mr.
Asquith, and throughout his remarks
about the council the Premier was
subjected to a running fire of heck-
ling, punctuated with loud cheers
from extreme Liberals, many of
whom in later speeches made strong
attacks on the Premier regarding
his alleged connection with the press.

Declaring absolutely that he would
not yield on the matter of revealing
more about the Versailles conference,
Premier Lloyd-George challenged the
house if dissatisfied with the gov-
ernment's conduct of the war, to put
another government in its place.

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his alleged connection with the press.

Employment of women in the place
of men also was condemned by Mr.
Stone. He said women now were be-
ing used as engine wipers, cinder
shovels, lumber pliers, freight truck-
ers and for other dirty and heavy
work, although he declared there were
plenty of men to fill such positions.

Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford
University, admitted the Pre-
mier's speech was reassuring, but
said that the weakness of the gov-
ernment lay in the existence of coinci-
encies between utterances in the
press and certain lines of govern-
mental action. He hoped the govern-
ment would not hesitate to suppress,
if necessary, even the most influ-
ential journals acting contrary to the
national interests. Admiral Sir Hed-
ward Meux invited the Premier to
get rid of his private secretaries and
also the press which was hanging
around his neck "like an albatross."

While the Versailles conference
was under discussion the Premier
also was met by constant cries of
"Don't divulge."

At one point Andrew Bonar-Law,
Chancellor of the Exchequer, inter-
posing to deny that Field Marshal
Haig or General Robertson has been
dismissed or resigned and being
closely pressed by a heckler, added:
"As far as I know."

The House then adjourned and
thus far no motion of want of confi-
dence in the government has been
placed on paper. The government,
Premier Lloyd-George said in his
speech, would stand by the declara-
tion of war aims he made last month
to the trades unions representatives.
He said he had read with most pro-
found disappointment the replies of
Count von Hertling and Count Czernin
to the statements made by him-
self and President Wilson.

There was a great difference in the tone of
the Austrian and German speeches,
he said, but he could find no differ-
ence in the substance. As to the re-
ply of Chancellor von Hertling the
Premier said:

"What was his answer to the Al-
lies' very moderate demands? His
answer was that Great Britain was
to give up her coaling stations
throughout the world. I confess that
was the last demand Germany ought
decidedly to have put forward."

"These coaling stations had been
as accessible to German as to Brit-
ish ships. In the past the German
fleet always has received most hos-
pitable treatment at all these sta-
tions. During 1913 some 65 visits
were paid to them by German men
of war and they received exactly the
same facilities as British men of war.
The same thing applied to German

ships.

(Continued on Page Ten.)



AMERICAN WOMEN DO WAR WORK.—American women are not being outdone by their Allied sisters. Not an American would permit that. This photograph shows women working on airplane turnbuckles being manufactured in a plant "over here." Women are also taking men's places in the munition plants.

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RAILROADS FAILED TO PREPARE SAYS STONE

Lack of Preparation for Win-
ter Weather Caused
Traffic Congestion

Washington, Feb. 13.—Lack of prepa-
ration by the railroads to meet the
winter weather was the cause of the
great traffic congestion. Warren S.
Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood
of Locomotive Engineers, today told
the railroad wage commission, in ask-
ing for a minimum wage of \$6 a day
and penalty time and a half for over-
time.

"Many roads went into the winter
with no provision for taking care of
their motive power," he said. "There
were no doors on roundhouses, no
means of heating. I know one instance
where 25 to 30 engines were kept
burning all night, using perhaps
one ton of coal each hour, to keep
them from freezing."

Long hours by railroad men, Mr.
Stone denounced as a menace to pub-
lic safety. He said a majority of
yards were working on an 8-hour shift
until the movement was begun for in-
creased wages, when the work was
lengthened to enable the railroads to
show larger amounts paid to em-
ployees. More than half the engineers
of the country receive less than \$150
a month, he said.

The number of enemy snipers and
sniping posts has been reduced still
further by the American sharp-shooters,
machine gunners and artillery men.

Airplanes were overhead every-
where today. The enemy late in the day
sent over a considerable number
of machines in battle formation.

Employment of women in the place
of men also was condemned by Mr.
Stone. He said women now were be-
ing used as engine wipers, cinder
shovels, lumber pliers, freight truck-
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(Continued on Page Ten.)

PEACE NEARER.

London, Feb. 13.—According to
the lobby correspondent of The
Daily News facts are known which
bring the possibility of a separate
peace between Austria-Hungary and the
Entente Allies much nearer. Great reluctance, he says, is manifested in Austria toward the
prospect of fighting with British and American troops on the Western front.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY DEPOPULATES TRENCH

Germans Have Almost Aban-
doned First Line Trench
Under Fire

Washington, Feb. 13.—With the American Army in France, Feb. 12.—Aside from increas-
ing aerial activity the American sector has been normal for the last 24 hours. Harassing artillery fire and patrolling operations have been kept up but there have been no clashes.

The American gunners are said to be growing more accurate daily.