

WEATHER  
North Carolina and  
South Carolina  
Probably rain tonight  
and Tuesday; Colder  
Tuesday in west.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

TODAY'S NEWS  
TODAY

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

VOL. XXIV. NO. 48.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## DEATH LIST OF THE FLORIZEL WRECK IS NOW PLACED AT 102

Only 44 of the 146 Persons on  
Board the Red Cross  
Ship Saved

### SHIP STRUCK ROCKS. NEAR CAPE RACE

Florizel Struck During Rough  
Seas Sunday While En  
Route From St. John's to  
New York

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 25.—Forty-three persons aboard the Red Cross liner Florizel, wrecked near Cape Race in a storm early yesterday, were rescued today. Three rescue ships brought the first batch of survivors to port and others were on the way in the afternoon.

Among the survivors are five saloon and seven steerage passengers. Most of those saved were members of the crew. Among the survivors are Major Michael Sullivan, bound for Halifax; Ralph Burnham, of the Royal Flying Corps; Archibald Gardner and two women, Miss Minnie Daniel and Miss Kittle Cantwell.

The coastal steamer Prospero was reported just before noon as on her way here with the survivors. The names of the rescued, so far as known, and the identified dead at:

Survivors — Passenger John Kiehl; crew: Captain W. J. Martin, St. John's; Chief Officer James, Wireless Operator Cecil G. Carter, New York. Identified dead: Passengers, Mrs. Fred Butler, St. John's, N. F.; Edward Frode, St. John's, N. F.; Corporal Fred Snow, Royal Flying Corps.

The first batch of survivors was taken off in three life boats and four others, but the sea was so rough they were unable to approach the shore, near which the Florizel struck early Sunday morning while on a voyage from this port to Halifax and New York. All had suffered terribly from cold and exposure. Steamers met the boats and took the rescued aboard.

A wireless from the Prospero to John Crosbie, minister of shipping, early today was the first word of hope that any of the 77 passengers and crew of 69 had been saved. The Prospero reported that every effort was being made to transfer them from the battered hulk.

The Prospero, a staunch coasting vessel, had been dispatched at the first report of the disaster from Placentia Bay, 75 miles around the coast from Broad Cove, but after her departure government authorities felt that her task was hopeless. With the sailing ships Terra Nova and Home, she stood outside the cove while reports were sent by observers on land that the sea had not sufficiently subsided to allow the launching of boats before daylight.

When naval gunners had shot a line from the shore across the bow of the Florizel and saw no attempt on the ship to make the line fast, it was believed all those on board were dead.

About midnight, however, watchers reported that lights had been seen in the wireless room and the forecastle, showing some persons were still alive. Later came the message from the Prospero reporting she was alongside the Florizel and expected soon to take off the survivors. The report added that their names would be sent as soon as possible.

Forcing his ship against a blizzard, the Florizel's commander, Captain M. J. Martin, yesterday morning sought to round Cape Race on his voyage from here to Halifax and New York. Apparently, however, he misjudged his position, for the Florizel rushed on the jagged rocks of Broad Cove on the east side of the island north of the cape.

Although the sea today was not as rough as it was when the steamer struck on the rocks, reports indicated that rescue work was extremely dangerous. The Florizel's wireless was

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## MEXICAN BANDITS ATTACK OIL BOAT

Washington, Feb. 25.—One American was killed and three were wounded in an attack by Mexican bandits on an oil boat at Tampico last Wednesday.

Editor House, a paymaster for the Texas Oil Company, was killed. The bandits were J. P. S. Mennett, Dr. J. P. S. Mennett, an employee of the Island Oil and Transport Company, and a third man named Prather. Mennett's wound is serious. Unofficially named reaching here today said the bandits got as much as \$20,000 from the American paymaster and that the Americans de-

## M'CUMBER SCORES TREACHERY OF THE BOLSHEVIKI HEADS

Their Desertion of the "Bleeding  
Allies" is Called Damnable  
Treason

### WARNS THIS NATION TO BE ON GUARD

Declares Bolshevism is Paralyzing  
Hands of Government—Denounces  
Profiteering Here

Washington, Feb. 25.—Denouncing the Bolsheviki surrender to Germany, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, told the Senate today that a "Bolsheviki" sentiment in America was of no less danger to the cause of democracy against autocracy. Profiteers, labor slackers, and government officials who fail to stand against them were assailed by the Senator in vigorous terms.

Unless conditions change, he declared, only a collapse of the Central Powers can save the Allies from defeat. The Senator began with a denunciation of the Bolsheviki surrender.

"Search the world's history," declared Senator McCumber, "and nothing can be found even to approach this most damnable treachery to the faithful and bleeding Allies—this blackest treason to country and national honor. For this ignominious surrender under Bolsheviki regime let every Russian patriot for a thousand years wear branded in his cheek the blush of shame."

"With this spectacle of national impotency and disgrace before you, and enlightened by the appalling conditions in our ship yards, is it not time we were turning our attention to the Bolsheviki doctrine of those in our own country who are paralyzing the arms of the government and imperiling the lives of our soldiers in France?"

"So, too, we have seen the effect of this Bolsheviki sentiment, more, still more, always more, regardless of justice, regardless of patriotic duty, in the shameful delay in ship construction on which the very life of a great world principle depends and we are told that all munition plants, every line in industry which the life of the government depends will soon be reduced to the same condition of impotency as the ship building program. The demand has arrived for the American people to accept the challenge."

"While this Bolsheviki cancer which is sapping our strength and jeopardizing our safety is not confined to any one class, it nevertheless manifests itself in its most malignant form in supply profiteering and in labor profiteering in our shipyards."

In supply profiteering, Senator McCumber said he would name only one shipyard—Hog Island.

The foundation of that yard, he declared, is "laid on graft" and the cost of construction, he said, will be "three or four times the government's original estimate," adding "this single hold-up of the government will probably cost not less than \$30,000,000."

"Like conditions prevail," he continued, "throughout the country where over speeding up production has become necessary. Contracts of the most atrocious character, always against the government, have been made by government officials. The government pays every dollar of expense for raw materials and yet pays individuals enormous profits. Men

fended themselves vigorously, wounding five of the Mexicans. The affair, these advisers said, might result more seriously than supposed, possibly in the withdrawal of the Americans. The same advisers said that in other depredations on Americans last Friday \$5,000 was taken from the cashier of an American company and that the American company's commissary at San Geronimo had been rifled and something less than \$500 taken. Both Carranzan and rebel troops are in the vicinity. Officials, however, regarded the incident as a case of robbery

## CAPITAL AND LABOR HOLDING A MEETING

Trying to Formulate a National  
Labor Program for  
the War

Washington, Feb. 25.—The first of a series of conferences between representatives of capital and labor, summoned here by Secretary Wilson, in the hope of formulating a labor program for the war, was begun today. In attendance were five representatives of labor and five of capital. The 10 men will choose two others to represent the general public at the conferences.

The purpose of the sessions is to lay down a basis of relations between capital and labor during the war, and to lay the foundation of a national labor policy.

Charles F. Brooker, president of the American Brass Company, who had been invited to serve as a member, sent word that he would be unable to do so. B. L. Warden, vice president of the Submarine Boat Corporation, was named in his place.

J. A. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, one of the men asked to represent labor, also sent word he could not serve. A substitute will be named later.

All the men expected were not present when the conference opened, but discussions began without them.

## TEN THOUSAND WERE LOST IN EARTHQUAKE

Amoy, China, Feb. 25.—Nearly 10,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the recent earthquake in the Amoy Hinterland, according to the latest reports from Swatow.

Danish Crew Landed.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 25.—An American steamship arrived here today brought 17 members of the crew of the Danish steamship Tranquebar, who were picked up at sea. There has been no previous report of the loss of the Tranquebar, a vessel of 3,453 tons gross.

Who never saw a shipyard, men who had no capital, have been given contracts to build ships and in turn have contracted to sublet those contracts to others, retaining big commissions. Banks have charged immense bonuses for securing contracts for their customers and all this within the knowledge of or easily obtainable by government officials.

Despite the fact that the nation needs ships as never before in order to transport troops and supplies abroad, and "notwithstanding the patriotic fervor of Mr. Gompers, union labor in our shipyards is lacking in a most shameful and disgraceful manner," the Senator declared.

Senator McCumber said the United States has "the human energy to win this war and win it quickly, but that energy needs mobilization." He denied there was a labor shortage, saying that what is lacking "is mobilization of the labor we have and the ability to insist that a day's work by those pretending to labor shall be given for a just and liberal compensation on the part of the government."

War was declared 10 months ago, asserted Senator McCumber, and the raising of an army begun while the press of the country began to discuss what terms of peace should be imposed on the enemy, but the ship question was not taken into consideration.

The Senator said that Secretary Baker declared last month before the Senate Military Committee that "ships is the crux of our problems now," and demanded "Why were those words not uttered by the War Department 10 months ago?"

Secretary Baker could have easily inquired regarding this matter, Senator McCumber continued. If the Secretary answers that this is no part of the duties of the Secretary of War, that a shipping board has been created for that purpose and he was only concerned with the creation of an army, it seems, the Senator said, that this is unsatisfactory argument in favor of a war board.

"Now that we have awakened, now that we have an army of 1,500,000 ready, now that neither we nor the world have the shipping to take that army over and supply it, what are you going to do about it?" he asked. "You will either get right down to business and construct ships on a greater scale than you have ever contemplated or you will allow this war to be over before you get into it and our President's 14 articles of peace conditions will be a less-learned scrap of paper than the Belgian treaty."

## SCORE KILLED IN R. R. WRECK AT COLUMBIA

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25.—Passenger train No. 42 on the Southern Railway from Spartanburg and passenger train No. 18 from Greenville, both for Columbia, had rear end collision at Frosts, four miles from Columbia at 2:45 this afternoon, killing between 15 and 20 persons and injuring many more.

A report received at the Southern Railway shops says that the casualty list is very heavy.

It is reported that one engine ploughed through two coaches of the other train.

## AMERICANS ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES

Penetrated Lines Distance of Several Hundred Yards Bringing  
Back Two German Officers and 20 Men—Americans Sustain no Casualties—French Aided

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Feb. 24.—The American patrol in the Chemiz Des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, early yesterday penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, 20 men and one machine gun.

There was some sharp fighting and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties. The Franco-American patrol was under command of a French officer.

The French war office commu-

## 157 ALIENS REMOVED FROM CAMP GREENE

Germans and Austrians in the  
Army Carried to Fort McPherson

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 25.—One hundred and fifty-seven aliens were removed from Camp Greene yesterday to Fort McPherson, Ga. The men were mostly Germans and Austrians and some of them had been in America for many years. All of them were volunteers in the army and came from most every State in the Union. Some of them were old men in the service, one mess sergeant having been in for 18 years. It is understood that not all of these men will be interned, but assigned to the service not "over seas."

## BOARD TO REVIEW EXCESS PROFITS

Washington, Feb. 25.—A board of excess profits reviewers, consisting of about a dozen representatives of special industries or businesses, will be created soon by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, to make rulings on specific questions involved in returns.

This has been decided upon as a means of solving a multitude of problems. Hundreds of business firms find the regulations too general to fit specific cases. Each member of the board, which will sit in Washington and make recommendations to the commissioner, is to be picked for his knowledge of a particular line of business.

The terms invested capital, earnings and profits and other factors in determining the amount of tax to be paid, may take on different shades of meaning for different businesses and on the board's decisions will depend many millions of dollars in taxes.

Hog Island Probe Begins.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Five members of the Senate Commerce Committee arrived here from Washington today and began an inspection of the new government shipbuilding plant at Hog Island on the Delaware river. More witnesses were expected to testify here in addition to those summoned before the committee during the investigation at the capital.

## DICTATOR OF RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 25.—General Bruevitch has been appointed successor to Ensign Krylenko as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News Agency. General Bruevitch, according to the message, has been proclaimed dictator and has ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last. Bruevitch was formerly chief of staff to Ensign Krylenko.

Young Aviator Killed.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 25.—R. E. Stall, of Detroit, a cadet in the aviation branch signal corps, fell 200 feet at Love Field today and was killed. Stall was a graduate of the University of Ohio.

Davies for the Senate.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, announced today that he will resign to enter the Senatorial race in Wisconsin.

## NEW RECORD IN ADVANCE BY GERMANS

The Armies Invading Russia  
are Making Most Notable  
Progress

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO DISCUSS PEACE

Hertling Scheduled to Appear  
Before Reichstag Today—  
Much Activity Along American Sector

The Bolsheviki acceptance of the German peace terms has not yet halted the German armies engaged in the new invasion of Russia and additional wide areas have been occupied by the Teutonic troops.

One of the most notable advances by the invading Germans recorded in today's Berlin announcement was made by General von Linsingen's forces in Volhynia which have pushed more than 100 miles eastward from the triangle of fortresses recently occupied and have reached Zhitomir, within 85 miles of Kiev, their objective in the Ukraine. At Zhitomir contact with the Ukrainian forces was established. The Bolsheviki had possession of Kiev at the time the latest reports from that city were received.

In the north the Germans have taken possession of Perna, the Russian port on the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles northeast of the city of Riga, and have occupied Dorpat, more than 150 miles from Riga, towards the northeast. A flying column penetrated to Dorpat, covering more than 130 miles in five and a half days and gathering in 3,000 prisoners on the way.

Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, will address the German Reichstag today on foreign affairs, probably with most attention to the Russian situation and the peace terms now offered by Germany. The Chancellor has not yet replied to the recent war aims statement of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and if he speaks he may take this opportunity to state Germany's case once more.

Russia, as represented by the Bolsheviki government, has agreed to the German peace terms for a second time within a week. After the first agreement the Bolsheviki decided to fight, but the military activity on their part apparently did not halt by one step the German invasion. Germany as a result of the Bolsheviki attempt to wage war increased her terms in the last peace ultimatum, which virtually cut off from Russian domination all Western territory added to Great Russia since the time of Peter the Great.

Except in Livonia and Estonia, where small detachments made slight resistance, the Germans are progressing unhindered along the entire line from the Gulf of Finland to the Ukraine. In the North they are approaching Reval, the naval base, and in the South, Minsk is 45 miles behind the invading troops.

There has been no increase in the fighting activity on the Western and Italian fronts. British troops have repulsed German raiding parties in the Ypres sector, while the artillery has been active north of Arras. On the French front there have been intense artillery duels at several points along the line from Verdun to Switzerland.

Large troop movements behind the German lines at night are reported from the American sector northwest of Toul. The artillery bombardment there has been intense. Little damage was done by the Germans' gunfire. Attempts by German patrols to reach the American trenches were futile. American troops aided their French brothers in arms in the raid last Saturday morning north of the Ailette river in the Chemiz Des Dames sector. The German lines were penetrated and two German officers, 20 men and one machine gun were brought back by the raiders. Although there was some sharp fighting there were no American casualties.

## GERMANS CONTINUE TO MAKE ADVANCES

Petrograd, Sunday, Feb. 24.—The Germans late Saturday were still advancing into the provinces they had decided to occupy. In this connection it is reported they are executing Red Guards, treating them as outlaws, but releasing and disarming soldiers of the regular army.

The Pravda, the Bolsheviki organ, declares that the Germans are restoring shoulderstraps to Russian officers and forcing the Russian soldiers to salute them.

The resolution to agree to the German peace terms was adopted by the central executive committee of the All-Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates by a vote of 128 to 85. Twenty-six members of the committee were not present.

## ALLIED DIPLOMATS REMAIN IN RUSSIA

Petrograd, Feb. 24.—The Allied ambassadors, at a conference today at the American embassy, determined to remain in Petrograd pending developments. The general belief in embassy circles is that the German terms which the Bolsheviki have agreed to accept are couched in such ambiguous terms that they must be cleared up thoroughly before the actual status of Russia can be ascertained.

Some members of the embassy staff already have left, while others will leave by way of Siberia on a special train tonight, together with many allied nationals.

The ambassadors, however, have not reached a decision.

Ambassador Francis, J. Butler Wright, the counselor, Norman Armour, second secretary, and Private Secretary Johnson and a sufficient staff of clerks will remain in Petrograd. A special embassy train in charge of James G. Bainley, first secretary, and William C. Huntington, commercial attaché, and some members of the staffs of the Japanese and Chinese embassies, leave tonight for Volodga. Colonel James A. Ruggles, the American military attaché, will stay in Petrograd for the time being.