

WEATHER.  
and South  
Fair Sun-  
Monday, and  
Tuesday.

XXIV. No. 54.

## VICTORY OR DEATH" IS THE NEW SLOGAN ADOPTED BY RUSSIA

Bolshevik Proclamation  
People to Arms  
Houses the Capital  
MANS TRYING TO  
OFF PETROGRAD  
Advancing Along a  
Front of 100  
Are Only Eight Hours  
Petrograd

VICTORY OR DEATH.  
1918, by the United Press)  
Petrograd, March 2.—Rus-  
sians adopted the slogan  
"victory or death."  
The capital is greatly aroused  
by the Bolshevik procla-  
mation.  
Peace delegates at Brest-  
Litovsk, discussing the ques-  
tion of peace or war, have set-  
tled that it is war.  
The enemy will enter Petro-  
grad only over our bodies.  
The slogan is victory or

1918, by the United Press.  
Petrograd, March 1.—German  
forces near Petrograd have begun  
moving toward the South,  
with the intention of cutting  
off the forces of the enemy are re-  
moving toward Novo-Sokolnik,  
to sever the Petrograd-Moscow  
railroad. The Russians are offer-  
ing resistance. Russian rail-  
roads have been ordered  
to be destroyed between Por-  
chikovo and Bologoye.

ing of communications between  
Petrograd and not only would  
an important source of mun-  
itions and food supplies for the cap-  
ital be cut off, but would prevent  
the government to Moscow.  
The government already has been start-  
ling this contingency.  
The advance of the enemy is  
in the direction of Pskov, where  
he has established his base of  
operations. They are pushing for-  
ward a fan-shaped line, with the  
Pskov and the wings at Dno  
and Kholm, a front of more than  
100 miles.

There is only three hours  
from Luga, which is only five  
miles from Petrograd.  
Preparations are being made to  
clear out all the useless  
of the middle class, allow-  
ing those physically fit to  
remain. They are  
the old, the very young,  
the unwilling soldiers  
and prisoners of war.  
The newspaper men  
and the American newspaper men  
are being arrested.  
The British  
also have gone.  
The committee, chairman of the  
committee on public infor-  
mation and a special com-  
missioner for the city have  
closed to outgoing travel, but  
are provided ourselves with  
for a quick get-away.  
The workmen and soldier's coun-  
cil, it was learned today,  
has resolutions declaring the  
space terms are unacceptable  
and that resistance be  
maintained. Similar resolutions have  
been passed by the Pan-Russian  
Congress.

deserters from the front  
and supplies, the  
committee has ordered all  
the station barricaded and the  
trains disarmed.

SAFE CONDUCT  
FOR VON LUXBURG  
Alfred, March 2.—The Argem-  
ent today asked the  
government for safe conduct  
for von Luxburg, the Ambassador  
who handed his passports several  
days ago is sailing from Buenos  
Aires on the Swedish ship Valparaiso.

Luxburg disappeared from the front  
he was ostensibly sailing  
here. He was later arrested  
in Mexico. He gained notoriety  
when he sent the Swedish diplomatic  
baggage to sink without warn-  
ing.

## SENATE EXPECTED TO CLEAR UP WAR BILLS THIS WEEK

Next Thing on Program is  
War Finance Corpora-  
tion Bill

## COUNTRY IS URGING BILL'S PROMPT PASSAGE

Proposed Law Would Be Bul-  
wark Against General Fin-  
ancial Disaster to Coun-  
try's Industries

Washington, March 2.—Thoroughly  
in its stride, the Senate was to pass  
another great war measure—Secretary  
McAdoo's war finance corporation bill—  
early next week.  
Pressing for action next in line  
came the Overman empowering bill,  
which occupied members of the Sen-  
ate judiciary committee. Either it  
or the urgent deficiency bill, already  
passed the House, will reach the Sen-  
ate floor on conclusion of the war  
finance vote—and both may be cleared  
and ready for the House by the end  
of the week.

With these once out of the way, a  
clear deck showed for consideration  
of the annual routine appropriation  
budgets. Of these the Agricultural,  
Indian and Diplomatic appeared prob-  
able to have first call.  
Popular support of the McAdoo finance  
measure amazed Senators to-  
night. Business and commercial con-  
cerns and individuals continued to  
pour in a flood of messages urging  
prompt passage.

This was explained tonight by Sen-  
ators Smoot and Simmons, in charge  
of the bill, as follows:  
"Money is so short for financing  
even the ordinary needs of business  
that unless the government, which is  
monopolizing the money market, sees  
to it that business gets the necessary  
funds, there will be a panic, with big  
concerns going into the hands of re-  
ceivers and the whole credit system  
of the country toppling."  
"This immediately would react up-  
on the hundreds of small savings  
banks where millions of Americans  
have their worldly all."

"Pending bill is bulwark against  
this, because it puts the government's  
credit, between business and the troubles  
that would otherwise beset it."  
Conferees on the railroad bill met  
in a lengthy session today and meet  
again Sunday in an effort to agree for  
a report back to their respective  
Houses Monday.

Senator King's sub-committee will  
continue early in the week its in-  
quiry into the affairs of the National  
German-American Alliance. Alliance  
officials will resume their defense,  
started today.

The House Interstate Commerce  
Committee begins hearings Monday on  
the administration water power bill—  
another war measure designed to give  
larger use of inland water ways, to  
relieve the nation's burdened rail lines.  
Secretaries Baker, Lane and Houston  
have all written Chairman Sims, urg-  
ing early passage.

## HOUSING PROBLEM SERIOUS IN NORFOLK

Portsmouth, Va., March 2.—Definite  
announcement was made this after-  
noon that government will spend  
\$9,000,000 in solving the housing ques-  
tion here. The announcement was  
made at a meeting of business bodies  
of Norfolk and Portsmouth by offi-  
cials heading the vast operations  
now in progress here and means that  
there will be an early solution of a  
very vexed problem.

Just now, Norfolk and Portsmouth  
are overcrowded, there is no room  
available in either city, hotels, lodg-  
ing houses, boarding houses and pri-  
vate dwellings are packed to the doors  
and sailors are sleeping on the pool  
tables at the naval Y. M. C. A.

## EXACT LOCATION OF THE AMERICANS PUZZLES GERMANS

Hindenburg Has Been Throw-  
ing Out Raiding Parties  
to Find Sammies

## TRYING TO PREPARE FOR PERSHING'S DRIVE

Germans Have Been Surpris-  
ed to Find Americans in  
Such Widely Separated  
Sectors on Front

New York, March 2.—Von Hinden-  
burg's uncertainties concerning the  
whereabouts of American troops along  
the West front have been responsible  
for a series of strong reconnoitering  
raids this week by German shock  
troops.  
The purpose of the raids has been  
to capture a few prisoners in the var-  
ious sectors to discover what  
tranches the Americans are holding  
and in what strength. There is no  
humiliation attached to these cap-  
tures. It is almost always possible to  
seize a few prisoners if the raiders  
are prepared to suffer sufficient casu-  
alties. Von Hindenburg has put a  
very high value on information con-  
cerning the whereabouts of American  
troops, as the comparatively large  
German losses show.

The new information obtained by  
von Hindenburg adds to the confu-  
sion that must exist at German head-  
quarters as to the main objective of  
General Pershing's forthcoming offen-  
sive. Earlier in the week the Ger-  
mans found Americans in the  
trenches near Soissons, which almost  
marks the Western end of the front  
under French control near the point  
where it merges into the British front.  
Von Hindenburg apparently was  
surprised at encountering Americans  
so far away from their original base  
along the Lorraine front. To make  
sure that there were still American  
troops in the Lorraine area he or-  
dered a week-end raid at Zechepary,  
close to St. Mihiel, and there cap-  
tured enough Americans to make an  
orderly puzzle for the German general  
staff. Von Hindenburg now knows  
General Pershing has his troops at  
points so diverse as to make im-  
possible for him to tell where Ameri-  
cans will strike. The accumulation  
of German reserves, therefore, can-  
not occur in any area known before-  
hand as Pershing's objective.

## THE FOURTH TRAINING CAMP OPENS IN MAY

Men From the Ranks Will Be  
Chosen for Training  
as Officers

Washington, March 2.—The fourth  
group of officers training camps will  
open early in May, it was learned to-  
day. Only men from the ranks of the  
army will be accepted as candi-  
dates, the number to be trained has  
not been decided as yet, for the lo-  
cation of the camps. It is probable,  
however, that 20,000 men will receive  
training. That is more than twice  
the number in the third group of  
camps which will close soon.

The problem of supplying enough  
officers for all the branches of the  
service is pressing. When the first  
and second camps were planned at  
the beginning of the war it was be-  
lieved that nearly enough men could  
be trained as officers to supply the  
needs of the army. But the demands  
of such branches as aviation, ordnance,  
signal corps and others have been  
such that scores of officers have been  
transferred almost daily to fill up  
these services. In consequence, there  
is no surplus of line officers such as  
the army should have.

With the second draft call to be  
issued probably in June, it has been  
recognized that a larger number of  
officers must be trained before select-  
ed men reach the mobilization camps.

## ARTILLERY DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT COST HUGE SUMS

The 1918 Offensives, Whether  
Allied or German, Will  
Cost Millions

## GREATEST POSSIBLE GATHERING OF GUNS

Where Preparations for the  
Big Drive Begin, There Will  
Be Such Artillerying as  
Never Before Seen

WHAT "ARTILLERYING" COSTS  
Eight hundred 155-millimeter  
shells at \$45 each are required to  
silence a single enemy battery.  
One thousand 75-millimeter  
shells are necessary to cut a 25-  
yard breach through barbed wire  
entanglements.  
Thousands of shells a minute  
are used in barrage fire, which  
some times must be sustained for  
hours.

With the French Armies in the  
field, Feb. 16 (By Mail).—When the  
1918 offensives begin on the French  
front—whether they be Allied or Ger-  
man—they will be preceded by the  
greatest and costliest artillery prepa-  
ration the world has ever seen.

During every day of these prelimi-  
nary artillery battles millions of dol-  
lars, of the world's wealth will disap-  
pear in smoke, gas, explosions and  
iron fragments.  
The battles will mark the culminat-  
ing point in the concentration and  
power of artillery. Since the first  
months of the war demonstrated that  
the decision must rest largely with  
heavy artillery, the Allies have been  
carrying out a steady program of in-  
crease that has now reached its full  
development.

The Allies will enter the 1918 cam-  
paign with the highest concentra-  
tion of artillery that it is practicable  
to utilize.  
While it is doubtful if Germany has  
been able to keep up with the Allied  
heavy artillery program, yet owing  
to the practical elimination of Rus-  
sia she will have at her disposal as  
great a concentration of artillery as  
it is possible to use.

Military expediency makes it im-  
possible to give a precise idea of  
what each day of the 1918 artillery  
preparations are going to cost. A  
few general figures can be given,  
however, that will enable one to ar-  
rive at some idea of the titanic con-  
test at material and wealth that are  
about to open.

It has been demonstrated that to  
destroy an enemy battery five or six  
miles behind the lines a 155-millime-  
ter gun must fire no less than 800  
shots. It costs about \$45 a shot. In  
other words, it costs about \$36,000 to  
silence a single enemy battery.

In past offensives it has been noth-  
ing uncommon for the Germans to  
concentrate 600 batteries on a 16-mile  
front. This means \$21,600,000 for this  
one item alone on a front of that size.

But it is not impossible that ac-  
tions may occur this spring on fronts  
of 160 miles, which would increase  
this one item to more than \$216,000,  
000.

Another task of the artillery is to  
cut away the enemy's barbed wire  
entanglements. At a distance of two  
or three miles 1,000 shells from a  
75-millimeter battery are necessary  
to cut a breach of 25 yards in the  
wire. In a huge offensive, such as  
may be expected this year, wires  
must be destroyed on fronts of 100  
or 150 miles.

Barrage fires are also terrible  
shell eaters. Thousands of shells are  
consumed in a minute in this way  
and some times the barrages must  
last for hours.

Shells must largely win the war  
this year. The Allies are already as-  
sured of a superiority, but ever and  
ever increasing superiority in shells,  
that can come only from America,  
will shorten the war as nothing else.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL  
BOTH HIS PARENTS  
Anniston, Ala., March 2.—After  
Buck Johnson had shot his father  
twice and fractured his skull with the  
butt of his gun today in an effort to  
finish the job, he turned the weapon  
on his aged mother, fired one shot at  
her, breaking her arm. Young John-  
son is said to have coolly reloaded  
his gun after firing the first shot and  
aiming at his father, who was already  
on the ground, fired the second load  
from his shotgun into the body of the  
prostrate man.

## AUSTRO-GERMANS PREPARING FOR AN ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

Whether They Are Expecting  
Offensive or Defensive  
Fighting is Not Clear

## "WATCH ITALY" IS MORE THAN A HINT

It is Not Impossible for a Teu-  
ton Offensive There Rath-  
er Than in the West.  
Propagandists Work

Washington, March 2.—Austro-Ger-  
man forces are preparing a new  
plunge in the lower Piave district of  
Italy, said Rome official dispatches to-  
day. The preparations include spread-  
ing of vicious propaganda to under-  
mine the morale of Italy and her Al-  
lies and may perhaps mark a major  
offensive such as some authorities  
have suspected was developing to the  
South.

Again, it may mean that the Allies  
themselves have determined upon an  
aggressive course there, and that the  
preparation of the Austro-Germans  
mark an attempt at readiness to with-  
stand the blow.  
In either case, military men have  
been increasingly suspicious in re-  
cent weeks that Germany did not  
really intend to develop for the pre-  
sent her much advertised offensive on  
the West front. "Watch Italy," the  
authorities have hinted—and this  
present development may presage  
more than locally important opera-  
tions. The cables, though American  
conclusive on this point while Ameri-  
can information is not especially enlight-  
ening.

Austrian and Dalmatian troops,  
with a knowledge of Italian, are pass-  
ing the German propaganda and at-  
tempting to fraternize with the Ital-  
ians.  
Scattered pamphlets declare Aus-  
tria wants peace and that this can  
be most quickly obtained by an Ital-  
ian surrender. Such propaganda laid  
the ground work for a near disaster  
in the last drive, and hence Italian  
authorities believe that a move of  
real importance is again contemplated.

The Italian officers, however, are  
offsetting this propaganda success-  
fully by the cables state.

The next few months are expected  
to mark enormous developments in  
the Russian invasion. It is felt that  
the West or Italian front will see  
bloody—and decisive—battling.  
Germany admittedly is in a better  
position than for some time. She will  
not starve, food administration of-  
ficials are now convinced. Hunger is  
a doubtful factor in forcing peace,  
they said tonight, in view of the fact  
that the Ukraine—tremendously pro-  
ductive—is now a virtual pantry for  
Germany.

While the war has made inroads on  
grain and cattle production, the  
Ukraine is so fruitful that she will  
stave off starvation, it is stated.

## STILL INVESTIGATING POSTAL CLERK'S CASE

(Special to The Dispatch.)  
Washington, D. C., March 2.—The  
charges of disloyalty against A. E.  
Hergenrother, the Wilmington post-  
office clerk, are being held in abeyance  
pending further investigation, according  
to an official statement issued by the  
United States Postoffice Department.  
"Hergenrother is under strict sur-  
veillance," said a United States Post-  
office official, G. D. Ellsworth, one of  
the head officials of the department,  
stating that he would probably visit  
Wilmington soon and would look in-  
to the case further.

It is recalled that some weeks ago  
Inspector B. B. Webb investigated the  
case of Hergenrother who was charged  
with giving information to the in-  
terned German ships, and filed the re-  
sults of his investigation with the  
Postoffice Department.

## LIPPERTS GIVE BOND AND ARE RELEASED

Chicago, March 2.—Henry H. Lippert  
and son, Ralph H. Lippert, con-  
tractors and brokers, accused of pay-  
ing money to Brigadier General Thomas  
Cruse, U. S. A., retired, for services  
in connection with army contracts, to-  
night furnished bond of \$10,000 each  
and were released from jail. The pre-  
liminary hearings will be held next  
Tuesday before United States Com-  
missioner Mason.

The eldest Lippert today absolved  
Cruse from any blame, saying "nearly  
everybody in Washington knew he  
was employed to look after my inter-  
ests." Lippert said Cruse was not in  
the active service of the government  
at the time he was employed and con-  
sent of Washington authorities was  
given before Cruse undertook the work.

Lippert's firm had received more  
than a million dollars' worth of war  
contracts, it is reported here.

## NO DECISION ON JAPAN'S SUGGESTION

## AMERICA HASTENS RELIEF PROMISED TO SWITZERLAND

A Temporary Embargo on  
Corn Imports From  
Overseas

## CORN MUST WAIT ON WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Swiss People in Serious Need  
of Wheat, and the United  
States Has Promised to  
Supply Them

Washington, March 2.—The govern-  
ment tonight ordered a temporary em-  
bargo on corn imports from overseas.  
The action, first to be taken under  
President Wilson's recent imports li-  
cense proclamation, was deemed nec-  
essary to facilitate movement of the  
new wheat crop from South America  
and "hasten relief promised Switzer-  
land."

Cargoes of corn already afloat will  
not be affected by the import embargo.  
The War Trade Board explained no  
hardship will result to South Ameri-  
can countries chiefly concerned, "since  
it will affect only States having a sur-  
plus of both grains for export."

Need for tonnage makes it neces-  
sary to let corn await answer to the  
"urgent call for wheat."  
Promised grain is now anxiously  
awaited for immediate consumption  
by the Swiss population, and the Ameri-  
can government is making every  
effort to speed up deliveries at Cete,  
the free port where supplies for the  
Helvetic republic are landed, the  
Trade Board emphasized. "Shipments  
have been retarded, however, not only  
by difficulties raised by sister neu-  
trals against the charter of steamers  
at Cete although this port is outside  
the submarine danger zone, but also  
by trouble in finding the actual wheat  
required on account of the shortage  
of that cereal available for shipment."

"The American government, how-  
ever, feeling in honor bound to the re-  
lief of the Swiss people under the  
agreement had been considering di-  
verting to Switzerland grain marked  
for the Allies or required for home  
consumption in the immediate future,  
although itself facing a decided stringen-  
cy in the supply of wheat to feed  
its own people until the next harvest."  
"After many difficulties steamers to  
carry at least a considerable portion  
of the grain promised Switzerland are  
now in sight. The accelerated flow of  
wheat from below the equator in con-  
sequence of the corn embargo will  
help the government in making good  
upon the obligation to Switzerland."

## TWO MORE TAR HEELS INJURED IN FRANCE

General Pershing Reports  
American Casualties for  
February 26 and 27

Washington, March 2.—One man  
was killed in action February 27, and  
15 slightly wounded February 26 and  
27, General Pershing cabled the War  
Department today.  
In addition a second man died from  
wounds and a third from enemy gas.  
Private Glenn H. Campbell, St.  
Cair, Minn., was the soldier killed  
in action.

The slightly wounded included:  
Private Thomas J. Ellington, R. F.  
D. No. 2, Pittsburg, North Carolina,  
Sergeant Verne Lickford, Bluff, North  
Carolina, and Private Bevo P. Trotter,  
Anderson, S. C.

Among the deaths reported by  
Pershing was Private Clarence J.  
Smith, Eutaw, Ala. (natural causes).

## SHORTER SKIRTS AND SHORTER SHOES

Washington, March 2.—They'll soon  
be wearing 'em higher, not alone in  
Hawaii, but in the United States, if  
woolen manufacturers' suggestions to  
the government for shorter skirts to  
conserve wool are accepted. And the  
skirt will part company with the hoe  
tops, anyhow, for the Council of Na-  
tional Defense is co-operating with  
shoemakers to make shoes lower and  
only in black, tan and suede.

Divergence of Opinion as to  
Course United States  
Should Pursue

## INTERVENTION IS EXPECTED TO COME Japan Will Quite Likely Be

Permitted to Proceed in  
Protecting Siberia From  
German Menace

Washington, March 2.—The perplex-  
ing problem of how America will de-  
cide upon Japanese intervention in  
Siberia remained tonight unsolved.  
It was said officially no conclusion  
has been reached and that much of  
the speculation on the subject was far  
ahead of actual progress in determin-  
ing what is admittedly a very delicate  
question.

That was all the official explanation,  
vouchsafed, though high authorities  
renewed their hints that Japan prob-  
ably will be free to act, minus Allied  
and American participation, however,  
feel that in such an event, Japan's  
sphere of action and her purposes  
should be made entirely clear, lest  
the protection of Japanese interests  
be twisted by Germany into an argu-  
ment that the move is an autocratic  
invasion.

Military men favoring intervention  
were critical of delay, saying that  
there should be no dilly-dallying as  
in the case of Greece. Other military  
men say frankly that a Japanese  
move would be open to Russian suspi-  
cion and to German misinterpreta-  
tion as meaning that Japan wanted a  
foothold in Siberia. Joint action was  
considered impractical in view of the  
paucity of troops and ships in the Far  
East, and particularly in view of the  
fact that guarding supplies at Vlad-  
ivostok and controlling railroads could  
be easily accomplished by Japan alone.

The thought of America's position on free-  
dom for democracy the Japanese  
move might turn Russia definitely  
against the Allies and into an alliance  
with Germany. America wants to  
propitiate the Russians as far as pos-  
sible. For this reason, it is deemed  
advisable by the liberals that in event  
of Japanese entrance restrictions  
should be placed on the expedition  
and its purposes proclaimed officially  
as solely protective and not offensive.

The United States manifestly is  
anxious to avoid decision of political  
questions affecting European or Asiatic  
countries.

And, it is possible that the turn of  
events in Russia will be such as to  
make American approval unneces-  
sary.

Reports that Japanese and Chinese  
troops were already en route to Man-  
churia and Siberia lacked State De-  
partment confirmation, though Japan-  
ese authorities have said for several  
days that mobilization was under way  
in Korea.

The trend of events appeared to ob-  
servers to be such that Japan might  
be forced by her people to take the  
step. In such circumstances, America  
doubtless would not interpose objec-  
tions, though she would still feel it  
advisable to have the world know that  
the expedition was designed as a  
friendly, protective step rather than  
as a territorial grab.

Some officials pointed out Japan's  
past openly expressed desires for  
fishing rights along the Siberian lit-  
toral and they frankly said that her  
movement into Siberia might be ac-  
cepted by unfriendly sources as an  
attempt at fulfillment of these ambi-  
tions.

All such suspicions should be re-  
moved, it was held by liberals who  
have had much to do with the Austro-  
German-Russian propaganda work.  
Japan is an autocracy. She is also an  
ally of ours, linked in friendly rela-  
tions by the recent Lansing-Ishii pact,  
and these relations ought not to be  
clouded by doubts, it was pointed out.  
Military men differed in their point  
of view. Many doubted the immedi-  
ate need for intervention. Others  
said it was a serious need, to offset the  
danger from Germans already resi-  
dent in Siberia or from an actual at-  
tempt of the Germans to sweep across  
European Russia into Siberia. Let  
the Japanese go ahead single-handed,  
with Allied approval, now, and guard  
against this menace, they said, else  
it may develop into an even greater  
problem later.

The American War Department has  
not been consulted in any detail to  
date on the subject. This is taken as  
confirmation of high official hints that  
in any event American forces will not  
join the Japanese because they are  
more badly needed in the West.  
The military problem involved for  
merely safeguarding of Japanese in-  
terests and Allied munitions would not  
be considered.

(Continued on Page Nine)