

Probably rain Wednesday, colder in west portion; Thursday fair, much colder in east and central portions.

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RUSSIA FORCED TO SIGN A "MADE IN GERMANY" PEACE

BOLSHEVIK REGIME CAPITULATES AND IS READY TO ACCEPT THE GERMAN TERMS UNDER PROTEST

Lenine and Trotzky Sign Statement in Behalf of the People's Commissaries

ARMISTICE WAS VIOLATED

Germany Took Aggressive Action Without Giving Notice of Its Termination

MESSAGE SENT SOLDIERS

Krylenko Tells Them to Resist Any German Attacks

London, Feb. 19.—Russia is now forced to sign peace upon the conditions proposed by Germany, says an official Russian statement received here today.

The official statement was signed by Premier Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the foreign minister. It protests against the German resumption of the war and says the council of people's commissaries is now forced to declare its readiness to sign a peace as dictated by the delegations of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk. It promises to give a detailed reply without delay to the German peace conditions.

Sign Terms Protestingly. The statement was transmitted through the wireless telegraphy stations of the Russian government to the government of the German empire at Berlin. The text reads:

"The council of people's commissaries protests against the fact that the German government has directed its troops against the Russian republic which has declared the war at an end and which is demobilizing its army on all fronts. 'The workmen and peasants' government of Russia could not anticipate such a step because neither directly nor indirectly has anyone of the parties which concluded the armistice given the seven days' notice required in accordance with the treaty of December 15 for terminating it. 'The Russian government, according to another official statement received here, has addressed...'

German Drive Into Russia. Berlin, via London, Feb. 19.—The official communication issued by the German war office this afternoon says that German armies are advancing eastward to Russia.

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED AT ACTION OF BOLSHEVIKI

Washington, Feb. 19.—Announcement of the purpose of the Bolshevik government of Russia to sign a peace treaty based upon the humiliating conditions imposed by the Germans caused no surprise in official circles here. In view of the failure of the attempt of the Russians to influence the German socialists to prevent an attack on unsuspecting people.

An irresistible demand by the great masses of the Russian people for peace had brought about the downfall in the person of Czar Nicholas, of Prince Lvov and that of Kerensky. Lenine and Trotzky, according to the official understanding here, were fully aware that their regime would share the same fate if they failed to respond to the overwhelming demand of the people.

Germans Are Advancing Into Russia Over 400-Mile Front

HUTCHESON BLOCKS EARLY ADJUSTMENT

President of Carpenters' Brotherhood Insists Upon Closed Shop Principle

IS FIGHTING SHIPBUILDERS

Contents Shipyards Get 87 Out of Every \$100 Paid the Carpenters. Refuse's to Leave Question Up to Adjustment Board.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Although the strikes of carpenters in eastern shipyards was at an end today after intervention by President Wilson, the government and carpenters' brotherhood leaders apparently were far apart tonight on arrangements to prevent future trouble. William L. Hutcheson, president of the brotherhood, at a conference with Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board; Charles Piez, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation; Sampel Gomers and members of the shipbuilding adjustment board, insisted the closed shop principle should be enforced and declined to leave the question to the adjustment board.

A further conference between Hutcheson and his aides will be held tomorrow with the adjustment board, at which shipping board officials said tonight they were hopeful a satisfactory conclusion would be reached. Hutcheson insisted tonight that before the government held the carpenters to the open shop principle it should take over all shipyards and eliminate profit taking by private interests. If that were done, he said, the carpenters would be willing to work on any terms the government might prescribe. 'On every hundred dollars paid the carpenters by shipyards,' said Hutcheson, 'the shipyards themselves take seven dollars. This is what the carpenters object to. The strikes are over but the question itself is not settled. The carpenters insist that they have the right to choose the men with whom they shall work. The shipping board, having advantage of the situation to try to crush the labor unions. 'We are not fighting the government and we are not trying to obstruct the shipbuilding program, but we are fighting the shipbuilder. If the government would take over the yards the question would settle itself.'

Confesses Murdering Priest. Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 12.—Michael Schramm, of this city, tonight confessed the murder of the Rev. Father Edmund Kayser, of Gary, Ind., on the night of August 24, 1915.

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Line Extends From Riga, in the North, to Lutsk, Near the East Galician Border

CITY OF DVINSK OCCUPIED

Allied Forces on Western Front Stand Ready for Germans to Launch Offensive

LLOYD-GEORGE AGAIN WINS

Tense Political Situation in England Apparently Bridged

(Associated Press War Summary.)

The Russian Bolshevik government has capitulated and announced its readiness, although protestingly, to sign a peace compact under the hard terms imposed by Germany.

Notwithstanding this fact, Teutonic troops are advancing eastward into Russia over a front of 400 miles from Riga in the north to Lutsk, a scant 50 miles from the east Galician border, on the south. Apparently thus far the operation has met with no opposition. The northern reaches of the Dvina river have been crossed by the enemy, the important railroad town of Dvinsk, whence roads run northeastward to Petrograd and eastward to Smolensk, has been captured, and Lutsk, one of the famous fortresses of the Volynian triangle and forming the gateway leading eastward to Kiev, has been entered without the Russians attempting to stay the foe.

The official announcement of the capitulation was signed by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky on behalf of the people's commissaries of Russia. It protests against Germany attacking a country which has declared the war at an end and which is demobilizing its armies on all fronts, but under the circumstances, it says the government regards itself as forced formally to declare its willingness to sign a peace upon the conditions which had been dictated by the delegates of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk.

The only indication that the enemy will meet with hindrance comes in an announcement by Emign Kravlenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief. In his order he instructs the Russians when they encounter German troops to endeavor to persuade them to refrain from hostilities. 'If the Germans refuse,' he adds, 'then you must offer them every possible resistance.'

German Intention Unknown. As yet there is no indication from German sources concerning the full intention of the invaders, but it has been assumed that in the north the capture of the provinces of Livonia and Esthonia is contemplated and that in the south, in little Russia, aid is to be lent the Ukrainians in stemming the tide of the Bolshevik movement against them.

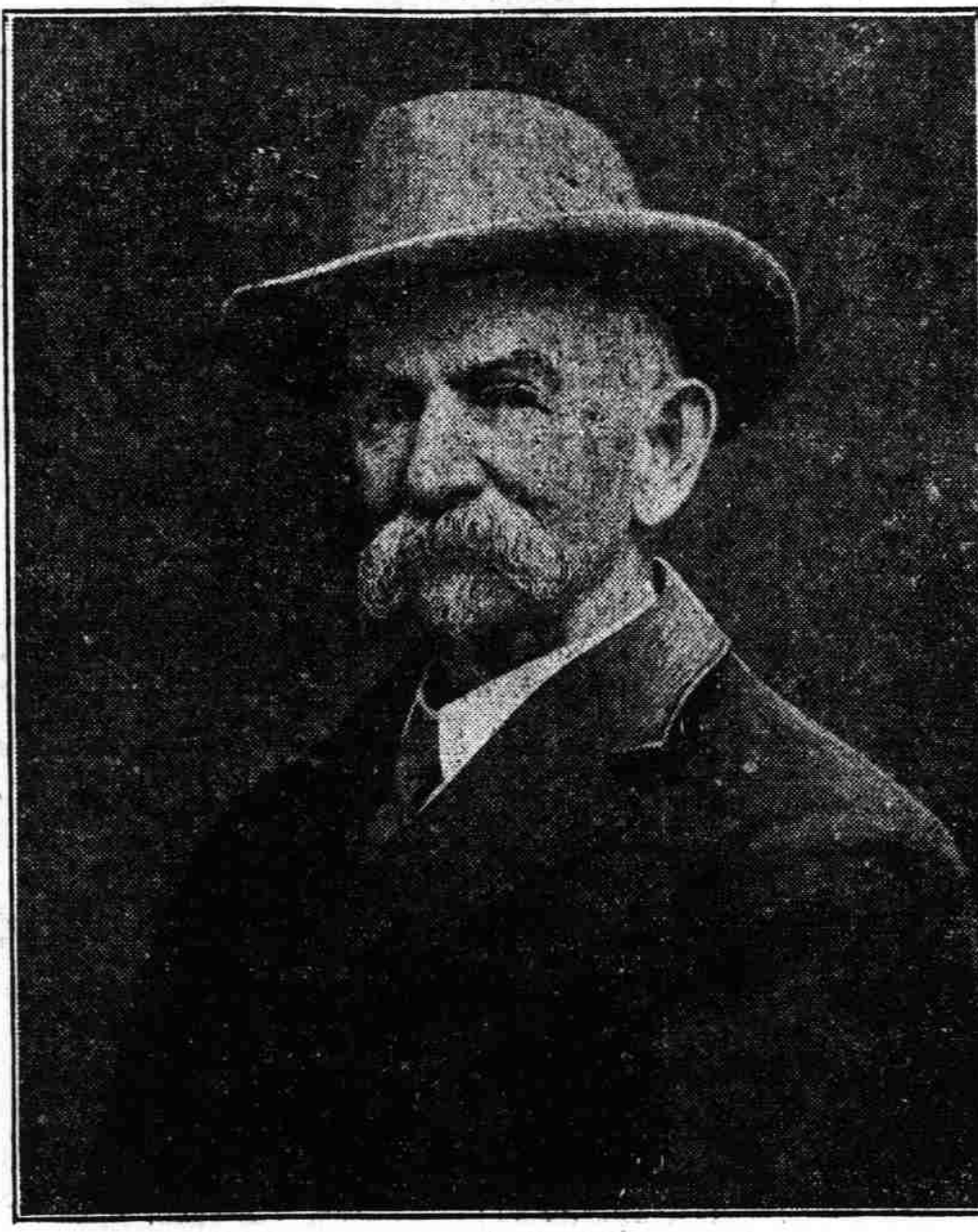
Apparently all is still chaos in Russia, with civil war in progress at various points and the food situation daily growing worse. So serious has become the latter factor that Trotzky has been appointed food controller and given unlimited powers. Already he has ordered the arrest of food speculators.

Ready for Hun Offensive. Behind the entente allied line in France and Belgium the military leaders, with their armies ready, are expecting the Germans to launch their much talked of offensive, but there still is no outward sign of its near approach. Artillery duels and raiding operations and intensive aerial activity continue to feature the fighting all along the front. Three successful raids against the Germans have been carried out by the British in Flanders and near Lens and Arras in northern France. In Flanders the raid, which was carried out south of the Houtholst wood, resulted in the British penetrating German positions on a wide front, the infliction of numerous casualties and the taking of prisoners.

Sixteen Planes Accounted For. Nineteen German airplanes were accounted for Sunday in aerial fighting by British army airmen and in addition German towns and military positions behind the battle front were heavily bombarded. British naval airmen also paid a visit to the German naval and air bases at Zebruggen, which were effectively bombed and drove down three German machines that attempted to give battle.

British Crisis Bridged. The tense political situation in Great Britain, arising from the secrecy surrounding the recent supreme war council at Versailles and the retirement of General Robertson as chief of the British general staff, has been bridged. Premier Lloyd-George announced to the house of commons that it had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the allies and that the plan submitted by the Americans 'which puts the

State's Oldest Editor Who Died Yesterday



Sincerely yours, J. H. Bernard

CONGRESS WORKS ON RAILROAD BILL

Debate on Measure Begins in the House While That in the Senate Continues

TO BE PASSED THIS WEEK

Senate Proposes to Take Final Action by Friday at Latest and the House Expects to Vote Before the Week Ends.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Congress today bent itself almost exclusively toward expediting the administration railroad bill.

Debate on the measure was begun in the house and continued in the senate with leaders of both bodies planning its disposition before the end of the week. Late in the day the senate agreed to begin voting on amendments Thursday afternoon, expecting passage of the bill late that night or Friday. In the house it is planned to close general debate Thursday and pass the measure at least before adjournment Saturday.

Considerable amendment of both the senate and house committee drafts before final action was forecast by today's discussion. The principal addresses in the senate today were by Senators Johnson of California and Townsend of Michigan, Republicans, both of whom opposed the measure as now drawn. In the house, Representative Sims of Tennessee, and Representative Stephens of Nebraska, Democrats, championed the draft of the house committee. Government ownership of railroads was advocated by the California senator and by Representative Stephens. Senator Townsend pointed out many alleged defects in the bill, asserting that it was not understood by many committee members and that the railroads are supporting the measure in expectation of rate increases. He said he doubted whether the government could enforce the provision prohibiting railroads from paying dividends higher than their regular rates. Representative Sims urged particularly the adoption of provisions giving

Big Drop in Temperature in Atlantic Coast States Is Forecast for Tomorrow

Washington, Feb. 19.—A drop of from 20 to 30 degrees in temperature in Atlantic coast states Thursday was forecast tonight by the weather bureau. A cold blanket now hanging over the upper Missouri valley and northeastern Rocky Mountain slope will move eastward, causing sharp drop in temperatures tomorrow in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, Tennessee and the east gulf states. Rain is forecast tomorrow for Atlantic coast states.

GIVE THIS PORT SHIP CONTRACTS

Chairman Hurley Promises to Utilize Wilmington for Building Vessels for Government

RAILROAD TO FT. CASWELL

War Department to Spend \$140,000 Extending W. B. & S. Direct to Port Which May Be Used as Embarkation Point.

By PARKER R. ANDERSON.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Wilmington is to be connected with Fort Caswell by rail within the next three or four months. This was made certain today when the war department told Representative Godwin and H. C. McQueen, M. J. Corbett and M. W. Divine, of Wilmington, that the government would immediately take steps to have the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern railroads extended to the government property at Fort Caswell. It is considered one of the most important moves by the government in the interest of Wilmington and Eastern Carolina.

Recognizes Fort Caswell. It is stated that the government in taking this action recognizes the availability of Fort Caswell as a training and concentration camp for soldiers and that the port is to be used for other purposes none of the Wilmington people here today have the slightest doubt. Will Build Ships Here.

The Wilmington committee, accompanied by Senators Simmons and Overman and Representative Godwin, visited Edwin N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, early in the day and had a most satisfactory conversation with the head of Uncle Sam's shipbuilding organization. Mr. Hurley practically assured the committee that ships are to be built at Wilmington and reiterated his former statement that he would visit the North Carolina port within a very short time.

Transfer Old Contracts. The understanding is that Mr. Hurley will transfer a number of ship building contracts already let to northern contractors to Wilmington. Many of these contractors have not been able to drive a nail for months because of climatic and labor conditions. The government needs ships and Hurley will let Wilmington take a hand in order that the work may be expedited as much as possible.

Railroad a Tramp Card. While this phase of development in Eastern Carolina is considered most interesting, the Southport extension of the railroad from Wilmington to Fort Caswell appears to be the tramp card for the people of that section. The railroad will have to be built from Atwood, a distance of about 15 miles from the fort. It will go around Southport, thereby eliminating the little grading that might be necessary. Spend \$140,000. The material to be used in this work will cost the government \$140,000, but army officials of the quartermaster's

DEMAND FOR UNIFIED EFFORT IN THE WAR CAME FROM AMERICA

WILSON ASKED TO DEFINE ATTITUDE

Second Appeal is Made to President Urging Him to Speak Out on Negro Lynchings

GOVERNOR RYE IS SILENT

U. S. Attorney General Has Ruled That Federal Government Is Powerless to Act—Two Appeals Made in One Day.

New York, Feb. 19.—John R. Shillady, secretary of the national association for the advancement of colored people, today made a second appeal to President Wilson to speak out in condemnation of the burning and torturing near Estill Springs, Tenn., of a negro accused of murder.

In his letter, which was directed to Secretary Tumulty, Shillady called attention to the fact that the attorney general, to whom the president referred the association's first appeal, had decided the federal government had no jurisdiction and that the governor of Tennessee had not replied to the association's telegram asking what steps were being taken to arrest the members of the mob. 'In view of this statement of the attorney general and the silence of the governor of Tennessee, we beg you to say this matter again before the president lest the laws be flouted and justice denied,' wrote Shillady.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE ALSO SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

Boston, Feb. 19.—The hanging of a negro by a mob Sunday night near Fayetteville, Ga., for attempted robbery and kidnapping led the Boston branch of the national equal rights league to send a telegram to President Wilson today asking him to issue a message on lynching. 'Are not two or three lynchings a week worthy of a message to congress from the president?' says the telegram. 'Every lynching incites to repetition. Will you not speak in our country's name to let the world know your attitude on these recent horrors which disgrace humanity and civilization?'

OIL TANKER EXPLODED.

Captain of Gasoline Boat and Another Man Believed Lost.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 19.—A gasoline propelled oil tanker, the Goat, operated out of Elizabeth City, N. C., to North Carolina sound points by the Texas Oil Company, exploded early this afternoon. Capt. C. P. Clark and David Williams, in charge of the boat, are missing and it is believed lost their lives. Other boats in the vicinity, seeing the explosion, went to the scene but found no traces of the two men. A search party has left Elizabeth City to locate the missing men or recover their bodies.

Reject Manpower Proposals.

London, Feb. 19.—The amalgamated society of engineers, according to a statement issued today by the secretary of the society, has rejected the government's manpower proposals by 33,547 votes. The figures were: For the government proposal, 27,470; against, 121,917.

LLOYD-GEORGE STATES THE PURPOSE OF ARMY CHANGES

London, Feb. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George today made in the house of commons his eagerly awaited statement regarding the recent army changes. He said the government was anxious to retain the services of Gen. Sir William Robertson as chief of staff so long as it was compatible with the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies.

The premier said the policy of the government was based upon the assumption that the allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the allies.

All in Agreement.

The general principles laid down at the recent session at Versailles of the supreme war council were agreed to by all the premier said. It also was agreed there should be an inter-allied authority with executive powers. The only difference which arose was as to its constitution. The first proposal at Versailles, he continued, was that the central authority should consist of a council of chiefs of staff but this was abandoned inasmuch as it was regarded as unworkable. Mr. Lloyd-George said it was essential that decisions should be taken instantly at Versailles. Meeting separately, the delegates of the respective

Lloyd-George's Frank Admission Confirmed Impression Prevailing in Washington

SAVE WASTE OF ENERGY

President Convinced Allied Cause Was Threatened Unless There Was Unity

ITALY A STRIKING EXAMPLE

Campaign Plan Drawn at Versailles Kept a Secret

Washington, Feb. 19.—Frank admission by Premier Lloyd-George today that the convincing demand for unified military effort under a single directing body had come from the United States, confirmed the impression that has prevailed here since the proposal to send the mission headed by Col. House to Europe first became known. It was known unofficially at that time that President Wilson had become convinced that the allied cause stood in grave danger unless a central body could be erected with authority to initiate vigorous warfare based on a well-digested plan of strategy that covered all fronts.

Was President's Idea.

The president was determined that the United States should not waste its strength in the war but should, with the co-belligerents wage an offensive battle of the most vigorous character. His military and naval advisers had strongly urged upon him the advisability of seeking to unite all the forces opposed to Germany into a single unit of military power, striking every blow for its relation to grand scheme of campaign and wasting no strength in minor engagements or unrelated offensive on the several fronts.

One Striking Example.

The Italian disaster has been cited as a striking example of what the lack of complete co-operation among the allies might bring about. When the Austro-German drive into Italy began, the Italian armies were threatening the very heart of the whole German military fabric. The mighty German defenses on the west front were threatened from the rear, for Austria was crumbling under the punishment administered by the forces of Gen. Cadorna. There are officers here who believe that the war would have been virtually over now had Cadorna's great effort been made with the full support of the British and French behind him. Failing that it was swept back and the enemy given the best military position he had occupied since the defeat of his drive at Paris in 1914.

Ignorant of War Plans.

Army officers here profess complete ignorance of the plan of campaign (Continued On Page Two)

Robertson Declined Place. Being under the impression that all the difficulties had been overcome, continued the premier, the government offered General Robertson a position on the Versailles council but he was unwilling to acquiesce in the system, objecting to it on military grounds. General Robertson, added the premier, then refused the post of chief of staff with powers adapted to the position set up at Versailles. If he should read the document submitted by the Americans, said Mr. Lloyd-George there would be no need to make a speech. 'The case is presented with irresistible power and logic,' he added. 'What happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion which took some hours. There was not a single dissentient voice so far as the plan was concerned.'

Would Quit if Repudiated. If the house of commons repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd-George declared, he would quit office. His one regret would be that he had not greater strength and ability to place at the disposal of his country in its gravest hour. The British commander, Field Marshal Haig, was present at the session of (Continued On Page Two)