

Fair, colder Saturday, preceded by rain in northeast portion; Sunday fair, warmer in interior.

COMPLETE SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOL. CL-NO. 161.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 39,339

BLOODY BATTLE IS WON BY AMERICANS

GROUND IN FRONT OF AMERICAN TRENCHES STREWN WITH GERMAN DEAD; THREE PRISONERS TAKEN

Enemy Uses Every Weapon at His Command in Attack in Salient North of Toul

AMERICANS LOSE HEAVILY

Many Killed and Wounded, One of the Killed Being a 1917 West Point Captain

ENEMY PREPARED 3 WEEKS

Americans, However, Were Ready for Quick Action

With the American Army in France, March 1 (By the Associated Press)—American troops repulsed a strong German attack this morning in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling this morning when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on the American trenches for half an hour.

At the same time enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions. The Germans, evidently thinking the Americans in this section having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were cut to pieces.

Enemy Expected Big Haul

At 5 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches on the right of the salient and Germans numbering 240 came surging forward under protection of their fire. They came forward apparently intending to make a big haul and jump into what was left of the trenches but instead of the anticipated fighting, they found the hand-to-hand fighting began. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

American Captains Were Waiting. One captain rallied the men with machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements and into the trenches. More than four-fifths of this huge government working fund was distributed throughout the country in depository banks, so that there was no big accumulation of idle dollars in the treasury.

The total cash assets of the government today were \$4,027,919,438, which included \$2,401,135,506 gold; \$491,678,559 silver and the balance of the general fund.

For revenue the government still is relying mainly on borrowing through the Liberty Loans and certificates of indebtedness, as the war tax dollars have not as yet begun to roll in from income and excess profits taxes.

Actual receipts from internal revenue since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, have been about \$50,000,000, and it is estimated that the total receipts up to next July will be \$2,400,000,000.

Customs and miscellaneous revenue have swelled the total ordinary receipts this year to \$768,971,000 and receipts from Liberty Loan certificates, war saving and other public debt sources have been \$9,811,638,000, making the government's total receipts in eight months \$10,538,000,000.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Desperate German Attack Is Repulsed By Americans

Proposes That Prince William of Prussia be Given Rumanian Throne

London, March 1.—The peace terms submitted to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, included the king's abdication in favor of his brother, Prince William, or the taking of a referendum in Rumania regarding his successor, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam today.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, a prince of the house of Hohenzollern, was denounced as a renegade by his brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern, in December, 1916, when the invasion of Rumania by the central powers was under way and Prince William, who is a general of Prussian infantry, was in command of a part of the invading force. Prince William became a pretender to the throne of Rumania at that time, issuing a proclamation at Craiova declaring himself to be the rightful heir to the Rumanian throne.

Prince William is 51 years old. He renounced all rights of succession to the Rumanian throne in 1886, when his uncle, Prince Charles, was elected hereditary ruler of that country by its people. His second wife, whom he married in 1915, was Princess Adelgonde of Bavaria. He has a daughter and two sons, both the latter being Prussian infantry officers.

WAR COSTING ONE BILLION A MONTH

Expenditures for February, the Shortest Month, Slightly Below Two Preceding

GENERAL FUND SWELLED

Total Cash Assets of the Government Yesterday \$4,027,919,438—Still Rising Mainly Upon Borrowing for Revenue.

Washington, March 1.—The money cost of the war to the United States still is running near a billion dollars a month. Despite official forecasts of steadily increasing expenditures from month to month, the government's outlay in February, according to a treasury statement issued today, was slightly less than in either January or December and would have been approximately the same if the month had been as long as other months.

Expenditures amounted to \$1,022,878,508, of which two-thirds was for ordinary war expenses and \$325,000,000 was in loans to allied governments.

The net balance in the general fund was swollen today to \$4,027,919,438, above the billion dollar mark for the first time since the middle of December, by the inflow of \$252,000,000 from sale of certificates of indebtedness of the current \$500,000,000 block which will close Tuesday.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Enemy Casualties Were Heavy, While the Americans Also Host a Number of Men

HUN POSITIONS DEMOLISHED

Pershing's Artillerymen Taking Revenge for Gas Attack Early in the Week

BERLIN CLAIMS PRISONERS

One North Carolinian Dead and Another Wounded

American troops in a desperate hand-to-hand battle have repulsed a heavy German attack on the salient north of Toul. There were a number of Americans killed and wounded, including some officers. One of the dead was a captain who had been graduated from West Point last year.

The Germans suffered heavily, leaving ten dead in the American trenches while the ground in front was strewn with the bodies of the enemy. Three German prisoners remained in the hands of the Americans.

In the same sector the American artillery has been taking revenge for the German gas attack early in the week and German positions have been demolished by the storm of shells sent over by Gen. Pershing's men.

In addition to fighting in the Toul sector the Americans have been active just north of the Chemin des Dames where they have taken part in repulsing a German attack.

A German official statement says that ten Americans were taken prisoner in the latter sector. The fighting in which the Americans participated was near the village of Chavignon. It has been known for some time that Americans, probably members of one of the national guard divisions taken to France some time ago, were along the famous Chemin des Dames sector but the German statement reveals their location more exactly than anything as yet received from the fighting front.

A few more Americans have been taken to field hospitals near Toul suffering from the effects of gas poisoning. These men were not in the trenches when the German gas attack was launched, but ventured into the danger zone without gas masks and were overcome by the fumes which had settled into shell holes and low places. So far as known the gas casualties number six dead and about 50 overcome to be grave.

GASTONIA, N. C., SOLDIER IS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY

Washington, March 1.—General Pershing reported to the war department today that Corporal Hyman Roegen, infantry, of Chicago, and Private Clarence Mooney, infantry, of Gastonia, N. C., were accidentally killed February 27. No details were given.

LIEUT. J. C. WEMYSS, OF TARBORO, N. C., WOUNDED

Washington, March 1.—Private Harry Taylor, of Springfield, O., was severely wounded and Second Lieut. James C. Wemyss, of Tarboro, N. C., and 23 men were slightly wounded in action February 26, the war department was advised today by General Pershing. The message gave no details, but it is not believed the men were victims of the German gas attack that day, as in previous casualty reports the general Pershing indicated the men killed or injured by gas.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES THE CAPTURE OF 16 AMERICANS

Berlin, via London, March 1.—Ten Americans have been captured by the Germans near Chavignon of the French front, army headquarters announced today.

A few French prisoners also were taken from the hostile trenches by the German storming troops that made the raid.

Chavignon is in the western sector of the Alsne front north of the western end of the Chemin des Dames, a mile and a half northwest of Pargny-Flain.

American troops were known to be in the front lines but the official German announcement locates them more exactly than the previous reference to their presence in this sector contained in the dispatches that have come from the American correspondents in France or from other sources.

Frederic Brewster Dead.

RUSSIANS GIVEN 3 DAYS IN WHICH TO SIGN TREATY

Coincident With This Ultimatum the Germans Have Renewed Their Advance

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF?

Bolshevik Delegates Order That Train Under Heavy Guard be Sent to Meet Them

(Associated Press Summary.)

An ultimatum has been handed to the Russian Bolshevik government by the German commander on the eastern front, who has given the Russians three days in which to sign the peace treaty demanded by the Germans. Coincident with this demand, the German advance into Russia has been resumed.

There are apparently three columns of Germans advancing into Russia. One is near Lugsa, midway between Pskov and Petrograd; one is said to be at Polotsk, midway between Pskov and Vitebsk, and the other is at Seberzh, 80 miles east of Vitebsk. An official report says that the German troops had reached the right bank of the Dnieper river north of Kiev.

Reports by way of London say that the Russian troops are destroying railroad property and burning stores as they retire before the Germans. At no point is there serious fighting reported, but the advance of the Germans is said to be cautious.

It was announced in a dispatch that Austrian troops have begun to advance into the Ukraine. This movement, it is stated, is in response to an appeal from Ukraine, probably due to the operations of the Bolsheviks there. Dr. Von Seydler, the Austrian premier, said last week that Austria was not participating in the invasion of Russia, adding that Austria is at peace with Ukraine.

GERMANS MAY HAVE BROKEN OFF THE NEGOTIATIONS

London, March 2.—A message received by the British government in Petrograd from Brest-Litovsk dated Friday, ordering a train under military guard to meet the Russian delegates at Torshetsk, was considered by the government as probably signifying that the peace negotiations have been broken off, according to a wireless communication received here from Petrograd tonight. The wireless communication follows: The following message was received Friday from Brest-Litovsk:

"To the Council of Commissaries, Petrograd: Send us a train to Torshetsk near Pskov, escorted by sufficiently large forces. Communicated with Krylenko concerning the bodyguard." (Signed) "KARSHAN."

"This message most probably signifies that the peace negotiations have been broken off by the Germans. We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd and on all fronts. It is necessary that all the measures for defense be taken." (Signed) "LENINE."

Petrograd, March 1.—The occupation of Rostov-on-Don by the Bolsheviks after a sanguinary battle and the forced retreat of the troops of Gen. Kozlovskiy and Gen. Korniloff is reported by the semi-official news agency today.

TWO OFFICERS WILL FACE COURT-MARTIAL

Treatment Accorded Private Who Died is Investigated

Investigating Officer Discloses That Conditions at Camp Donphan Were "Nothing Short of Deplorable"

Washington, March 1.—Investigation of the treatment of Private Albert Westwood, of Liberal, Kan., who died of spinal meningitis at Camp Donphan, Oklahoma, has resulted in Secretary Baker ordering the trial by court-martial of Major Phillip B. Connelly, medical corps, U. S. A., of New York city, and First Lieutenant Walter H. Kirkpatrick, medical corps, national guard, of Haven, Kansas.

It was announced tonight that Major Connelly, who was in charge of the base hospital while Westwood was a patient, had been held responsible by the investigating officer for conditions at the hospital characterized as "nothing short of deplorable."

Lieut. Kirkpatrick was the first medical officer to examine Private Westwood and is charged with having sent the soldier to the hospital without making known the fact that he suspected spinal meningitis.

Major General W. M. Wright, commanding the camp, is also being investigated.

AMERICA AND ALLIES MAY CONFIDE TO JAPAN ALONE ANY ACTION IN SIBERIA

Washington, March 1.—Indications now point to an agreement between the entente powers and America to confide to Japan alone the task of taking such measures as may be necessary to combat German aggression and influence in Siberia and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok. No final conclusion has been reached, however, and it was said in high official quarters tonight that conditions were changing so rapidly and so many new factors were entering into the problem that it would be unsafe to predict overnight what the issue might be.

Cabinet Discusses Problem. Exchanges are proceeding rapidly between the entente governments and Washington and the matter was considered at today's cabinet meeting. It is understood that the state department is steadily but steadily influenced to accept the view which seems to obtain in Great Britain and France and possibly in Italy. That is that a single power with an efficient army and navy within easy reach of Siberia and not otherwise employed and acting in conformity with a general agreement, might be better able to deal with the situation than any international force such as was at first contemplated.

Envoys at Volodga. In the meantime Volodga, a city of 60,000 people, 375 miles east of Petrograd, apparently is to be the American diplomatic headquarters in Russia until the situation in that country clears. The committee on public information was advised by its representative in Petrograd today that Ambassador Francis and his staff, the American consulate, the military mission and the Red Cross representatives left the capital for Volodga by railroad on the night of February 27. No word from the ambassador has reached the state department since his message saying he was preparing to leave, but it is now assumed that he intends to remain in Russia at a safe distance from the front.

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN OPENS ON APRIL 6

Starts on First Anniversary of America's Entry Into War. May Last Four Weeks

AMOUNT NOT DETERMINED

New Legislation Necessary Before Plans Can Be Completed and This May Mean That the Loan Will Exceed \$2,500,000,000

Washington, March 1.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war, the third Liberty loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks. Although the date tonight, Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are yet to be determined by the new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be far more than \$2,500,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of the loan bear 4 1/2 per cent interest affords some indication of the interest rate.

How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending war finance bill carrying an appropriation of a half billion dollars and action on the railroad bill with its appropriation of a similar amount.

Without doubt the government has made a specific announcement it is now taken for granted in official circles that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

The statement concerning the date of the campaign was made this time Secretary McAdoo explained, to give every community time to prepare for a big bond sale and he strongly advocated popular demonstrations of patriotism on the day of the opening of the loan and throughout the war.

Popular Demonstration Urged. After stating the date of the campaign opening the secretary continued: April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another Liberty loan.

The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America. On this date every American should pledge anew to his government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that inspired our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

The campaign in all probability will last three or four weeks and an announcement of the opening date is made at this time in accordance with my promise to make public all matters connected with the loan as soon as determined. I earnestly hope that parades and patriotic meetings will be held in all parts of the country. The treasury department will endeavor to make the observance of the anniversary of the declaration of war as memorable as was the patriotic observance during the second Liberty loan campaign of Liberty day on the 24th day of October, 1917.

Campaign work for the third loan already has started actively. Posters have been prepared, publicity plans drawn, and local organizations re-organized. Even more important, non-essential securities have been kept off the investment market through voluntary co-operation of business and financial interests with the federal reserve board's capital issues committee.

FRANCE HAD ONLY 18 HOURS TO MAKE DECISION ON WAR

Document Establishes Germany's Intention to Force That Country to Fight

REVEALED BY M. PICHON

American and Japanese Ambassadors' Sinister Motives in Alsace-Lorraine

Paris, March 1.—Two historic documents, one showing the German government's determination to force war upon France and the other setting forth the reasons which induced Germany to take Alsace-Lorraine, were made public today by Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister. The minister was speaking at the Sorbonne upon the anniversary of the protest made by representatives of the national assembly of Alsace-Lorraine against annexation to Germany.

"I will establish by documents," said M. Pichon, "that the day the Germans deliberately rendered inevitable the most frightful of wars they tried to dishonor us by the most cowardly complicity in the ambush into which they drew Europe. I will establish it in the revelation of a document that the German chancellor preserved carefully, and which will reveal the most profound mystery of the most secret archives.

"We have known only recently of its authenticity and it defies any sort of attempt to disprove it. It bears the signature of Bethmann-Hollweg and the date July 31, 1914. On that date Von Schoen (German ambassador to France) was charged by a telegram from his chancellor to notify us of a state of danger of war with Russia, and to ask us to remain neutral, giving us 18 hours to reply.

Demanding Surrender of Fortresses. "What was unknown until today was that the telegram of the German chancellor, containing these instructions terminated with these words: 'If the French government declares it will remain neutral your excellency will be good enough to declare that we must as a guarantee of its neutrality, require the handing over of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun; that we will occupy them and restore them after the end of the war with Russia. A reply to this last question must reach here before Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.'

Sinister Duplicity. "That," said M. Pichon "is how Germany wanted peace at the moment when she declared war. That is how sincere she was in pretending that she obliged her to remain neutral for her defense. That is the price she intended to make us pay for our baseness if we had had the infamy to repudiate our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium.

Hollweg's False Statements. "Our mortal enemy in the war of 1871, Vonmoltke, declared on the treaty of Frankfurt," added M. Pichon taking up the question of Alsace-Lorraine, "that it would require no less than 10 years to wean the heart of her lost provinces from France."

M. Pichon contrasted the German acceptance then that the provinces were "(Continued on Page Eight)."

THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA

Follows Trouble in Which White Man and Negro Were Killed

Lynchings Occurred in Isolated Section of Richland Parish Sunday—Fighting Resulted Over Alleged Stealing of Hogs.

Rayville, La., March 1.—Three negroes, whose names were given as Jim Lewis, Jim Jones and Will Powell, were lynched by a mob of white men near Delhi, La., in an isolated section of Richland parish, Tuesday. The triple lynching is said to be the outgrowth of trouble between whites and negroes near Delhi Sunday when a white farmer and a negro were killed.

The report of the lynchings as received from Delhi stated that two of the negroes were hanged by the mob and the third was shot and killed as he attempted to escape.

The fighting between white farmers and negroes occurred Monday, when several negroes, including Eliyar Jones, were accused of stealing hogs in that section. In the exchange of shots, E. D. Ferguson, white, and Jones were killed.

Later it was reported the farmers started out to round up the negroes, who had been accused as leaders of the trouble.

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