



WEATHER FORECAST. North and South Carolina—Fair and continued cold tonight. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature.

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GERMANY MUST STOP SUB. WARFARE

UNITED STATES NOT WILLING TO ENTER INTO A DISCUSSION

Officials of Opinion That Negotiations Cannot Be Concluded With Germany

MUST FIRST STOP SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

Washington Admits Receipt of Offer From Germany—Senator LaFollette Would Prohibit American Merchantmen From Being Armed—Hurrying National Defense Plans

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—Sharp refusal to consider hints for a discussion of the submarine situation with Germany unless it be preceded by abandonment of the campaign of ruthlessness and restoration of the "Sussex" pledges was forecast here today.

Official opinion has solidified that Germany's suggestions of negotiations cannot be considered while ships are being sunk in a campaign which has brought forth the moral condemnation of most of the neutral world.

Officials, admitting today for the first time the receipt of such an offer through the Swiss minister, regard his suggestion as an attempt to belittle the issue and weaken the government's position. They gave indication that it must be met by prompt action.

They regard it as somewhat strange that Germany should now show a willingness to negotiate on a subject which she put into effect without discussion with this country or any attempt to give the American viewpoint consideration.

Senator LaFollette today introduced a resolution to make it unlawful for any American merchant ship in time of peace to depart armed from any port of the United States for any port in another country. It was not debated, but put on the table subject to call.

Definite steps to hurry mobilization of the Nation's resources as a part of the national defense program were taken today at a special joint session of the National Defense Council and its advisory commission.

Americans personally familiar with what has been done in Great Britain, France and elsewhere have been asked to appear before the commission, which hopes to be able to frame a report and recommendations for submission to the council this week.

Director Gifford, of the commission, explained that steps now contemplated did not bear directly on the present international situation. The discussion today had to do with the desirability and means of taking advantage of the present situation to make effective comprehensive plans for a permanent organization of productive resources so that they could be drafted into the public service in war times with little delay.

No special legislation will be sought at this time, although the commission will frame suggestions as to necessary measures to be urged at a later date.

OVER FIVE MILLION POUNDS DAILY

That Is What Great Britain Is Paying Out to Keep the War Going

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 12.—The average daily expenditure of Great Britain is now 5,730,000 pounds sterling, Andrew Bonar-Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today.

The chancellor said that the total expenditure since the beginning of the war was 4,200,000,000 pounds sterling.

The number of applications and the amount applied for by the general public for the new loan, the chancellor said, were larger than ever before.

TRYING FIND OUT WHETHER SOLONS DRY AT HEART

Bill Offered in Tar Heel Senate to Test the Prohibition Cause

(By Associated Press.) Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 12.—Senator Jonas, Republican, today offered a bill, which he says will determine whether this General Assembly is dry at heart or merely balks at Rev. R. L. Davis as an excuse.

The Lincoln man wrote it to the music of the church bells, he said, and it looks good to his associates. It will start immediately through and promises a fight.

It would utterly outlaw the stuff as commerce, preventing even the shipment for sacramental purposes, but would allow it personally made for that use and would permit physicians to have two quarts monthly as the individual now does.

Senator Jonas says he is not offering this measure as a party affair, though four Republicans have joined him. "I want to know whether this Legislature is for prohibition or not," he said.

The Senate alone worked today. It killed the bill designed to do away with the privy examination of married women. This was one of Chief Justice Clark's many dissents, and Senator Jones, declared "The Senate would not pass the ten commandments if Judge Clark favored them."

Mr. Bonillas is now at Palm Beach. It is expected he will come to Washington this week to present his credentials at almost the same time Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, is received by the Mexican Government.

BONILLAS NAMED TO REPRESENT MEXICO

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—Ignacio Bonillas, one of General Carranza's representatives on the Mexican-American joint commission, has been named ambassador since the departure of Eliseo States.

Ramon de Negri, who has been in charge of affairs at the Mexican embassy since the departure of Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, was informed today of Mr. Bonillas' appointment.

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ONLY ONE LARGE BRITISH SHIP SO FAR SUNK TODAY

But Submarine Secure Two Other Small Ones as Victims

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 12.—Lloyds today announced that the British steamship Voltair, of 409 tons gross, and Olivia, of 242 tons gross, had been sunk.

The sinking of the British steamship Netherlee is also reported by Lloyds.

The Netherlee, of 4,227 tons gross, was last reported on her departure from Philadelphia, on January 21, for Dunkirk, France.

During the morning and early afternoon today only one large vessel was reported a victim of the new German submarine campaign, the British steamer Netherlee, of 4,227 tons. Two small steamers brought the total tonnage up to 4,976 for the period.

In the field of military operations the British are pushing ahead on the Somme front, according to their latest reports, which recorded a gain of ground along a front of more than three-quarters of a mile north of Beaumont-Hamel in the Ancre region. Berlin reports the British operations to have been a series of attacks extending from Serre to the Ancre river, which were sanguinarily repulsed, the British, however, occupying some abandoned trenches.

The French on the western front are confining themselves at present to raiding operations, several of which are reported by Paris today to have resulted successfully.

Outposts encounters and surprise attacks in comparatively small force are the only events along the Russian front recorded in the current communications.

WANT REFERENDUM BEFORE ANY WAR

Emergency Peace Federation Makes Attack On Congress Today

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—A delegation of the emergency Peace Federation came here today from Eastern cities to solicit members of Congress on behalf of pending measures to provide a popular referendum before declaring war. Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York, is chairman of the organization.

At a meeting of the delegation early in the day, the Federation pledged itself in favor of the referendum resolution. A resolution adopted expressed "earnest support of the President of the United States in his steadfast effort to secure by peaceful methods a right settlement of international conflicts, not alone between the United States and Germany, but among our European brothers in their fraternal strife."

BERLIN DEMANDS TO KNOW STATUS OF GERMAN CREWS

Before Releasing Americans Seeks to Learn of Interned Crews

SEVENTY-TWO ARE NOW BEING HELD

(By Associated Press.) Berlin, Feb. 11.—(Wireless to Associated Press, via Sayville, Feb. 12.) Foreign Secretary Zimmermann today informed the Associated Press that he had requested the Swiss Government to make inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of interned German ships in American ports.

Pending an answer the seventy-two Americans taken by the German raider and brought in by the Yarrowdale, whose release had been agreed to, are being held in Germany, the foreign secretary stated.

The Foreign Secretary said: "Recurring rumors have reached Berlin, via London, in which it was announced that the United States had sequestered the German ships and interned having been received, the German Government asked Switzerland to obtain specific information."

"We could not consent to the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners, which was taken to be agreed to a week ago," said the foreign secretary. "These had been taken off armed merchantmen and their status had been established. They will be liberated just as soon as we learn the fate of the German crews in American ports."

The release of the Yarrowdale prisoners was agreed to with Ambassador Gerard on the eve of the break in German crews being interned in the United States prompted the admiralty to rescind the orders.

Herr Zimmermann re-affirmed his previous statement that the Americans now in Germany will be permitted to move about unmolested and be perfectly free to leave the country whenever they desire, even if the break threatens to reach the ultimate stage. This intention is based on the impression prevailing here that the United States is not contemplating any steps with respect to German civilians that might compel Germany to reconsider the position she has now definitely taken.

These and similar conditions calculated to work to mutual advantage are said to be incorporated in a modernized draft of the treaty of 1793 of both Governments. The complete text of the revised version has not yet been made public.

America's Position. Washington, Feb. 12.—There are two classes of German ships in American ports. Those interned are German vessels such as the raiders Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kronprinz Wilhelm, and such naval vessels as the gunboats Cormorant at Guam and Geier at Honolulu. The crews of these vessels as well as the ships being part of the German naval forces which have taken refuge in neutral harbors are interned as prisoners for the duration of the war under provision of International law.

The status of the war-bound German merchantmen is different and so is the status of their crews. The merchant ships remaining in harbor of refuge are free to leave at any time. Their crews are in the same status as any other aliens coming to the United States. Any one of them may be admitted to the country upon fulfilling the immigration requirements. While they are in the status of aliens, they are for the present confined aboard their ships by the immigration authorities in accordance with the steps taken against the destruction of property or menaces to navigation in American harbors.

It is believed that Germany's inquiry is to clear up misconceptions widely circulated there that Germans in the United States have been imprisoned and that German property has been confiscated. President Wilson has announced that all foreign rights are to be respected in every sense.

Americans Leave on British Ship. (By Associated Press.) Newport News, Va., Feb. 12.—The British steamer Lexington, with seventy American horsemen aboard, and carrying a cargo of horses to a port in the British Isles, has cleared and sailed for the war zone from Newport News today.

GERARD NOW SAFE IN BERNE SO THE GOVT. IS INFORMED

Swiss Legation Received the News in Washington This Morning

AMBASSADOR HAS CROSSED THE BORDER

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—Official reports on the arrival of former Ambassador Gerard and his suite at Zurich, Switzerland, reached the State Department today from American Minister Stovall, at Berne. They added nothing to the information already published.

Minister Stovall's dispatch, dated yesterday, follows: "Ambassador Gerard with staff and party, have arrived at Zurich and will reach Berne at 9 o'clock this evening. All are well. I met the ambassador at the frontier and Colonel Bruegger, adjutant-general of the Swiss army, specially designated by the Federal Council, welcomed him on behalf of the Swiss government."

On Swiss Soil. Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 11, 10 p. m. (Via Paris, Feb. 12).—Most of the large party gave a genuine sigh of relief this evening when the Swiss border was reached, for the strain of the last few days had told more or less on the majority or travelers.

Ambassador Gerard met cordially the horde of newspapermen who crowded about him on his arrival at Zurich, clamoring for interviews for papers all over the world, but he kept rigidly to his determination not to speak for publication until after he has reported to President Wilson in Washington.

The strain of the situation for the Americans in Berlin had been heightened toward the end by the efforts of the German authorities to induce Mr. Gerard to open negotiations for an amendment to the Prussian-American treaty of 1799.

At the same time the German newspapers were flooded with reports of the seizure of German ships by America and with stories of difficulties and indignities encountered by Count von Bernstorff.

Ambassador Gerard was refused permission to communicate in cipher with Washington and the authorities ignored all denials of the stories printed in the German newspapers until an official message received through the Spanish embassy made it clear that the stories were false.

Prior to this Ambassador Gerard's telephone wires were cut and his mail and telegraphic privileges stopped—so that he could not even instruct the American consuls—and he was, in his own words, a prisoner.

The combined result was uncertainty and petty friction which was only increased when the foreign office and military authorities shifted the responsibility for the delay in Gerard's departure from one to another.

No American, least of all Ambassador Gerard, would have been permitted to leave the country without the approval of the American consul—and he was, in his own words, a prisoner.

The combined result was uncertainty and petty friction which was only increased when the foreign office and military authorities shifted the responsibility for the delay in Gerard's departure from one to another.

COLDEST WEATHER OF SEASON JOLTS THE EAST TODAY

SEEKS GUNS FROM NAVY SO LINERS MAY DO BATTLE

Head of American Steamship Company Makes Application for Such

GOVT. CONSIDERING THE QUESTION

May Supply Rifles in Indirect Way—Problem of Expert Gunners Is a Hard One

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine today made formal application to the Navy Department for guns to arm the passenger liners of the American Line.

The possibility that the Navy might supply guns indirectly, through loan or sale to ship owners, has received some consideration by a preference for direct action by the Department in placing the guns aboard is indicated by the ship owners.

The request states that the company has been unable to find guns elsewhere.

It is indicated that the Navy Department, while opposed for military reasons, to any project of conveying American merchantmen through the prohibited submarine zones, favors furnishing such ships with guns for their own defense. Inasmuch as the Government has recognized that naval stores are the only supply of naval guns, it has been held that obtaining guns from that source does not alter the private or commercial character of a ship.

The Navy Department, it was stated officially, has a considerable number of old model three-inch to six-inch rifles, available for arming merchant ships, but not enough for the conversion of all ships it would require in time of war and also to furnish defensive armament for all merchantmen.

The question of supplying trained gun crews for merchantmen is more difficult from a Departmental point of view. There is objection to withdrawing men from the active service of the Navy at this time and there is also some question as to what effect such a step would have on the status of a ship. French ship owners, furnished guns by their Navy, were required to make oath that they were to be handled by civilian crews.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 12.—General Carranza has sent a note to the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, as well as to all other neutral nations, asking them to join in an agreement to prohibit the export from their countries to the warring European nations of foodstuffs and munitions of war.

(By Associated Press.) New Orleans, Feb. 12.—One thousand women were canvassing New Orleans today in an effort to increase to 10,000 during the day the membership of the local chapter of the American Red Cross Society. Subscriptions were also being solicited to provide for a portable base hospital for New Orleans.

Almost Zero Prevails in New York and Rivers Filled With Ice

NEW ENGLAND HAS BLEAKEST OF YEAR

Mercury at Some Spots Dropped as Low as Twenty-four Below Zero During Night—Middle West Also Shivers

New York, Feb. 12.—A drop in the temperature to 3 degrees above zero at 7:30 a. m. brought to this city the coldest weather of the season. The official forecast was that it would turn warmer.

Rivers and bays about New York are filled with heavy drifting ice fields today, interfering to some extent with navigation. For the first time in five years the Hudson is solidly frozen over for the three-mile stretch between Tarrytown and Nyack. Hundreds of persons have walked from shore to shore and several automobiles have safely negotiated the trip.

Forty Below Zero. Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 12.—It was 40 degrees below zero in many places in this vicinity this morning, the coldest of the winter.

New England Bleak. Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—The coldest weather of the winter was reported by a number of points in New England today.

Minimum temperatures during the night ranged from 24 degrees below zero to 6 above. In Boston the minimum was 2 below, as compared with 3 below on February 3, when the lowest mark in three years was shown by official bureau figures.

Northfield, Vt., showed a minimum of 24 below, while Burlington, Vt., with 18 below, and Portland, Me., with 10 below, were among other cities from which the Weather Bureau received reports of intense cold.

Ohio Chilled to the Bone. Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The thermometer registered 10 below zero this forenoon. It was the coldest day since February 10, 1883, when the temperature dropped to 16 below.

Much Suffering in Detroit. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 12.—The coldest weather in years and the worst coal shortage of the winter resulted in much suffering in Detroit today. Twelve degrees below zero was officially recorded in the heart of the city in the forenoon. Suburbs and nearby cities reported from 12 to 22 degrees below.

MANY LIKELY DIE IN HOTEL FIRE

Blaze Shortly Past Midnight Destroyed Minneapolis Hostel

(By Associated Press.) Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.—At least 13 persons were believed to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Kenwood hotel here shortly after midnight, according to police estimates today.

Eleven other persons who were reported to be away from their rooms at the time of the fire, have not yet reported to the police. One person is known to be dead.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MONEY MATTERS

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 12.—The House of Commons will be occupied this week with financial affairs. The feature of today's program was the introduction of two new notes of credit aggregating \$550,000,000 pounds sterling—one for 200,000,000 to cover expenses to March 31, the end of the present fiscal year, and the other for 350,000,000 pounds sterling to start the next fiscal year. The chief speakers today were A. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, who was charged with the duty of introducing the motion for the votes of credit and reviewing the financial position of the Nation, and Reginald McKenna was called on to support the motion as chancellor of the exchequer of the Asquith government. The sessions of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be occupied with secondary financial legislation.

MRS. INNES AGAIN GOES ON TRIAL

Faces Jury in Atlanta; Charged With Larceny After Trust

(By Associated Press.) Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Victor E. Innes was placed on trial here today on a charge of larceny after trust.

Two years ago Mrs. Innes and her husband were acquitted in San Antonio, Texas, of the charges of killing Beatrice and Eloise Neims, of Atlanta, whose disappearance never has been cleared. They were returned to Atlanta to face charges of converting to their own use something over \$3,000 of cash belonging to the Neims sisters. Victor Innes was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment and the verdict recently was affirmed by the State Supreme Court. Mrs. Innes suffers from tuberculosis. It is stated, and appeared ill when the trial began today.

(By Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 12.—The German sea raiding activities in the Southern Atlantic have terminated abruptly the winter resort season in the Bahama Islands, according to persons who arrived here today on the steamship Morro Castle.

Hotels have closed because the British authorities ordered lights put out at night, passengers said, and hundreds of tourists have fled from the islands, causing the business places to close.