

WEATHER FORECAST

North Carolina: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably rain.
South Carolina: Rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

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ITALIANS AWAITING MUCH NEEDED HELP OF ANGLO-FRENCH

Reinforcements Would Enable Them to Stem the Tide of Invasion

AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER STEADY FIRE

Another Sammy Killed in No Man's Land—Infantry Activity Increases On Western Front—Kerensky at Luga

Italians are holding firmly at present most vital to the prosecution of the Piave river line. The Austro-German attempts with heavy masses of troops to drive southward along the west bank of the Piave and Quatro and thus outflank the Piave river front, have been checked by the heroic resistance of the Italian troops at the Monte Tomba and Monfenera. The reports from both the Rome and Berlin war offices today show this clearly.

In the light of the current statements it appears probable that the Austro-German drive at Monte Tomba, which protects the Italian right flank west of the Piave did not result in the capture of the entire eminence as yesterday's report from Berlin indicated. The German staff today mentions positions captured by the Italians on the northern slopes of Monte Tomba, indicating retention by the Italians of the remainder of the height.

Even this much of a Teutonic hold on the hill is being fiercely contested by the Italian forces, for Berlin announces the continuation of the desperate struggle there, with Italian counter attacks by concentrated masses.

No further advances anywhere on the Italian front are claimed by the Germans. They tried in four successive thrusts to capture the Monte Tomba, but each time were thrown back by the determined resistance of the Italian troops.

The sinking of the American old type destroyer Chancey in a collision in the war zone, with the probable loss of 21 lives was announced in Washington. No details were given.

Apparently the Anglo-French reinforcements have not yet reached the Italian front, and from Italian headquarters it is announced that these troops could be used between the Piave and the Brenta where the pressure on the invaders is strongest.

Around Udine the Italians have checked the Germans and have been successful in offensive operations. Defered in strong efforts to cross the Piave between Vidor and the Adriatic sea, the Austro-Germans have raised their attempts. The artillery fire along the river, however, is very violent.

On the western front the infantry activity has increased somewhat. The British have made a slight advance northwest of Passchendaele and have repelled German attacks at other points in the Ypres salient. In the sector of Chaume wood on the right bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, the French have made an appreciable advance, inflicting losses on the Germans.

KERENSKY IS WITH LOYAL SOLDIERS

Premier Located at Luga Where He Has Two Army Corps

(By Associated Press.)
Moscow, Nov. 20.—Two army corps loyal to Committee for Salvation of Revolution, stationed at Luga, report Kerensky with them. This is confirmation. This is the first report since Kerensky fled from Petrograd.

After the flight of his forces at Gatchina, Premier Kerensky was faced with the proposed desertion of the 100,000 men of the army. The Premier was obliged to promise to surrender to the Bolshevik government, but while the grand was being formed, he disappeared, disguised as a sailor. The Bolsheviks for the salvation of the revolution proposed to the Bolshevik government in Petrograd and have protested against the order of arrest of Premier Kerensky.

The Russian Petrograd-Pskov railway about 50 miles south of Petrograd and 60 miles south of Gatchina.

AMERICANS AND BRITISH MEET IN ONE WAR COUNCIL

One of War's Most Momentous Gatherings Held in London Today

LORD READING OPENED PROCEEDINGS

General Bliss, Admiral Benson and Col. House's Representative Were in Attendance—Interrest in Meeting

(By Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 20.—None of the numerous allied war councils which have occurred in the past three years have occasioned the same interest as today's historic meeting of the American war mission and the British war cabinet. The scene is the dingy, old residence in Downing street which has served the prime ministers of many generations as both home and office, and the room is the council chamber where the cabinet meet and where the destinies of the empire have been shaped since the days of the American revolution.

Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, will preside with Andrew Bonar Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the American Treasury, at the table beside him. The military and naval heads of both governments and officials representing other departments of war work will be grouped together. Premier Lloyd George planned to be present for the purpose of answering questions. The general work of the meeting constitutes the taking of stock of the resources and needs of both countries and, to some extent of the continental allies.

A group of reporters and photographers and curious sightseers were on the scene early in the day.

The conference met at noon, as had been planned. Lord Reading was the first to arrive. He had a five minute chat with Premier Lloyd George and then prepared to greet the distinguished men from America, and the British participants. There was no demonstration by the sightseers, only a small group to whom the time of the meeting was known, being present. These with the reporters and a battery of newspaper and war office photographers, however, crowded Downing street to catch a glimpse of the conference.

Admiral Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff, arrived with Sir Campbell Geddes, First Lord of Admiralty. Lord Robert Cecil, the minister of blockade, walked unaccompanied from the foreign office. The crowds displayed deep interest in General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American Army, and Admiral William S. Benson, who arrived separately with their aides.

The Earl of Derby, British minister of war, and General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters, arrived in a motor car a few moments before Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts, who drove up alone.

Everybody asked for Colonel House, but Colonel House did not attend the meeting, his secretary, Gordon Auchincloss, representing him.

Most of the members of the American mission were early on the scene, but the beginning of the conference awaited the arrival of some of the British officials who had been detained by other war engagements.

The delay was brief, however, and in the noon hour, all were in their seats. Lord Reading formerly opened the proceedings.

FIVE ENEMY FLAGS FLOAT OVER UDINE

Former Italian Headquarters Now Largely Occupied By Turkish Troops

(By Associated Press.)
Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy Sunday, Nov. 18.—Information is trickling across the Piave from the Italians in Eastern Venetia now overrun by the enemy. According to these reports, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, has visited Gorizia and Udine, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has passed through Gradisca and Palmanova. The garrison at Udine, the former Italian headquarters, is said to be made up of Turkish soldiers, who are using the church of Santa Maria as one of their barracks. On the citadel of Udine the invaders have raised five flags—Austrian, German, Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek.

The last flag represents the Greek division which went over to the Bulgarians at Kavala and Port Ruppel and which some reports put among the enemy divisions operating on the Italian front.

Early in September, 1916, the fourth Greek army corps, with headquarters at Kavala, was captured by the Bulgarians. Its strength was reported to be 25,000 men and these were later transported to Germany.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Center, Ala., Nov. 20.—John McElphany and wife, of Wilmington, passing through here at 11 o'clock last night on their way to Springfield, Ill., drove their car in the ferry boat and out into the Coosa river. They evidently thought they were on a bridge. The wife was drowned, and her body has not been recovered. He is in serious condition, but will recover.

(NOTE—The city directory gives no such name as "McElphany," and so far as could be learned this afternoon, no one by that name lives in Wilmington; neither could it be learned if any one from Wilmington is en route to Springfield, Ill., the reported destination of the victims of the accident. It is possible that the victims were Wilmington parties, maybe having a name beginning with "Mc," but that the survivor was not in a condition to give his name clearly. Inquiries sent to Center for further details of the affair had not been answered at 4 o'clock this afternoon.)

LABOR APPROVES GOMPERS' ATTITUDE

(By Associated Press.)
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Union labor has put its stamp of approval on the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in working hand in hand with President Wilson and placing the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workmen's part in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Germany.

The vote of confidence came after more than three hours of debate in which the pacifist element at the convention of the Federation was given ample opportunity to express itself. Out of a total of 450 delegates only 15 were recorded in opposition. The garment workers of New York under the leadership of Rose Shapiro was the only organization refusing to go on record on the roll call.

The test of strength came upon a report from the Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported favorably a resolution indorsing the "patriotic work" of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy which Mr. Gompers took as a platform for the war against an offset, to the People's Council, a pacifist organization.

EDITOR S. S. MCCLURE SATISFIES CRITICS

(Special to The Dispatch.)
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 20.—S. S. McClure, barred University platform last week because of pro-German and pacifist record, gets it after a personal visit and explanation, and tonight has an opportunity to speak from the stage at the first meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. Editor McClure confronted his accusers today, and they presented records against him. To objection that his magazine had run some fiercely pro-German stuff, he declared his actual connection with it ceased five years ago. Answering further statements regarding The Evening Mail, which carried his name as editor was same kind, he said his connection with it ceased but his name ran until certain changes are made. He convinced Jim Poup and Governor Bickett that his speech, articles and books are all right now, and he is doing his part to advance American cause, and has two sons in the service of the country actively engaged in war. He will speak here and at Chapel Hill.

FLAGLER'S PROPERTY IN NEW YORK STATE

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Nov. 20.—State appraisers valued the property owned in New York by Henry M. Flagler, Standard Oil director who died May 20, 1913, at \$380,000 in real estate and \$2,300 in personal property, according to figures filed in the Surrogate's Court here. The Flagler estate, which consists of holdings over all the country, is valued at about \$90,000,000.

RIOTING IN BERLIN.

(By Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 20.—Serious rioting took place in Berlin last Sunday, according to dispatches received by the Wireless Press and the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam.

The message to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the fighting between the mob and the police was very fierce and that there was a heavy casualty list, as the police used their firearms.

M'CALL DECLINES TO RETURN NEGRO TO WEST VIRGINIA

The Negro is Charged With An Attack On a White Woman.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF THE DEFENDANT

Massachusetts' Governor Acting On Advice of Attorney General Refusess to Honor Request.

(By Associated Press.)
Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.—Governor McCall in a letter to Governor Cornwall of West Virginia, made today, explained that he had declined to grant a requisition for the return to that State of John Johnson, a negro, charged with an attack on a white girl at Charleston "because of the grave danger" that the defendant might be convicted and sentenced to death for a crime of which he may not have been guilty. Assistant Attorney General Nelson B. Brown, who was directed by Governor McCall to conduct a public hearing, reported that exaggerated accounts of the crime had been circulated in Charleston and because of that nature and Johnson's color, there existed a prejudice "which would be difficult, if not impossible, of control by the most upright judge."

Mr. Brown recommended that the negro, who is in jail here, be not returned to West Virginia.

In endorsing the findings of the assistant attorney general, Governor McCall in his letter to Governor Cornwall said: "I have no doubt that mob law or the unjust enforcement of the law would be as abhorrent to you as it is to the history of the splendid State of West Virginia. I have full confidence that if the case were reversed and facts such as have been brought to the attention of the attorney general were brought to yours you would take action similar to that which he recommended."

In the history of some of the greatest States of our Union there is too much of gross injustice and the denial of rights of our citizens of African descent. This surely is not the time when any discrimination in the administration of justice should be permitted against a race which is bearing its full share of the burdens of our social fabric and furnishing many thousands of men who are training themselves to fight for their country. When American soldiers are fighting upon the battlefields of Europe for freedom of the world, we should exercise special care that so far as possible injustice should be banished from our own borders. The trained officer who has considered this case for the commonwealth having reported against the return of the defendant, I feel compelled to act accordingly, very greatly as I regret not to grant any request made by your excellency."

It was announced at the Governor's office that Johnson, who has been held in default of \$10,000 bail, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, will be released forthwith.

No Statement From Gov. Cornwall.
Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 20.—Governor Cornwall today refused to discuss the letter of Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, in which the latter explained his reason for failing to return John Johnson, a negro under arrest in Boston, to Charleston, W. Va., where he is charged with assaulting a white girl. Governor Cornwall said he was going into every phase of the matter and he probably would make a statement tonight.

A negro, who, it was alleged, was implicated with Johnson, has already been tried for his part in the offense, and it was pointed out that so little interest was manifested in the case that only the court officials and witnesses were present during the trial.

A SMALL AMERICAN DESTROYER IS SUNK IN FOREIGN WATERS

AUSTRO-GERMANS SUFFER REVERSES BY AOSTA'S ARMY

Invaders Completely Routed at Fagare, Polina and Zega Mill

SEVERE FIGHTING OF LAST WEEK

Correspondent Makes Trip Over the Ground Where the Heaviest Fighting Occurred

(By Associated Press.)
Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 19.—The correspondent today made a tour of 30 miles along the Piave battle front, visiting Zenson, Fagare and the Zega mill, where desperate fighting has occurred, and saw the Duke of Aosta, commander of the third army guarding the Piave line, whose men re-established the solidity of the Piave front. At the moment, the Duke was issuing an address to his army congratulating them on their glorious achievement.

An officer from general staff headquarters accompanied the correspondent and although the third army was reached at an early hour, the Duke was coming out to proceed along the front. He held in his hand a war map which he consulted with his aides before giving directions for the route to be traveled.

The Duke acknowledge cordially the salutes of the correspondent's party, and a colonel of his staff explained conditions along the line.

Everywhere, the colonel said, the enemy had been thrown back except at the brink of the river at Zenson, where a few men were huddled in the bushes, unable to go forward or backward and were slowly being cut to pieces.

At Fagare, Polina and the Zega mill, the rout of the enemy was complete, being accomplished in fearful hand-to-hand fighting on Friday night and Saturday. This confirmed previous information.

The tour along the front took the party to the very centers of the hardest fighting and along the inundated region where the countryside was transformed suddenly into a vast inland sea. Approaching the battle front the party passed the brigade mentioned by General Diaz, the commander-in-chief, for its furious assault at Zenson.

It was just back from the front line and the men still wore their helmets. Many of them were men of 20. They were sturdy country boys and marched along seemingly unconscious of their glory.

At the barracks they were counting Austrian rifles and guns gathered in the court. The line of captured machine guns looked like a collection of huge black grass hoppers. The bayonets were detachable bowie knives with two edged blades.

General Eherentl, of the famous Bersaglieri brigade which carried the day, came out to greet the party. He is a short stock man of resolute bearing.

In the cemetery road, where the Austrians advanced and set up their line of quick firers a fearful scene was spread before the party. Dead horses lay all about. The highway was strewn with enemy helmets, blood stained clothing and all kinds of accoutrements. The trees on either side were cut in two and the lines of bushes were leveled like grain before a storm.

Just ahead on the road was Zega mill, where the bloodiest fighting was centered. All about were evidences of fearful carnage. The soldiers who held the mill stood unconcernedly at the door while all over the ground were tatters left by the Austrians as they were driven from the mill and thrown into the river.

Passing on to the bank of the river, just back of the mill, a horrible sight opened just under the eyes of the visitors. On the sand bar in midstream lay corpses in heaps as far as the eye could see, the uniforms showing they were Austrians. Some lay on the bank and some floated in the water. The Italians had just buried the bodies of 300 Austrians, but those other hundreds could not be brought back for decent burial, as the Austrian guns cut down stretcher bearers every time they went off toward the sand bar.

As the party passed the inundated region, the tops of corn stalks could be seen above the long stretches of water, indicating that it was about five feet deep. Similar traces of vineyards could be seen above the waste of water. Soldiers of the engineer corps were along the banks of the canal. They had opened the sluices, wide, and the water was up to the sluices.

The Chancey Went Down Yesterday Morning, Following a Collision

TWENTY-ONE LIVES PROBABLY LOST

Vessel Was 420 Tons Displacement, Built in 1902, and Had a Complement of 91 Officers and Men

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Nov. 20.—Sinking of the American destroyer Chancey in collision in the war zone early yesterday morning with a probable loss of 21 lives, was announced today by the Navy Department.

No further details were given in a brief report to the department from Vice Admiral Sims. The Chancey was a small, old type boat of only 420 tons.

Secretary Daniels made this statement:

"The Chancey, a small American destroyer on patrol duty in foreign waters, was sunk in a collision early Monday morning. First dispatches indicate that 21 lives were lost. Further information will be made public when full reports are received.

"The Chancey was one of the old type destroyers, completed in 1902. Her displacement was 420 tons, and her complement 91 officers and men."

For several years before the war, the Chancey was used only in coast defense work, and was classified as a coast torpedo vessel.

LARGE QUANTITY OF LARGE QUANTITY OF

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Nov. 20.—A quantity of powder at the navy powder factory at Indian Head, near here, was destroyed last night by fire, believed to have been due to static electricity. It originated while a quantity of explosives was being transferred from a tank at a recovery house, and the flames were communicated to the tank, which exploded, setting fire to several adjoining buildings. The flames were easily extinguished and no one was seriously injured.

BETTER CONDITIONS AT CAMP SEVIER

(By Associated Press.)
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 20.—It is officially announced at Camp Sevier that there has been one new case of meningitis in the last 24 hours with no deaths. The medical authorities believe conditions are improving as both measles and diphtheria is not spreading. Civilians can enter camp if they wish, under the military quarantine. The city authorities may put into effect a quarantine to prevent this.

BRITISH CASUALTIES ON THE INCREASE

(By Associated Press.)
London, Nov. 20.—British casualties reported in the week ending today reached a total of 32,227. They were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers 296; men 6,160.
Wounded or missing: Officers 293; men 24,848.

The British casualty lists have been increasing recently, probably in consequence of the bitter fighting in Flanders. Last week they were 25,065, and in the preceding week 21,891.

NO LET UP IN WAR ON U-BOATS

Silence Maintained As to Progress in Stamping Out Submarines

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Nov. 20.—The hopeful outlook for effectively curbing the submarine menace, indicated in the speech of the British Premier yesterday, will serve to increase rather than lessen the pressure the Washington government is putting upon destroyer building and other anti-submarine measures. This was indicated by Secretary Daniels today, in refusing to discuss the details of the part American vessels have been playing in the campaign.

The incident used by Lloyd-George to lend force to his statement that he no longer feared the submarine menace—the fact that five submarines had been sunk in one day—probably represents the best one day's accomplishment of the anti-submarine forces.