

WEATHER FORECAST

North Carolina—Probably snow tonight, rising temperature; Friday fair in west, rain or snow in east; colder.

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NEW REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA APPEARS TO BE LOSING GROUND

Bolsheviki Forces Reported to Have Defeated Korniloff's Force of Cossacks

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK

Massed Assault by Bavarians in Cambrai Sector Was Beaten off—Snowfall is Aiding Italians.

Continuing revolutionary efforts against the Bolsheviki appear to have received a setback in the reported defeat of General Korniloff in a battle in South-Central Russia. Unofficial advices from the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that General Korniloff was wounded and that his capture by the Bolsheviki is anticipated. According to the report received in London, the battle was fought between Bielegorod, in the province of Kursk, and Sumai, in the province of Kharkov, approximately 300 miles south of Moscow. The probable capture by the Bolsheviki of Rostov-on-Don, the largest town in the Don Cossack territory, is also reported, the dispatch adding that indications are that the Cossack uprising will fail and the Cossacks will enter the extremist ranks. Rostov is 250 miles southeast of Bielegorod.

In Petrograd, the Bolsheviki continue their efforts to gain control of the Constituent Assembly, although available returns from the recent elections show that the Bolsheviki alone hardly have a majority in the Assembly. Orders for the arrest and trial of the leaders of the Constitutional Democratic party, most of whom are supporting the Cossack revolt, have been issued by the Bolsheviki.

Field Marshal Haig's troops have not yet received the first massed attack from the Western front for several days and have inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. The attack was made on a front of one mile east of Bullecourt and between that town and Quant, and had it succeeded might have had a tactical effect upon the shattered salient before Cambrai.

After a heavy bombardment, Bavarian troops went forward in massed formation. The British line held, except on the right, and the Germans were driven back with heavy losses. On the right, the enemy gained a short length of trench, which had been destroyed in the bombardment preceding the attack. No further attempts with infantry were made, the Germans contenting themselves with harassing artillery fire against the British positions in this area.

Between Bullecourt and Ypres, the German artillery has been active, but no attacks have developed. The heavy enemy bombardments continue in the Champagne region east of Rheims. A German surprise attack against French positions near Courcy, in this region, was repulsed. Northeast of Verdun, the heavy artillery battle zone is again quiet.

Weather conditions on the Italian front are becoming more favorable to the desires of the Venetian plains. Snow falling and the Italians hope that it will help in hampering the offensive efforts of the Austro-Germans between the Brenta and the Piave. The enemy attacked as the snow began to melt and gained several feet of ground. In counter attack, the Italians regained the lost ground.

Shipping losses last week were an increase over the previous week, although some vessels were lost to U-boats and submarines. According to the latest report, while 17 vessels were lost last week, there were 20 losses in the number of ships sunk during the week, however, the total tonnage lost was 14, a reduction of 200. The number of ships captured or successfully reached 11, a decrease of 10 in several weeks.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR THE AUSTRIANS (By Associated Press.)

MEANS CASE NOT TO REACH JURY BEFORE FRIDAY

A Number of Speeches on Both Sides Remain to Be Made

McDUFFIE AND MANESS SPOKE THIS MORNING

State Contends Lust for Money Caused Death of Mrs. King—Defense Claims Accidental Death

(By Associated Press.)

Phil C. McDuffie, of Atlanta, for the State, made the first speech of the day, declaring Mrs. King's life was the price of the defendant's lust for money. That Mrs. King's fortune was reduced from \$1,038,000 to \$193,000 during the 10 prior to the time the defendant became connected with her affairs in 1915, according to the evidence, was an assertion of T. O. Maness, of Concord, addressing the jury for the defense. He based his figures, he declared, upon the testimony of A. B. Melville, State's witness, who was formerly Mrs. King's attorney. Mr. Maness presented figures to show that Mrs. King was in financial straits while her husband represented the defendant in her affairs.

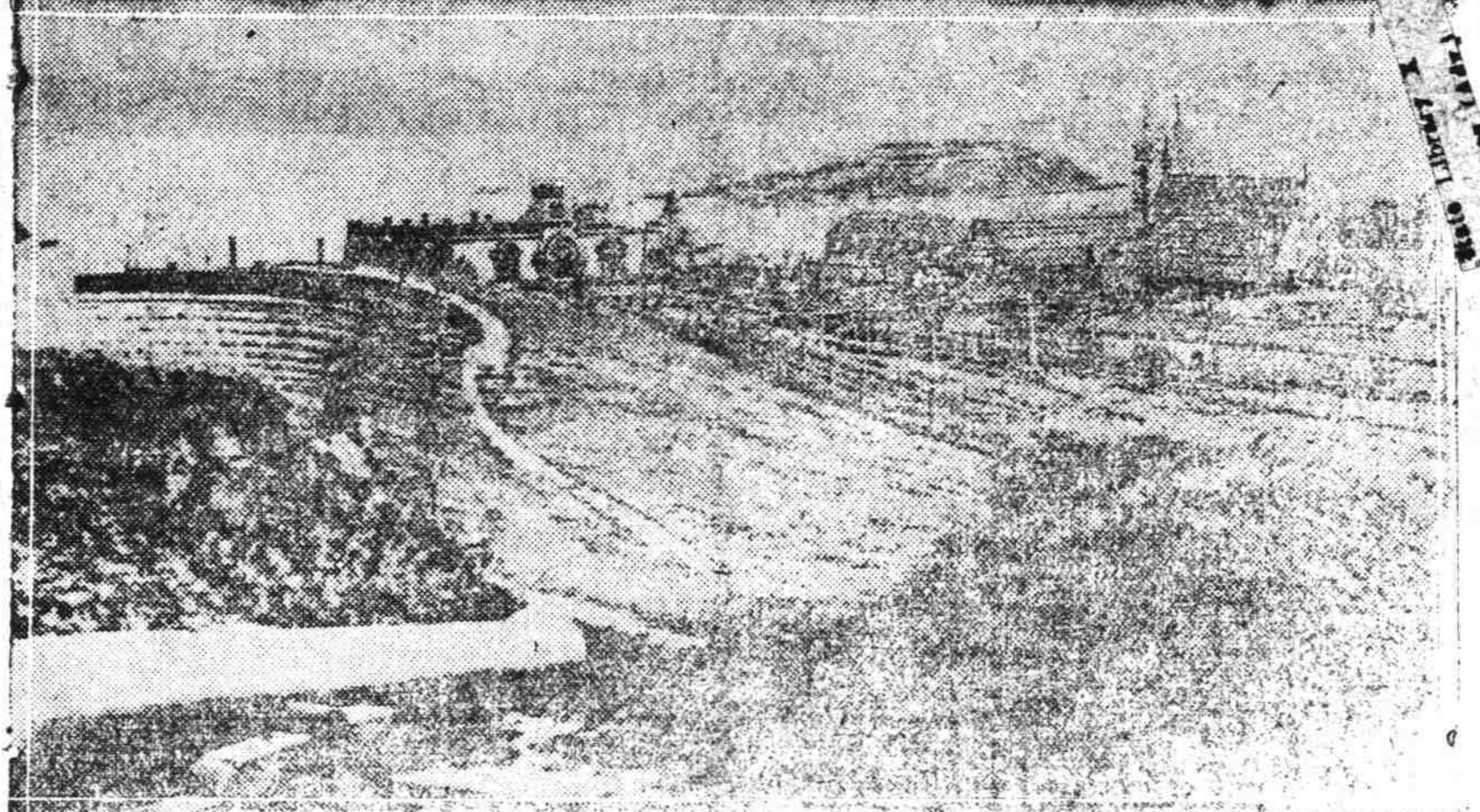
Means is represented by eight attorneys, two of whom spoke yesterday and the others are to address the jury in his behalf. Four more attorneys for the State are yet to speak. Solicitor Clement having opened the argument yesterday. Phil C. McDuffie, of Atlanta, in argument for the State declared the evidence sufficient to show that the defendant had looted Mrs. King's estate and during months prior to her death had plotted and exercised every means to keep her blinded to the real situation. "That woman's life was the price of that man's lust for money," declared Mr. McDuffie. He went over with the jury many documents in evidence relating to the financial transactions of the defendant, showing how the estate of Mrs. King was "looted," as he alleged. Arguments of counsel in the trial of Gaston B. Means, accused of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, probably will consume all of today and part of tomorrow, it was indicated today. The State contended that Means squandered the woman's fortune and then shot her, when she came here for a visit last August, to prevent an "early accounting." Counsel for the defense pleaded that Mrs. King shot herself accidentally when, with a small pistol in her hand, she stumbled and fell. Charges of misappropriation of money were denied.

GOVERNMENT BUILDS CONCRETE SHIPS HERE

Washington, Dec. 15.—Construction of a concrete steamship, largely an experiment will be begun soon by the shipping board and the United States Bureau of Standards. The vessel will be built after designs of experts of the bureau and if it proves successful many more may be turned out. Concrete ships have been built abroad and one is under construction now at San Francisco. Inspection of the latter interested representatives of the bureau who have made extensive experiments with the uses of concrete. The shipping board vessel will be built at a Southern port—probably Savannah, Ga., or Wilmington, N. C. It will be of 4,500 tons capacity.

Doctor to Oglethorpe. Dr. Colin Shaw, of Mayaville, came to the city yesterday to pay a short visit to his mother, Mrs. N. G. Shaw, No. 308 North Front street. As a member of the medical reserve corps, he will leave Saturday for Oglethorpe. Mrs. Shaw has another son in the service.

NEW VIEW OF HALIFAX



The back of the Halifax station that was destroyed with great loss of life. This photo taken from the citadel shows also the harbor and St. Georges Island.

WILL INVESTIGATE BRITISH REVERSE AROUND CAMBRAI

Bonar-Law Tells Commons the Matter Will Be Thoroughly Sifted

DOES NOT BELIEVE THERE WAS BLUNDER

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 13.—The British government will investigate the reason for the British reverse on the southern end of the Cambrai salient. This was the assurance given by Andrew Bonar-Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answering criticism of military operations in the House of Commons today. Mr. Bonar-Law said that the government's information was that rumors concerning the Cambrai operations were exaggerated greatly and he had been tempted to warn the House that nothing in the shape of a decisive result was expected from that operation.

On the night in question or early in the morning, Mr. Bonar-Law said the Germans made different attacks upon the British Cambrai forces. The smallest of these attacks having regard to the numbers engaged, was on the part of the front where, owing to surprise, the Germans were able to break through. The other two attacks by larger forces were repelled with great loss to the enemy.

The moment the cabinet received an account of the attack, the Chancellor added, they left there was something needed in explanation and the first thing the cabinet did was to send instructions to Field Marshal Haig to give a full report on all that had happened. The idea was that the government, if it was satisfied that a soldier in any position was not capable of fulfilling his duties, would not keep him in his position.

It is not easy for a civilian with the best information to judge qualifications of a soldier and also the government must largely be guided by experts. Mr. Bonar-Law said he was bound to declare that with regard to the matter a full inquiry would be held and the government would be satisfied his proper action would be taken as a result of it. Accidents of this kind, he declared, were inevitable in war. Even surprises on a misty morning might happen for which no blame could be attached to any one. Mr. Bonar-Law could only say that the government and military authorities were determined to discover the whole truth of the matter and to take necessary action.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN FRIDAY

(By Associated Press.)

COMBINED ARMIES ASSAULT ITALIANS WITHOUT SUCCESS

Below's Germans Join With Austrians and Bohemians in Attacks

NO TACTICAL GAIN WAS ACCOMPLISHED

(By Associated Press.)

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—General Below's German troops have joined the Austrians and Bohemians under Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf in a series of heavy assaults during the last two days between the Brenta and Piave rivers, just north of Monte Grappa. The fighting has been severe and attended with large losses, but the Italian line has been sustained with one slight indentation at Monte Spioncia, where the enemy secured a temporary foothold which is still being contested bitterly. Artillery preparation early yesterday was followed by infantry rushes. The Fourth Austrian Division or the right hand had a number of Bohemian regiments in the front line. These lines were fresh from the Russo-Galician front.

A desperate struggle went on around Colonel Boretta where the Austrians were aided by enfiladed fire from batteries on the west bank of the Brenta river in positions established when the lines were reformed last week. For some time the Boretta positions were in the hands of the enemy, but a brilliant counter attack has restored nearly all the Italian possessions. German reserve forces were engaged for the first time since they were used on the big Isonzo offensive. The fighting was bloody around Monte Spioncia and Colosso ("Bear Hill") with the enemy gaining a foothold.

The result of the two days' fighting has not advanced tactically the enemy's position leading toward the Venetian plains, which is his real aim.

SPAIN IS PREPARING ANOTHER PROTEST

(By Associated Press.)

Madrid, Dec. 12.—Premier Aluche announced today that the Spanish government was preparing an energetic protest to Germany regarding the bombardment of the Spanish steamer Claudio by a German submarine.

RECORD PRICE FOR PITCHER ALEXANDER

(By Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—It was learned from a trustworthy source here today that the money consideration involved in the sale of Pitcher Alexander and Catcher Killifer by the Philadelphia Nationals to the Chicago Nationals is \$50,000. Of this amount \$25,000 is to be paid at once and the remainder before the 1918 season opens, provided Alexander is not drafted.

ONLY 9 MORE DAYS LEFT TO SHOP READ THE ADS LATE SHOPPER—EARLY SHOPPER

GENERAL ALLENBY TELLS OF ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM

Allies Officially Entered the Holy City at Noon on Wednesday

WELL RECEIVED BY THE POPULATION

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 12.—In the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd-George read the following telegram from General Allenby dated Jerusalem, Tuesday: "I entered the city officially at noon today with a few of my staff, the commanders of the French and Italian detachments, the heads of the political missions and the military attaches of France, Italy and America. The procession was all afoot, and at Jaffa Gate I was received by the guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy. The population received me well. Guards have been placed over the holy places. My Military Governor is in contact with the acting custodian and the Latin and Greek representatives. The Governor has detailed an officer to supervise the holy places. The Mosque of Omar and the area around it have been placed under Moslem control and a military cordon of Mohammedan officers and soldiers has been established around the mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem is to pass within the cordon without permission of the Military Governor and the Moslem in charge."

The telegram also stated that a proclamation in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian had been posted in the citadel and on all the walls, proclaiming martial law and intimating that all the holy places would be maintained and protected, according to the customs and belief of the Jews and Christians who are sacred.

PROBLEM OF RAW MATERIALS AFTER WAR

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 13.—An official report of the reply made by David Lloyd-George, to a deputation of traders unionists on questions concerning food and labor says the Premier pointed out that one of the greatest difficulties for all nations after the war would be the securing of raw materials but that at present the question of future fiscal policy was neither immediate nor urgent.

The Premier said he was only too fully alive to the inconvenience caused by the food question and that during the morning he had been engaged in meeting American representatives and endeavoring to arrange credits in America to secure purchases of food. He hoped in a few weeks that the supplies would be normal and home production of margarine quadrupled over the 1915 production.

After an allusion to the reduction in prices the government had secured in bread and meat and potatoes the Premier added: "We are now in the fourth year of the war but there is no famine and probably there is less hunger and privations than were endured by many unfortunate people in our towns in pre-war days."

NO GERMAN PEACE TERMS SUBMITTED

(By Associated Press.)

RESULT OF FIGHT NEAR BIELGOROD NOT ESTABLISHED

U-BOAT ACTIVITY GIVES NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM

No Decrease in Optimism Among Those Who Know Submarine Situation

MENACE IS BEING SURELY OVERCOME

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 13.—When the Associated Press inquired of high naval authority today "if the anti-submarine war was going well and what was the reason for the high rate of sinkings in the past three weeks," the answer was: "The enemy has had more submarines at work. He has actually been attempting a submarine offensive of the largest possible magnitude in an effort to reinforce his offensive on land. He is trying to bring off a coup which will incline us to peace. He has failed signally on sea as on land and he has had to pay a heavy price. Our counter measures are meeting with increased success."

No Decrease in Optimism. London, Dec. 13.—Despite the fairly large number of sinkings reported this week, there is no decrease in optimism among those who know the submarine war situation, who see no reason for modifying or altering Premier Lloyd-George's statement of November 20, that there is no longer any fear of a submarine proving a decisive factor in the war. Events since November 20, in fact, have tended to increase the confidence with which the premier spoke.

November was a red letter month in the anti-U-boat war for three reasons. First, the loss of tonnage was the lowest since the unrestricted submarine campaign began; second, the sinkings of enemy submarines were the greatest ever recorded in a single month; third, the launchings of new merchantmen from British yards came within measurable distance of equaling the loss of tonnage by submarine attack.

The phrase, "within measurable distance," is that used by the government spokesman in the House of Commons. First, the loss of tonnage was the lowest since the unrestricted submarine campaign began; second, the sinkings of enemy submarines were the greatest ever recorded in a single month; third, the launchings of new merchantmen from British yards came within measurable distance of equaling the loss of tonnage by submarine attack.

The sinkings of submarines during November were "within measurable distance" of the largest number the German U-boat yards were capable of turning out in the same period. This destruction of submarines was by no means due to any spasmodic run of luck but to the development of a detailed, comprehensive campaign involving many devices and embracing many phases—a campaign which will grow more efficient as time goes on, according to expert opinion.

The first 10 days of December have maintained the good records of November, as far as the U-boat sinkings are concerned. Moreover, it is considered inevitable that the British-American success will find a reflection in the morale of the submarine crews, making them less confident and less efficient while the British and American naval men are becoming more confident and more efficient.

The convoy system which the Allies have adopted and perfected has forced the submarine campaigners to alter their plans. Submarines can no longer lie in wait for unprotected merchantmen and port them in leisurely fashion. The U-boat shows its periscope nowadays at great peril when within torpedoing distance of a merchantman, for the latter is only one of a considerable number in the neighborhood and if a skilled lookout sights that periscope the submarine's chances of escape from the convoying destroyers are slim.

The German reply to the convoy system is to send submarines out in groups which attack the convoy simultaneously in the hope that in the resulting confusion considerable damage can be done and an easy escape effected. This system while it occasionally has been effective, is very costly when it fails, for it spells the doom not merely of one U-boat but of perhaps three or four.

When the story of the submarine war can be written fully some of the most thrilling tales will be of the wonderful accomplishments of one or two destroyers against whole squadrons of submarines.

Correspondent of the London Post Says Bolsheviki Were Defeated

ONLY IRON HAND CAN RULE RUSSIA

Bolsheviki Power Based on Use of Force—Thousands of Bodies Taken from River—Cossacks Law-Abiding

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 13.—A battle has occurred near Bielegorod, in Southern Russia, between Bolsheviki forces and troops under General Korniloff, but the outcome has not been established and Petrograd advices are conflicting. The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that General Korniloff was defeated and wounded and that his capture was to be expected. A dispatch from the representative of The Post, however, denies the reported victory, saying General Korniloff has routed his opponents and will soon join General Kaledines at Novotcherkask.

The Post correspondent who received his information from an unnamed source, sends a detailed description of the battle. He says General Korniloff had about 3,000 men, making up what is known as the "wild division of cavaliers of St. George, battalions of death," and some artillery. When the Bolsheviki troops were encountered, General Korniloff divided his army and sent one part forward by train.

This was soon followed up by the Bolsheviki, who promptly trumpeted a great victory. General Korniloff, however, in the meantime, maneuvered his main force near the Bolsheviki and attacked with artillery. Some of his opponents fled and others surrendered or joined the Red Guard section of the Korniloff army. The remaining Bolsheviki were surrounded and dealt with very drastically.

In a long review of the Russian situation the Petrograd correspondent of The Post says there is no prospect of a peaceful settlement and that henceforth force must decide everything. The secret of the successes throughout the country of the Bolsheviki, he writes, is that they represent the iron hand. What is behind them, is as yet undisclosed, but among the influential members of their organization are men who were prominent in the secret political police of the Empire which once ruled Russia. These men, according to the correspondent, are introducing dissension everywhere. He continues:

Although floods of indignation are being poured out daily upon the Bolsheviki, it is beyond question that they are gaining ground in Russia, simply because they use a strong hand, which is the only thing the Russians in general appreciate. Their methods might horrify the West, but would be perfectly understood east of the Suez.

"For example, in the last three weeks, there have been taken out of the rivers and canals of Petrograd 7,000 naked corpses of persons whose deaths were not caused by drowning. The injuries which caused death tell their own story. A suit of clothes nowadays in Russia is worth more than handfuls of paper money. The corpses of the women even had the hair cut off, because it represented marketable value."

Referring to Siberia's declaration of independence, the correspondent says the Siberian troops are being reorganized under General Pleskoff, one of the best known officers. It is reported that the Siberians have declared in favor of a monarchy. The correspondent asserts that although the stories of the activities of the Cossacks in the Southeast vary, it is certain they are standing for law and order. He predicts that eventually the Russians will again present a front against the Germans, adding that nothing whatsoever within the range of human thought that happens in Russia need now occasion any surprise.

"Among the highly important facts," he continues, "is the recovery of the Russian church of its full independence and self government. It has again established the patriarchate and is preparing to take an important part in the present struggle."

The Jews of Russia, he predicts, will have an important influence. The capture of Jerusalem by the British, he says, will be a weighty factor in the situation. He also reports that former Emperor Nicholas and his family are enjoying much greater freedom of movement at Tobolsk and that there is talk of bringing them back to European Russia.

AVIATOR NOT WITH AMERICAN FORCES

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—It is learned in connection with a report sent out by the official Wolff Telegram Bureau of Berlin, stating that one of four machines participating in a British raid over Esch, Luxemburg, was manned by an American, that no aviator attached to the American Expeditionary forces participated. The aviator possibly may have been an American in the British or French service.