

WEATHER:
North and South Caro-
lina—Probably rain to-
night and Sunday;
slightly warmer.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

TODAY'S NEWS
TODAY

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ONE YEAR OF U-BOAT WAR IS ANSWERED

"The Submarine is Held" is the Declaration of Sir Eric Geddes
THE GERMAN STRIKES CHARGED TO AMERICA
Berlin Newspapers Tell of Alleged Anglo-American Plot to Create Disturbance

One year of ruthless warfare by German submarines brings this answer from Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty: "The submarine is held."
Coincident with this announcement comes the disclosure by a newspaper that German military and financial leaders expected the U-boats to bring Great Britain to her knees in six months and end the war.
Sinking of merchant shipping has dropped below the level maintained before the policy of unlimited destruction went into effect in February, 1917. Sir Eric Geddes declares he can foresee no change in the situation but for the better. To bring about the complete defeat of the U-boats soon it is necessary to have ships and more ships. Sir Eric says, and he believes that the shipbuilders of the United States and Great Britain will meet the emergency.
The Amsterdam Handelsblad says that before ruthlessness was dictated upon the German naval and military leaders consulted financial and business men and it was agreed that the submarine was the only means of defeating Great Britain and making a "firm peace." Little weight was attached to the opinion that unlimited U-boat warfare would result in the United States entering the war.
Interest is added to the strike situation in Germany by the publication in German newspapers the outline of an alleged Anglo-American plot to spread "dissension" in the Central Powers. The German papers claim reports say that 250,000 marks was raised in Washington for the use of an organization, which was to organize revolts and strikes in Germany and the countries of her allies through agents in neutral countries and German-speaking neutrals sent to Germany.
Threats and force are being used by the German military authorities to crush the strikers. These drastic measures, however, have not yet ended the strike movement. The censorship is permitting only semi-official statements on the situation to leave Germany and even these make no claim that the strike has ended. These statements report "little gain" in the strike movement, except in the Berlin and Altona districts, where much war-material is manufactured. The police and military have dissolved the workers' organizations and dispersed meetings of strikers, but the semi-official statements declare there has been disorder.

BERLIN AND ALTONA CENTERS OF STRIKE

Further Rioting Reported in Berlin, and Much Excitement Prevails
Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—The main centers of the German strike movement, according to a semi-official statement from Berlin, are the districts of Berlin and Altona. The latter includes the armament centers of Hamburg and Kiel. The other armament manufacturing districts, the Rhineland, Silesia, the Saar district, and the Kingdom of Saxony, have been comparatively quiet up to this time.
The frontier correspondent of The Handelsblad speaks of secret meetings held in Western Germany to decide whether to join the strike. Should the decision be in the affirmative, the workmen are declared to be determined to make the cessation of work general.
The Koelnische Zeitung declares that a majority of the workmen in Cologne are opposed to the strike. The newspaper Tyd learns from a reliable source that the rioting in Berlin on Thursday was precipitated by a shot fired when the police were trying to disperse a crowd which was proceeding towards Charlottenburg crying "Peace and bread!" A panic ensued when the shot was fired and the police charged the crowd with drawn sabres. The strikers fought back, and fired or hurled projectiles at the police, who were unable to keep the excited people under control. About thirty strikers were wounded and taken to a hospital. Many onlookers who were wounded were treated in drug stores.
Crowds at various places attempted further riots.
Detachments of cavalry and machine gun corps have been collected in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Unsettled Weather Next Week.
Washington, Feb. 2.—Unsettled weather the first part of the week, with rain probably about Wednesday and again at the end of the week, is forecast for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States for the week beginning tomorrow. Temperature changes will be unimportant.

Oil Tanker in Trouble.
An Atlantic Port, Feb. 2.—A call for help was received today from an oil tanker ashore and in danger of being pounded to pieces by heavy seas on the coast. Navy authorities announced that ships had proceeded to her assistance.

Foxy Bolshevik.
London, Feb. 2.—The Bolshevik government, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times, has adopted another method to compel foreign governments to recognize it. The Bolsheviks are refusing to permit British and other embassies and consulates to draw on sums deposited in Russian banks until the Bolshevik government is allowed to have complete disposal of Russian funds in the Bank of England.

TO ABOLISH HEATLESS MONDAY'S NEXT WEEK

Now Believed that Next Monday Will Be Last of "Heatless" Days

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Fuel Administration is willing to revoke the "heatless" Monday order after next week in favor of railroad embargoes now in force if State fuel administrators, who meet here Monday, believe the closing already effected has served its purpose.
Although no final decision has been reached this much was indicated last night after a conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General McArdon and abandonment of the Monday closing program was freely predicted today.

Another conference to determine a definite course will be held by the two officials Tuesday.



SOLDIER VIOLATORS SEVERELY PUNISHED

Prison for Men Who Sought to Escape Military Service

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 2.—Privates Edward J. Causey, of Dover, Tenn., and Lark L. Triplett, of Granite Falls, N. C., have been found guilty by court-martial of violating military service and sentenced to serve seven and four years respectively in the Federal prison in Atlanta. It was announced today at Camp Sevier. Triplett was charged with having cut off three fingers of the left hand. In Causey's case, it was explained, the sentence was more severe because the right hand is more valued in military service than the left.
Private Louis H. R. DeWitt, headquarters company, 120th infantry, has been sentenced to serve ten years for desertion and for persuading two other soldiers to desert.
Corporal Oscar J. Gregory, of Clearfield, Tenn., was found guilty of desertion and stealing and sentenced to serve 10 years.

A BATCH OF DRAFTED MEN GET RELIEVED

Special Order Discharging 103 Men—Other Raleigh News Items

(Special to The Dispatch).
Raleigh, Feb. 2.—One hundred and three men of the 390 who have passed beyond the State into Federal service have been discharged in a special order from the War Department at Washington and somebody is happy.
It is a relief early to show up, but the vision through the woods does not lack daylight. The Department here has been much worried by worthy exemption appeals. It has been helpless. Of these there are 390 and more than 25 per cent have been sent back.
The status of the soldier who has gone to camp and come back through this special order from the commanding general of the Eighty-first division, Camp Jackson, is the "statu quo," which Virginia schoolteachers reading upon lynched gentlemen, interpret in none too fine speech. It means merely that the men so through classification again, revert to original draft and put their cases again before the boards. These cases were reopened under the order of the Provost Marshal General and granted certificates of exemption under Rule 12.
Governor Bickett received from the Provost Marshal General a special dispensation to complete the cases in process of hearing and to submit all certificates of exemption issued in the cases to the military authorities, which action was taken. The Adjutant General in Washington granted these discharges and it is understood that the order applies to the whole 390. The fact that only 103 have been granted and published is probably accounted for by the number of transfers to Camp Sevier and papers must be forwarded to that division.
Reserve Militia Uniforms.
The new reserve militia uniform has been adopted and it is presently a thing of beauty. It is a forest green color of cotton or wool with military coat and Montana peaked hat. The breeches and leggings, to say nothing of the English coat, suggest that National uniform, though the Britisher wears a cap. The shoes will be of russet leather.
The official insignia will be decidedly attractive with hat cords of green and gold. The enlisted men will wear dark green, chevrons to be of dark green. The cotton uniforms will cost \$12 and the woolen \$25. The flannel shirts will be of the same color.
The wearing of the uniforms will be voluntary. It is not a condition of enlistment that the reserve militia men wear uniforms.
A thrift school in Raleigh in February for training the students in it for war savings stamps will be announced soon by Director F. H. Fries, war workers said today, though Colonel Fries has not announced the features of it.
The Colonel was here this week with M. W. Harrison, whose address here two weeks ago made such an impression as to bring him back for a second. The rains that have so often aided the Kaiser kept back the crowd Thursday, notwithstanding which the Washington advocate had a good audience.
Colonel Fries will take Miss Kate Herring, publicity agent of the State Board of Health to Winston-Salem

DYNAMITE WAS USED TO KILL MURDERER

Mexican Killed Four Persons and Was Himself Blown to Pieces

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 2.—After shooting and killing four persons and dangerously wounding another early today, Felipe Alvarez, a Mexican, was himself blown to pieces by dynamite which was thrown into the small house in the Mexican quarter where he had taken refuge from more than 100 city and military police who attempted to capture him.
Alvarez went to the home of Mrs. Trinidad Lucero and began shooting at her and her two children. The children were instantly killed and their mother dangerously wounded. The police chased the infuriated Mexican for 10 blocks, shooting as they ran.
He entered the house in the Mexican quarter, barricaded himself and opened fire on the police, killing one policeman and Juan Garcia, deputy tax collector. The shots attracted the attention of the military police and within a few minutes the house was surrounded by 100 soldiers and officers. Volley after volley was poured into the house without dislodging the man.
Four charges of dynamite were exploded before the building was wrecked and Alvarez's body hurled high into the air. Examination of the body disclosed that he had received six bullet wounds from the policemen and soldiers.

FOUR BALLOONISTS REPORTED MISSING

Macon, Ga., Feb. 2.—Four students of the balloon school at Camp Wheeler who assembled Friday morning at 10 o'clock have not been heard from since.
A reward of \$50 has been offered by the school for information as to the whereabouts of either the men or the balloon.
The balloon traveled in a southeasterly direction after ascending. The theory is advanced at the school that the men are marooned in a swamp.
It is customary for a balloon to descend within three hours after ascension, the school announces, and to communicate with headquarters within 15 hours.

John L. Sullivan Dead.

Abington, Mass., Feb. 2.—John L. Sullivan, formerly the world's heavyweight champion boxer, died at his home here today.

ROLISH TROOPS NOT TO RETURN HOME

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—About 40,000 Polish troops in the Russian army, who have maintained their units in face of the Bolshevik reorganization measures, and who had expressed a desire to return from Russia to Poland, have been stopped by a German objection to the plan. Germany refused to permit their repatriation.
These troops are still commanded by their old officers and have resisted the Bolshevik idea of reducing the officers to the ranks and electing new ones.
Members of the Bolshevik peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk have been refused permission by Dr. von Kuehlmann, head of the German delegation, to visit Warsaw. Dr. von Kuehlmann, however, allowed a member of the Ukrainian Rada, who had participated in the peace negotiations, to go to the Polish capital.

FACTORIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

London, Feb. 2.—Seven Berlin factories have been placed under martial law and the strikers ordered to resume their work by 7 o'clock Monday morning at the latest, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. Their failure to return, it is announced, will be punished according to military discipline.

AMERICANS ONLY SIXTY FEET FROM GERMAN TRENCHES

Two Lines Range in Distance for 60 Feet to One Mile Apart

NIGHTS FURNISH MOST EXCITEMENT

There is a Continual Hiss of the Passing Shells, with Frequent Flares of Rockets

With the American Army in France, Friday, Feb. 1.—American troops in trenches on the French front at one place are only 60 feet from the German lines. In another place a mile of ground separates the opposing positions. At this point however, there are a number of ponds and neither side apparently desires to occupy the water-covered ground. The American trenches all are in more or less marshy ground and were shallow when the Americans moved in, but since then they have been deepened and improved. In every dugout the soldiers work almost constantly at the pumps, keeping out the water which seeps in. But the watery conditions are unfavorable for trench rats, and few of them are seen.
Some of the artillery is on ground but little higher than the trenches, although a number of our batteries manage to keep "dry feet" most of the time. The enemy artillery in some places is on higher ground than the American and within sight of one of our own most overcooking much observation. This has been shelled repeatedly and doubtless has been hit on several occasions. On clear nights the hill upon which this post stands out against the sky is illuminated occasionally by rockets sent up by one side or the other so that the men in the line may see the shadows which mean that the enemy is near.
The scene at night is thrilling and inspiring. On the firing platforms the men stand near their rifles. Others splash through the trench, sometimes slipping into water above their knees. They are probably going out on patrol. If the position is near the enemy's lines when a word is necessary it is spoke in a whisper. Far away to one side of the position a white stream shoots up to the sky and breaks into white balls that throw a light as if from powerful electric batteries. The reflections show wire entanglements and scrub bushes on the hills nearby, then the lights die out.
All the while there is intermittent roar of guns and a whistle of express trains as projectiles of different calibers go rushing over the American trenches seeking a German target. The American soldiers have become so accustomed to such sounds that now they apparently pay no attention to them.
Every man in the line at all times has his eyes open for two kinds of colored rockets. One is green and the other is red. The first means asphyxiating gas and the other calls for a barrage.
Intermittently during the night there comes from different parts of the line the single crack of a rifle, as a sniper fires or the rapid spit of a machine gun at some suspected point or object, for the machine gunners shoot first and ask questions afterwards.
In the day time it is different, because the men in line can see what is before them, and there are no deceptive shadows.
During the past few days there has been no aerial activity because of the fog, but during the clear days preceding the bad weather the men in the line witnessed many thrilling fights in the air. German airplanes, coming over at a considerable height, on observation trips, would be shelled vigorously as they came within range. Usually they fly in groups of three, but they separate when the shrapnel puffs begin to break among them. A trail of smoke from bursting shells follows the enemy planes across the sky until they are out of range.
If the Germans after ducking and dodging shrapnel get back of the American lines, French aeroplanes climb up after them and after a time the Germans turn tail and retire.
At other times our men watch the French airplanes under the fire of German anti-aircraft batteries. The planes dodge this way and that, if flying low, or continue straight on their course if they are high in the air. Sometimes the shrapnel burst close to the plane and if it is a German machine every man in the line forgets what he is doing for the mo-

SAMMIES MAKING IT MIGHTY WARM FOR ENEMY SNIPERS

Lively Duels Between Americans and Germans During Past Few Days

AMERICAN GUNFIRE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE

So Lively Has Been Rifle and Machine Gun Work That the Germans Are Becoming Jumpy

With the American Army in France, Feb. 1.—American gunners and riflemen have made it hot for enemy snipers during the last 24 hours. One German sniping post, discovered by a patrol, was obliterated completely by our artillery fire. An enemy machine gun secretly placed during a fog where it could enfilade our lines, had to be withdrawn. American machine guns concentrated their fire on a nest of busy enemy snipers and compelled them all to seek safer cover. American artillery shelled the enemy first lines accurately with high explosives and responded almost instantaneously to a call for a barrage from the front line when the men there saw movements on the other side of the wire. When the artillery fire ceased no Germans were visible. There was no aerial activity because of the fog.
Three casualties were reported. Two were caused by accidental bullet wounds and one by shell fire.
Observers report that the Germans are becoming nervous and jumpy. This is indicated especially by the unusual number of flares sent up during last night. After one series the Americans got their first experience with the enemy "flying pigs," a number of which were aimed at an observation post without result.
During the early hours today the enemy attempted to set up a machine gun in a position close to a certain American trench. Effective use of rifles and grenades forced the Germans to withdraw.
Two American patrols had hard luck yesterday. One was discovered by Germans in hiding and subjected to machine gun fire but none of the Americans were hit. One group of American snipers discovered enemy snipers and fired so well that the enemy retired hastily. It is believed some German casualties were caused.

To Consider Foreign Credits.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—What is expected to be the largest meeting ever held in the United States to consider foreign credits is scheduled to be held at the Boston City Club next Monday evening. Attendance of representatives of leading financial and industrial houses throughout the country is assured, including delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other large cities of the West and South.

ment, hoping that a piece of shrapnel will find its mark and the enemy will dash to the ground.
On at least one occasion the men have seen a machine come down. It fell within the German lines, but by the way it tumbled from the sky there was no mistaking what had happened to its occupants and cheers and yells arose from one end of the line to the other.
Today the whole American position is bathed in white. Fog has frozen the trees, bushes, poles, wire and the ground. In some places the ice coating is nearly an inch thick.
All the men apparently are well satisfied with the food. Two meals a day are always served and sometimes there are three. For breakfast the men frequently get a large bowl of oatmeal as the principal dish, while at dinner there is beef or some other meat and vegetables. Supper sometimes brings bacon, corned beef hash, or canned salmon. There is always a hot white bread made of American flour and plenty of it.
The American regimental headquarters just back of the line is established in dugouts under the ruins of houses long since knocked down by German shells. It is never known when the enemy may again take a notion to throw a few shells into the town, so the American commanders were determined their headquarters should be well protected.
Within a certain radius of the front line every member of the American force is now required to wear his gas mask at alert position and never be without his shrapnel helmet.

Senator Nelson is 75.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota today celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birth. He was heartily congratulated by his colleagues in the Senate. Senator Nelson is a native of Norway and has the distinction of being the first son of that country to sit in the United States Senate.

"Movie" Exposition Postponed.
New York, Feb. 2.—Announcement was made that the Motion Picture Art Exposition, which was to have opened at the Grand Central Palace today and for which elaborate preparations were being made, has been indefinitely postponed. The present chaotic condition of the motion picture business is the reason assigned for calling off the show.