

WEATHER.
North and South Car-
olina: Probably rain to-
night and Sunday.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

TODAY'S NEWS
TODAY

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

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DOVER BOMBARDED THIS MORNING BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Attack Was Made Shortly After
Midnight Lasting a
Few Minutes

ONE CHILD KILLED, SEVEN PERSONS HURT

The U-Boat Fired 30 Rounds
and Disappeared—Attack
Was Responded to by
Shore Batteries

London, Feb. 16.—A submarine bom-
barded Dover early this morning, it
officially announced. The submarine
was fired on from the shore and ceased
the bombardment after some 30
rounds had been fired. There were
more than a dozen casualties and only
slight damage.

The official statement reads:
"Fire was opened upon Dover by an
enemy submarine about 12:10 o'clock
this morning the firing continuing
for four minutes. The shore bat-
teries replied and the enemy ceased
after discharging about 30 rounds.
The casualties were: Killed, one
child; injured, three men, one woman
and three children. Slight damage
was caused house property."

NAON TO PRESENT DATA TO IRIGOYEN

Buenos Aires, Feb. 16.—Dr. Romulo
Naon, ambassador to the United
States, will be received by President
Estrada next Tuesday and will pre-
sent to the executive data on inter-
national affairs affecting Argentina
which he received in Washington.
Dr. Naon said today he probably
would return to Washington early in
March, but his friends declare this
will not be settled definitely until
after the conference with the Presi-
dent, who still holds the ambassador's
resignation. It is generally believed
that Naon will return to Washing-
ton only after the United States
policy toward the United States
in the war or at least break diplo-
matic relations with Germany, the
ambassador being said to be deter-
mined not to continue to represent
Argentina as a neutral.

GERMAN DESTROYERS ESCAPED INJURY

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Via London. The
officially today made the following
statement:
"On the night of February 14 our
torpedo boats under command of Cap-
tain Zieck made a surprise attack
on the English fleet in the English
channel between Calais and Dover, on
the North, and Cape Gris-Nez and Fol-
stone on the South. A large guard
fleet, numerous armed fishing steam-
ers and several motor vessels were
engaged in a severe battle, the largest part
of them being destroyed.
Our torpedo boats suffered no loss
of men or damage. All returned."

SEABOARD CLERKS GRANTED A RAISE

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 16.—R. L. Pat-
erson, of Savannah, a clerk for the
Seaboard Air Line railway, who has
been in Washington for several days
representing his local section of
the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks,
announced today that a new working
agreement had been made by which the
clerks will receive a 10 per cent.
increase in pay and to
constitute a working day.
There are something like 100 clerks
at Savannah, affected by the order.

In Favor of Referendum.
New Orleans, Feb. 16.—Directors of
the New Orleans Association of Com-
merce announced today they had vot-
ed in favor of the referendum being
conducted by the Chamber of Com-
merce of the United States on this
subject. The business interests of this coun-
try should carry on a trade war
with Germany after the war.

RADICAL WING OF SOCIALIST PARTY GROWS STRONGER

The Little Group Who Split
Off From Regulars Get
Many Recruits

GENERAL SHIFTING IN GERMAN PARTIES

Regular Socialists Drop to Sec-
ond Place in Power and
The Radicals Climb to
Third Position

New York, Feb. 16.—The radical
Socialist movement in Germany, the
growing strength of which was shown
by the persistence of the political
strike in January and February, is
also gaining decided ground among
the political leaders of German Social
Democracy. The little group of rad-
ical Socialists in the Reichstag under
the leadership of Haase, Ledebour
and Bernstein, who split off from the
caucus organization of the regular or
Scheidemann Socialists, on the issue
of voting funds for the war, and formed
an independent organization, has now
grown by continued defections from
the moderate wing to a strength
entitling it to a second member on
the principal Reichstag committee.
The additional representation is gained
at the expense of the regular Social-
ist organization which at the begin-
ning of the war was the largest party
in the Reichstag, but which has
now fallen to second rank behind the
Catholic center. Four Socialist mem-
bers of the Reichstag, Brandes, Dr.
Erdmann, Huettmann and Jaekel,
went over to the radicals at the be-
ginning of the year.

Recent elections at Leipzig brought
18 radical Socialists into the city
council. The regular Socialists se-
cured only six places. The Radical
Socialists who thus formed the third
strongest party in the council de-
manded the second vice presidency as
their quota of the presiding officers,
but the non-Socialist aldermen to
whom the Radical Socialists are an-
tagonistic, united with the Regular
Socialists to give this office to one of
six moderate Social Democrats,
whereupon the Radical Socialists re-
fused to participate in the organiza-
tion of the council.

Leipzig is one of the strongholds
of the radical Socialists, their prin-
cipal newspaper organ, the Leipzig
Volks Zeitung, being published there.
The radicals have been badly off so
far as press is concerned, the Vor-
waerts and other important Socialist
organs having been retained by the
regular party organization.

Editors of the radical school have
been discharged wholesale from the
party organs.

The government of Dr. Michaelis
was largely responsible for the boom
of the radical Socialist organiza-
tion. The charges against Haase,
Dittmann and Vogtherr, of the radical
Socialist group in the Reichstag, of
inspiring and abetting the alleged
murder in the navy last summer,
announced in the Reichstag in the au-
tumn by Chancellor Michaelis, in an
effort to save his administration, did
not complete the discredit of the
radical group as expected. They
really helped the radicals among the
non-Socialist parties and the public
at large since it was known that the
government had early informed the
party leaders in the Reichstag that
there were no grounds for a prosecu-
tion.

The transparent attempt of Mich-
aelis to rally support in the Reichstag
on a jibe caused a result in the down-
fall of Michaelis and in securing for
the radical Socialists the standing of
a serious political party, which their
methods had earlier shaken. They
are opposed to all votes of credit for
the war and for an immediate stop-
page of fighting, and have, unlike the
regular Socialists, persisted in the
original Socialist attitude of opposi-
tion to the monarchical system.

MANY LEAVE CAMP LEE WITHOUT CONSENT

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 16.—One hun-
dred and fifteen soldiers from this
State were absent without leave or in
desertion from Camp Lee on Febru-
ary 1, according to a statement given
out today by Brigadier General Lloyd
M. Brett, in command of the canton-
ment, who urges all State and Fed-
eral officers to do all they can in be-
half of having the men return.
General Brett says the government
has heretofore been very tolerant in
its treatment of the men who have
violated their duty to their country
in the present crisis by absencing
themselves from their commands. He
has been informed that relatives and
friends have from time to time re-
mained away from camp.
"Desertion in time of war is punish-
able by death," General Brett asserts,
"and although capital punishment has
not yet been inflicted upon any sol-
dier, it most assuredly will be in the
course of time when the discipline of
our armies becomes more strict."

GERMAN DESTROYERS HAD AN EASY TIME

Under Cover of Darkness
They Got Among Trawl-
ers and Wrought Havoc

Dover, Feb. 16.—The weather was
thick and the night was very dark
when the German destroyers dashed
upon British patrol vessels in the
Strait of Dover early Friday morning
and sank eight of them. The patrol
vessels, being equipped only with light
armament for anti-submarine work,
did not have a chance once the Ger-
mans got among them.

The risk thus taken is shared by
great numbers of trawlers and drift-
ers, operating in all weather and at
all hours. Yet the proportion of losses
has been remarkably small.
On the latest occasion, the crews
bore themselves with the same cool-
ness and courage that drifters men
have shown in innumerable instances.
In one noteworthy incident, a drifter
was shelled at close quarters by two
German destroyers whose 30 pound
shells killed all of the crew except
two and set the drifter afire. The
two survivors, seeing their craft
ablaze and believing it would sink
launched a boat. They had not rowed
far when they saw the vessel was
still afloat and the enemy retiring.
They returned, put out the fire and
brought the drifter to port.

GERMAN COMMISSION IGNORED BY RUSSIANS

Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—Complaint is
made in a semi-official note received
here from Berlin that the German
commission in Petrograd is experienc-
ing constantly increasing difficulties.
Conversation of members of the com-
mission with the Russian leaders is
impossible, it is said, because the Rus-
sian authorities, especially Premier
Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky,
declare they are pre-occupied with
other urgent business and make num-
erous excuses to retard the discus-
sions.
"After the grave incidents of the
last few days," the note adds, "the
Russian government has abrogated the
recent decision regarding mil-
itary and civilian prisoners of war.
The question seriously arises whether
it is wise in the present circumstances
for the German commission to remain
in Petrograd."

Clearing House Condition.
New York, Feb. 16.—The actual
condition of clearing house banks and
trust companies for the week (five
days) shows that they hold \$29,251,200
reserve in excess of legal require-
ments. This is a decrease of \$60,054,-
080 from last week.

NO BIG MOVEMENT OF PARADE TROOPS

Washington, Feb. 16.—Railway
freight congestion on Eastern lines,
and the necessity of moving the last
contingent of the National Army, will
prevent any extensive movement of
soldiers to cities for parades on
Washington's birthday, Director Gen-
eral McAdoe explained today.

Thousands of passenger cars and
locomotives will be required for the
movement of the last contingent of
the National Army to training camps,
beginning February 23, and these now
are being assembled in all parts of
the country. In some localities where
congestion is not serious troop move-
ments for parade purposes will be
possible, particularly when camps are
located only a few miles from cities.
The director general is eager to pro-
vide for such movements wherever
possible and will instruct regional
directors to make every effort to
transport the troops unless the move-
ment of more vital supplies would be
hampered.

GENERAL KALEDINES IS REPORTED DEAD

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Ameri-
can consul at Tiflis today transmit-
ed an unconfirmed report that Gen-
eral Kaledines, the Cossack leader in
the Ukraine, who resisted the ambi-
tions of the Bolsheviks had suddenly
dropped out of sight and now is said
to be dead.

A NAVAL BATTLE?

London, Feb. 16.—Belief that a
naval engagement has occurred is
expressed in a dispatch received in
Stockholm from Gothenburg and
forwarded by the correspondent of
the Morning Post. The dispatch
reports the recovery of a large
number of bodies of German sail-
ors who apparently belonged to a
warship.
Bothernburg is on the Western
coast of Sweden and is near the
Skagerrak, one of the bodies of the
waters connecting the North and
Baltic seas and one nearest the
North Sea. The Skagerrak has
been the scene of previous naval
engagements, the great battle of
Jutland having been fought there.

FIGHTING GROWS MORE ACTIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

British and French More Gen-
erally Engaged Than for
Several Days

GAS BOMBS SHOWER ON AMERICAN SECTOR

For Three Hours a Cloud of
Poisonous Gas Hovered
Over Sammies, Pro-
ducing no Deaths

Except on the American sector east
of St. Mihiel there has been much
fighting activity on the Western front.
American positions have been subject-
ed to a bombardment of gas shells
which lasted two hours and the Amer-
ican and enemy artillery and airmen
have been more active.

The poisonous fumes from the Ger-
man shells remained over the Amer-
ican trenches three hours, but there
were no casualties. Large numbers
of enemy airmen sought to cross the
American lines but could make no
progress against the aerial and ar-
tillery defenses. American gunners
have bombarded the German rear
lines and communications with good
effect.

With the British and French ar-
mies, Friday, the day the Germans ad-
vertised they would attack in force,
passed more quietly than previous
days. On the northern and the par-
trolling activity was light, but the
German artillery was more active
than usual in the Arras-Cambrai sec-
tor. French artillery checked two
enemy raids against Chame wood,
north-east of Verdun, and in the
Woivre and the Vosges mountains.
The opposing batteries were busy.
Fighting activity on the Italian front
remains light.

That part of Russia dominated by
the Bolsheviks has withdrawn from
the war and from all war alliances
and has little fear of a German in-
vasion. The all-Russian central execu-
tive committee of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Councils has approved the
action of the Russian representatives
at Brest-Litovsk. Members of the
committee said the masses of Ger-
many and Austria would not permit
a further offensive against Russia by
their governments. No news dis-
patches from Petrograd have been re-
ceived in London for a week and it
is believed there that the Bolshevik
censorship has decided to suppress the
activities of correspondents.

Emperor William has summoned the
heads of the German navy to imperi-
al headquarters for a conference,
and it is announced that Herr von
Fayer, the Vice Chancellor, will make
an announcement shortly in the
Reichstag on the government's future
submarine policy. The probable na-
ture of the announcement is not dis-
closed by German newspapers.

Evidence of a probable naval en-
gagement in the finding of a large
number of German sailors, apparent-
ly from warships, is reported from
Gothenburg, Sweden. Gothenburg
near the Skagerrak, the vicinity of
which has been the scene of impor-
tant naval battles.

WARSAW PEOPLE SORE ON GERMANS

London, Feb. 16.—There is much
feeling against the Central Powers in
Warsaw, the capital of Russian Pol-
and, and great excitement prevails
according to an Exchange Telegraph
dispatch from Copenhagen. The work-
men are said to be planning demon-
strations. The streets are being pat-
rolled by soldiers and policemen.

Much feeling has been aroused in
Russian Poland over the Ukrainian
peace terms by which the province
Cholm, former contained in Poland,
was ceded to the Ukraine. A Stutt-
gart newspaper, according to a Zurich
dispatch Thursday, declared it was
reported in Berlin that the Polish
ministry at Warsaw had resigned in
protest against the peace terms.

A dispatch from Amsterdam Friday
reported a Berlin newspaper as say-
ing that the Polish members of the
Austrian parliament were ambiterous
against Austria because of the peace
arrangements. In addition to losing
Cholm, Poland was to be stripped of
Lodz and Dombrovitz and access to
the sea was refused the Poles.

NO EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP UTAH

Washington, Feb. 16.—The death of
Lieutenant Commander Robert O.
Baush, who died in the naval hospi-
tal at Norfolk, Va., Thursday, from
a fractured skull received from fall-
ing through an open hatch on the
battleship Utah, to which he was at-
tached, resulted in reports that an
explosion had occurred in the Utah.
Naval officials today declared there
had been no explosion on the Utah.
Baush was 33 years old and
leaves a widow at Dallas, Texas.

WILSON TO TAKE SOME ACTION TO END THE STRIKE

Shipping Board Believes the
Trouble Can Be Settled.
Several Thousand
Workers Out

MANAGERS WANT TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Ship-
ping Board's wage adjustment
board today agreed on an increase
in wages, definite working condi-
tions and overtime pay for all
shipyard workers in the so-called
Delaware yards, comprising about
60 per cent. of ship workers on the
Atlantic coast. It does not include
the striking carpenters, but is ex-
pected to affect their strike.

Many of the striking carpenters,
however, despite the advice of their
union officials, have signified their
intention of accepting the award.
The strikers in the New York dis-
trict have not done so, but it is
hoped they will.

The new wage scale is not so
high as the Pacific coast rate, nor
as high as the New York strikers
demand, but it will be the model
for settlement in other districts on
the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Wil-
son is preparing to take some action
to end the strikes in Atlantic coast
shipyards which threaten to tie up
a large part of the ship building in-
dustry of the East.
A direct appeal to the President
to intervene was made today by of-
ficers of the Brotherhood of Carpen-
ters and Joiners, approximately 80
per cent. of whose members in the
New York district are out today de-
manding immediate assurances of
higher wages and closed shop condi-
tions.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping
Board took up the situation again to-
day in conference with General Man-
ager Piez of the Emergency Fleet
Corporation; V. Everit Macy, chair-
man of the Shipbuilding Wage Ad-
justment Board and Acting Sec-
retary Roosevelt, of the Navy.
Managers of ship yards in the New
York district and at Baltimore where
the carpenters are on strike, have
asked the Shipping Board to let them
fight the strikes, declaring the time
has come for the issue to be settled.
Thus far Chairman Hurley has refus-
ed to permit this holding that the
troubles can be settled by other
means.

Shipping Board officials today said
that heads of other unions engaged
in shipbuilding had given assurance
that the related trades would not be
called out in a sympathetic strike. The
other unions have agreed to leave all
differences to the adjustment board.

Appeal to President.
New York, Feb. 16.—An appeal di-
rect to President Wilson to inter-
vene in the strike of shipyard work-
ers engaged on government contracts
will be announced by officials of the
organization here this morning.

Approximately fifty per cent. of
the shipyard workers in the New York
district are on strike today, accord-
ing to claims made by the brotherhood
officials.

The strike would spread from New
York to other cities along the At-
lantic coast, they said, unless wage
demands were granted. The number
of men out here was declared to be
between 7,000 and 8,000.

The appeal to the President, it was
said, would suggest a compromise
similar to that which was effected
last October between the government
and navy yard carpenters who were
then threatening to strike.

At that time the navy yard work-
ers wanted \$6.60 a day, similar to
the wage which ship yard workers are
receiving on the Pacific coast today.
Secretary Daniels and Assistant
Secretary Roosevelt called the heads
of the carpenters' union to conference
at Washington. It was said, and an
agreement was reached fixing an
eight-hour day, a wage of \$4.88, a five
per cent. bonus under certain condi-
tions and two weeks vacation and all
holidays with pay—equivalent in all
to \$5.90 a day.

Such a compromise now in favor of
the shipyard workers would be ac-
ceptable, it was declared.
William L. Hutcheson, president of
the brotherhood said his appeal to
President Wilson today would ask the
President to persuade Chairman Hur-
ley of the Shipping Board, to formu-
late a memorial, to be presented to
ship carpenters throughout the coun-
try, setting forth a minimum wage
which the government might be will-
ing to pay.

Brotherhood leaders today asserted
there were about 5,000 carpenters idle
here, owing to scarcity of material. In
addition to the strikers; and that

WILMINGTON MAY PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE MERCHANT MARINE

Indications Point to Fact that This City Will be Selected as
Point for Ship Building—Article by New York Author
and Business Man Following Recent Trip
to Wilmington.

By Leon M. Green,
Well Known New York Author.

In the practical dream of this country to build up a great
merchant marine and to retain its rightful place first in
the world's commerce, Wilmington is to play an important role.
The international situation and conditions brought about in
this country by the war have directed the eyes of the nation
to the South Atlantic ports. There is no denying the fact
that many of these seaports, with wonderful natural advan-
tages, have been overlooked in the past for one reason or
another. It is useless now to go into reasons for what has
been. Better far to see present activities and the bright future
that is in store for Wilmington and her sister ports. A recent
visit to Wilmington confirmed my opinion that Wilmington
will soon come into her own.

When Director General McAdoe directed an investigation
of the port of Wilmington with a view to ascertaining its
facilities for the purpose of diverting shipments of freight so
as to relieve the railroad congestion, he turned the eyes of the
nation to Wilmington and drove the first important peg for
the real recognition of the port. With established lines of
transportation to coastwise points and frequent sailings to
European and South American ports, Wilmington already has
the foundation for its share of world trade after the war, pro-
vided present opportunities are grasped.

HAS PUT GERMANY IN A PREDICAMENT

Washington, Feb. 16.—Official
Washington's opinion of Bolshevik
Foreign Minister Trotzky's decision
for no war and still no peace with Ger-
many is that Trotzky, whether know-
ing it or not, has placed Germany in
a military and diplomatic predicam-
ent.

Movements of German troops from
the Russian front have been stopped,
and it is believed by military men
here that no further withdrawal of
forces can be made until Berlin de-
cides on a policy toward the Bolsh-
eviki. Such official reports as have
been received do not say clearly
whether the demobilization of Russian
troops has been continued, but they
do indicate a reorganization of the
Red Guard.

Germany by repudiating the non-
annexation policy, officials here think,
has widened the breach with the So-
cialists who cry for peace. They also
think Germany will be forced to go
to the aid of the Ukrainians if the
Bolshreviki attack them.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH LABOR

London, Feb. 16.—Notable improve-
ment in the last two or three weeks
in what he calls "the comb-out at-
mosphere" is remarked by the labor
correspondent of The Times. The
combing of men from protected occu-
pations under the Military Service bill
is now in progress.
Nevertheless, the correspondent
says, the past week is the first in
many months in which there has not
been a stoppage of work in any
part of the country in consequence of
grievances among the workers. More-
over, large numbers of young engi-
neers are coming voluntarily to the
recruiting offices and are not wait-
ing to be summoned.

The correspondent while not ad-
mitting that all trouble has been re-
moved, says that events show that re-
cent sweeping accusations of disloy-
alty against the workers in the
engineering shops were unfounded.

Throughout the country there were
51,000 carpenters idle who had been
employed on cantonments and who
could be turned into shipbuilding
workers with only a little training.
These estimates were given out, it
was stated, to show that there was
plenty of labor available for carry-
ing out the government's shipbuilding
program if higher wages were paid.

Unchanged in Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feb. 16.—The situation
at the shipyards in Baltimore and vi-
cinity where 1,000 carpenters, joiners
and caulkers, are on strike, was de-
clared to be unchanged this morning,
with the exception that the ranks of
the strikers had been increased by
the walkout of 20 carpenters at the
yards of Coastwise Shipbuilding Com-
pany. These men did not report
for work under orders of their union
leaders, it was said. The caulkers
went out yesterday in sympathy with
the carpenters.

Wilmington has the water, the sites,
the transportation facilities and is suf-
ficiently large centre industrially to
solve the labor question and, above
everything else, Wilmington has the
climate. The climate is a most im-
portant factor in shipbuilding and un-
doubtedly it would have been better
had arrangements been made at the
outset of the shipbuilding program to
build more ships in the South by rea-
son of the fact that the workmen are
not confronted with the severe cold
of the Northern sections. Wilmington
is second to no part of the country
in health conditions, according to an
official report.
The fact that other cities in the
State of North Carolina are "pulling
for Wilmington is a good sign. The
recent dispatches from Wilmington
show that the other cities recognize
(Continued on Page Three.)