

WEATHER
North and South Carolina: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

VOL. XXIV. No. 49.

THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

FULL LEASED WIRE SERVICE

10 Pages Today

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOT MUCH OF A CHANGE IN GERMAN AIMS

However, Hertling Says That Peace Can Be Discussed on Wilson's Principles
CHANCELLOR GLORIES IN RUSSIA'S FALL
Says That President Wilson's Speech Was a "Small Step" Toward Peace, But No Detailed Discussion

Count von Hertling in his Reichstag speech declared that Germany's present military operations in the East were defensive in aim, being intended solely to secure the fruits of peace with the Ukraine and that the Germans did not intend to establish themselves in Esthonia or Livonia. Apparently the Germans have met resistance at Pskov in their march on Petrograd. One report has the city captured by the Bolsheviks and street fighting there is mentioned in other dispatches from Petrograd. A general armistice of Petrograd's working men is declared to be in progress with detachments leaving for the line of German advance on Petrograd to meet the Russian progress.

Another victim of the German raid, the Spanish steamer Igutz Mendí, captured by the Wolf in the Baltic ocean nine months ago. Apparently while trying to reach a German port, after cruising many months with a German prize crew on board, she has stranded off the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark. She brought prisoners, two of whom are Americans, from six ships. Her commander has been interned in Denmark.

Germany, through her Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declares that a general peace can be discussed on the basis of the four principles laid down recently by President Wilson. However, the Chancellor's acceptance was followed by the statement that the principles must be recognized by all States and peoples which say, he said, had not been reached. A court of arbitration is lacking, the Chancellor said, adding that the world is prejudiced against Germany and that the Entente powers were still imperialistic, though admitting that the President's peace is a "small step" toward peace.

Chancellor von Hertling voiced no great change in Germany's attitude toward the question which Entente statesmen have declared to be fundamental. He did not go into great detail concerning Germany's conduct since the surrender of Russia was declared, leading to peace on the Western front and a hint was thrown into separate negotiations with Germany. The problem of Alsace-Lorraine continues to be held as having an international aspect.

Meanwhile, although Russia is ready to conclude peace, the Teuton quest of her territory goes on apparently unimpeded. Reval, the Russian naval base on the Southern Gulf of Finland, and Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd, have been occupied. The rapid German advance continues along the Southern front, especially in Volhynia and the Ukraine. The situation in Siberia is very serious and Japan is reported to be preparing to intervene there very soon. The non-Bolshevik forces there have not only with the Bolsheviks, but also against released German prisoners.

Activity on the Western battlefront is still confined to raids, artillery duels and aerial fighting and shelling. There has been an increase in the raiding operations along the Western front in Italy, but no change in positions has occurred. The artillery duel in the American sector in France is still intense.

Another German raider, the Wolf, arrived in port after harassing private merchant vessels in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The total number of vessels destroyed by the Wolf has not been disclosed, but the loss of 11, three of them American, in the Indian and Pacific oceans, is assumed by the Americans to be due to her activities.

Unable to break the British cordon around the North Sea, the Wolf moved into the Austrian port of Pola, where she brought 400 prisoners and a valuable cargo, taking her prizes. A second auxiliary raider, which the Wolf equipped, was sunk by her crew which was captured by a British warship last February. While the Wolf was gone 15 merchant ships were destroyed, and damage as her famous sister, the Moeve, which carried out raids in the Atlantic in 1915 and

AMERICANS WERE TOO ENTHUSIASTIC IN CHASING HUNS

Details of the Recent Franco-American Raid on German Trenches

SAMMIES ESCAPED WITHOUT INJURY

Twenty-six American Volunteers Were in the Party. Followed Closely Behind Barrage

With the American Army in France, Monday, Feb. 25.—Details of the Franco-American raid in the Chemin Des Dames Saturday show that 26 picked American soldiers participated, after every member of their battalion had volunteered.

The Americans moved forward eagerly to the attack behind a barrage fire, the first time this has been done by our troops. Some of the Americans made captures and others chased Prussian troops through the trenches as far as 50 metres, going beyond the objectives sought.

The raid had been planned carefully and rehearsals were held the day before. The barrage fire began at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and continued until 6:35, guns of all calibres taking part.

The Americans among the 100 in the attacking party were surprised at the precision with which the French shells fell and went a little faster than they should have and were within 30 yards of the dropping shells when they reached the enemy lines. Relief had just been completed in the German trenches and officers were making the rounds. The Germans took shelter in a dugout roofed with rails and sandbags. A French shell made a direct hit and the enemy scattered from the trench. At the same moment the Americans and French jumped in. There was some hand-to-hand fighting, but the entire party at this point was captured. The raiders chased the enemy out of other shelters and along communicating trenches without catching any. There was some criticism of the fact that the Americans were so enthusiastic that they went beyond the objectives.

The raiders and prisoners started back across No Man's Land on schedule time, but were caught in a German barrage. One enemy shell wounded five Germans and six Frenchmen but no Americans. The prisoners were from 16 to 40 years old. All apparently were under-nourished, but said that food was plentiful in the trenches. The similarity of their stories, however, aroused suspicions. Most of the prisoners formerly worked in factories or on farms.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY IS EXPECTED SATURDAY

Head of United States Shipping Board Will Inspect Wilmington's Shipbuilding Facilities Next Saturday Afternoon. Will Be Met Here by Governor Bickett.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—According to the plans announced by Frank Lord, private secretary to Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Hurley is scheduled to reach Wilmington Saturday, March 2, probably about noon, stopping over to inspect the facilities offered by the North Carolina port en route to Washington from a combined business and pleasure trip to the South.

The plans, as announced today at the office of the Shipping Board, are for Mr. Hurley to reach Wilmington late in the forenoon next Saturday, spending the entire afternoon inspecting the city's advantages for the shipbuilding plant, leaving there for Washington Saturday night. Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, has promised to meet the Shipping Board's head in Wilmington.

Chairman Hurley left Jacksonville this morning and will visit Brunswick, Charleston and Savannah, and while "he might beat his schedule, but I do not think so," as Secretary Lord expressed it, he should reach Wilmington Saturday morning, though it is possible for him to arrive there Friday night.

Mr. Hurley left Washington last Thursday for a combined pleasure and business trip to Florida. He has been performing a momentous task as the directing head of the government bureau formed to secure the construction of hundreds of merchant ships for the government, and needed a few days recreation. While in Florida he planned to visit Jacksonville,

WILSON CAREFULLY STUDYING SPEECH OF VON HERTLING

But There Was No Indication How the Address Was Regarded

NO HOPE FOR ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Central Powers Must Accept Entente's Principles Before a Peace Conclave Gathers

Washington, Feb. 26.—German Chancellor von Hertling's speech to the Reichstag was carefully studied today by President Wilson and State Department officials without any official indication of how it was regarded, or that it would be made the basis for a further step in the President's custom of discussing the subject of peace in the open before Congress. Intimations that the President would make it the occasion for another address immediately, found no official support.

Other officials who read the Chancellor's address closely thought it served to emphasize a point made by President Wilson in one of his earlier addresses dealing with the peace aims of the powers, that while the Central Powers appeared to accept the general broad altruistic principles for which the Entente Allies and America were contending when it came to the arrangement of details, the Central Powers appeared reluctant to apply those principles.

They noted particularly von Hertling's reference to Ireland, India and Egypt and regarded it as calculated to create discord between the Entente Allies and continue a deception of the German people who apparently believe the military party is willing to make peace without annexations and indemnities.

Von Hertling's suggestion of a conference of the belligerents apparently meets with no greater favor than heretofore, and officials see not the slightest hope of a "round table discussion" in advance of a complete acceptance by the Central Powers of the broad principles upon which the Entente is willing to consider peace terms.

Typos in Service.

The International Typographical Union now has 2,271 men with the colors. This large number of enlisted men shows the splendid patriotism of this union. The names of these men have been published in a booklet and copies have been sent to all officers of local unions. The Wilmington union has six men in the service. These are: Roy J. Dyer, A. J. McLeod, Otto E. Millican, R. J. Willer, Frank J. Ward and W. F. Dyer.

Fernandina and several other ports where it is claimed ships can be built advantageously.

A delegation of Wilmington business men accompanied by Senators Simmons and Overman and Congressman Godwin called on Chairman Hurley last week and told him they were anxious to build merchant ships at Wilmington. If the government would give them any encouragement, they told Mr. Hurley, they believed they could obtain the capital and build a shipbuilding plant of sufficient magnitude to assist the government materially in this shipbuilding program.

Chairman Hurley impressed upon the party that the shipping board is exceedingly careful now where it gives contracts for ship construction. It has been found very inadvisable, he told them, to award contracts for shipbuilding at points where skilled and unskilled labor cannot be obtained in abundance. He doubted that sufficient skilled shipbuilding labor could be contracted at Wilmington, he said.

Te Wilmington delegation assured him of their belief that the labor required could be assembled there and other conditions arranged.

Mr. Hurley will stop off at Wilmington to talk things over with the business men there on his way back to Washington. If he can be satisfied that plans can be consummated for building merchant ships there it is more than likely he will be glad to take advantage of the opportunity.

TRENCH RAIDS BY FRENCH INCREASE TO HUNDREDS OF FIGHTING

Often a Raid Develops Into Battle With Thousands Participating

ATTACKS ALWAYS FOR SAME PURPOSE

Objects Vary Widely, But Generally to Gain Important Information—Germans Behind Lines

French Grand Headquarters, Monday, Feb. 25.—Trench raids along the French front have increased in intensity during the past month to such an extent that they have become, in some instances, battles in which thousands of men have been engaged and hundreds of prisoners taken. The artillery is throwing unheard of quantities of shells.

The objects of the raids vary widely. Sometimes a raid is undertaken in order to identify enemy units, and at other times to improve the lines or capture observation points. Again a raid may be made to destroy the enemy's works and prevent him from attacking. This was the case in Saturday's raid at Aspach, Alsace, where the Germans were in strongly fortified lines which they had held since December, 1914. The enemy positions were bombarded beyond recognition and placed in such condition as to hinder German operations. The correspondent watched the shower of metal tearing away the wire entanglements, flattening the gun emplacements, and setting fire to the enemy ammunition dumps. The operation was a complete surprise to the Germans and most of them retired to rear positions while French infantry completed the work of the gunners.

Only a few prisoners were taken, but most valuable information regarding the enemy's disposition of troops was obtained before the French returned to their own lines.

Other successful raids in Lorraine, the Argonne and northwest of Rheims have demonstrated the nature of the German defense system. Nearly everywhere the enemy front lines are held lightly and the main bodies of troops are kept so far in the rear that occasionally the French have reached the third and even the fourth line with slight resistance. This is the reason for the generally small number of prisoners, but in the Lorraine the Germans were caught napping last week and the haul of captured was large, being more than 400.

In addition to these big raids there have been innumerable smaller ones which have not been mentioned in the official statements. These have been carried out by mere squads who usually bring back a number of prisoners.

Raiding, in fact, has become quite a modern military art and is encouraged by the commanders. It has been found to maintain the offensive spirit of the French troops who seem to display initiative and at the same time worry the Germans.

PUBLIC FLIGHT BY A LIBERTY MOTOR

Washington, Feb. 26.—The first public flight of an airplane equipped with the Liberty motor will be made here probably next week. Representative Hull, of Iowa, said today, in announcing that arrangements had been completed to give Congressmen an opportunity to see the new engine in action.

Representative Hull, who made a flight yesterday with Colonel Lee, of the British Royal Flying Corps, also announced that an American army aviator will be chosen by the War Department to pilot the American machine and Congressmen who have been watching the recent flights of Colonel Lee will have a chance to compare the British Rolls-Royce motor with the American product.

GERMAN ENGINEER ARRESTED IN CUBA

Havana, Monday, Feb. 25.—Julius Messer, a German mining engineer, of Santiago de Cuba, was arrested by Federal officers today and interned in the Cabanas fortress, charged with espionage and propaganda among laborers in an effort to interrupt the handling of the sugar crop.

Messer is said to be an intimate friend of George Hillebrand, German chemist and alleged spy, who is also prisoner at Cabanas.

Steamer in Critical Condition. Santiago, Chile, Monday, Feb. 25.—Latest reports from the American steamer Kentra, stranded near Coronel, are that the steamer remains in critical position. If the weather remains favorable, it may be possible to salvage the cargo in the upper

WRECK DUE TO ABSENCE OF CAUTION

NEW PARCELS POST RULE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—As a means of stimulating movement of farm products to the consumer, Postmaster General Burleson today increased the allowable weights of parcels post packages, effective March 15. Packages, when mailed in the first or second zones for delivery in the first, second or third zones may thereafter be as heavy as 70 pounds. They are now restricted to 50. The weight limit for all other zones was increased from 20 to 50.

PETROGRAD BEGINS PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTING ENEMY

Announcement of the Fall of Pskov Arouses Inhabitants to Their Danger

BOLSHEVIKI RETAKE TOWN, SAYS REPORT

German Advance Appears to Be Meeting Resistance by the Russian Red Guard

London, Feb. 26.—Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd, had been recaptured by the Bolsheviks and street fighting is going on there, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Monday. The Red Guards are resisting the German advance everywhere.

The Bolshevik headquarters have been transferred from the Smolny Institute in Petrograd to a military camp, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Monday. At this camp, the dispatch reports, the workmen of the city are assembling en masse, carrying red banners and fighting detachments are being formed continually.

It is reported that the Council of People's Commissioners which forms the Bolshevik governing body has decided to remain at the Smolny Institute, although the military activities have been shifted elsewhere, the dispatch adds.

Petrograd Digging In. Petrograd, Feb. 26.—Blaring sirens awoke sleeping Petrograd last evening warning the inhabitants that the Germans had entered Pskov. The blasts of the whistles also served as a summons to begin digging trenches for the defense of the capital.

The district soldiers and workmen's councils of Petrograd were informed at midnight that small German detachments had taken possession of Pskov and were moving toward Petrograd. A general mobilization of the working men and working women who are supporting the councils was ordered, every one being directed to report to the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters.

There are varying reports of what happened at Pskov when the Germans occupied the city. One account has it that a small German detachment entered Pskov and subsequently retired; another reports that a German armored train came from Ostrov, which had been previously occupied, while a third speaks of street fighting.

Regarding Ostrov, it is stated that an armored airplane acted as a scout for the German cavalry advancing along the railway. When the airplane hovering over Ostrov signalled that the evacuation had been begun, the cavalry rushed up.

ROYAL ARCANUM 99 PERCENT SOLVENT

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Royal Arcanum Society of Massachusetts, which has been a subject of litigation during the last few years, is declared 99 per cent solvent by the insurance commissioners of this State, New York and Connecticut, in a report issued last night by Frank H. Hardison, commissioner of Massachusetts.

The report says there is no justification for proceedings for dissolution of the society, or justifiable grounds for an application for the appointment of a receiver. The commission and no grounds for charges against the society of mismanagement and dissipation of the reserves.

Coroner's Jury Says Crew of Train No. 18 Failed to Observe Rules

DEATH LIST STILL STANDS AT TWELVE

The 37 Others Seriously Injured in Wreck Near Columbia Reported Today as Resting Well

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 26.—Testimony at the coroner's inquest today into the wreck on the Southern railway yesterday afternoon at Frost, about five miles from Columbia, tended to place the blame on H. Lockaller, the flagman of passenger train No. 18, which was telephoned by train No. 42 from Spartanburg. Several train men testified that if Lockaller paced torpedoes on the track to warn train No. 42 of danger ahead that they did not explode. Lockaller on the stand admitted that he probably did not go back as far as the rules require that he should to place the torpedoes, but insisted that he put them on the track.

Engineer F. B. Long, of train No. 42 declared that he heard no torpedoes explode. His fireman testified to the same effect.

All trainmen who testified declared that in all their experience they had never heard of two torpedoes being placed together and passed over by a train without an explosion.

At 2:45 o'clock the jury of inquest returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to their death by train No. 42, running from Spartanburg to Columbia, running into train No. 18, running from Greenville to Columbia, near Frost, through the rules of caution not being thoroughly carried out, by the crew of train No. 18."

The jury first reported to Coroner Scott that it was unable to agree on a verdict. The coroner urged them to return and agree upon some sort of a verdict. A short time afterwards they returned with the above findings. Solicitor Wade Hampton Cobb attended the inquest but has made no statement as to what course he will pursue.

The crew of train No. 18 is composed of Conductor J. A. Meredith, Flagman H. Lockaller and Engineer W. H. Nicely. The toll of dead from the wreck at Frost, on Southern Railway, about five miles west of Columbia, yesterday afternoon, when passenger train No. 42 crashed into the rear of passenger train No. 18, stood at 12 this morning and reports from the Columbia hospitals indicated that all of the 37 more seriously injured were resting well.

A coroner's inquest, to place responsibility for the wreck, will convene at 12 o'clock. Three theories have been advanced as the cause of the wreck. One was that the flagman on No. 18 failed to leave a torpedo on the track to warn No. 42; another was that the operator at Bookman, the nearest stop to Frost, did not hold No. 42 the required 10 minutes and the third was that train No. 42 was traveling at an excessive rate of speed. A rigid investigation of the cause is promised by the authorities.

Dead. J. B. Marshall, Anderson, S. C.; P. Frank Baxter, contractor, Newberry, S. C.; M. A. Leaman, traveling salesman, Greenwood, S. C.; Otis B. Brodie, Wagener, S. C.; J. F. Nathias, address unknown; H. L. Ivester, Ware Shoals, S. C.; Joe F. Moats, Newberry, S. C.; W. C. Tomlinson, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Sarah Ellen Johnson, Columbia, S. C.; Albert Atlas, traveling salesman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Garrah M. Pethel, Kanapolis, N. C.; W. W. Richardson, traveling salesman, Atlanta, Ga.

Seriously Injured. All of the injured are in hospitals. Among those reported to be seriously hurt are: A. M. Kirby, Princeton, S. C.; R. Anderson, Seneca, S. C.; W. C. Davies, Dover, Ohio; J. A. Shands, Troy, S. C.; A. S. Tomkins, Edgefield, S. C.

Others Injured. Miss E. M. Moore, of Florence, S. C.; C. L. Watkins, Belton, S. C.; Jim Martin, (colored), Columbia, S. C.; Newt Suber, (colored), Blair, S. C.; W. E. White, (colored), Jenkinsville, S. C.; Mrs. Julie Smith, Columbia, S. C.; E. C. Black, Glendale, S. C.; Mrs. M. F. Inabinet, St. Matthews, S. C.; G. Galliard, Orangeburg, S. C.; T. Cool, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. M. C. Killingsworth, Pomaria, S. C.; Mrs. (Continued on Page Nine).