

WEATHER.  
North and South Carolina: Cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Saturday, somewhat cooler.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

HOME EDITION

VOL. XXIV. NO. 121

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1918.

FIVE CENTS

## EIGHT SOLDIERS DEAD AND 26 INJURED AS RESULT OF COACH JUMPING A TRESTLE

The Troops Were on Their Way to Camp Sevier.

FROM THE CAROLINAS

Victims Were Members 321st Infantry, From Carolinas and Tennessee.

EIGHTY MEN IN THE CAR

Steel Coach Jumped Track, Hurling Light Wooden Car Down Embankment—Shalotte Man Injured.

Columbia, S. C., May 10.—Five soldiers were killed outright, two were badly injured that they died en route to the base hospital, four were very seriously injured and eighteen more or less seriously injured when a wooden passenger coach, loaded with soldiers of the 321st infantry and the 317th machine gun company, jumped a trestle at Camp Jackson this morning. The soldiers had just entrained for Camp Sevier, at Greenville, and the train was pulling out of the camp at a very low rate of speed. As it approached the trestle a big steel coach struck a spreading rail. This hurled the wooden car immediately in front down the embankment. The front part of the steel coach jumped the track but the car did not turn over. The wooden coach was badly demolished and it is considered miraculous that any of the 80 men in it escaped alive.

The hospital train at the camp was called out immediately after the wreck and in 20 minutes all of the men had been removed and the injured were in the base hospital.

Military authorities at the camp announced that a statement will be issued at the earliest possible moment giving the names of the dead and the injured and their home addresses.

A soldier coming into the city told of the wreck. He was standing at the quartermaster's depot when he heard the crash of the falling car. Calling some officers, he hurried over to the place and was appalled at the spectacle. The soldier had seen the train pulling out and says that it was proceeding slowly.

The light coaches, he said, were crushed like cigar boxes. He had no idea that coaches could be so completely crumpled. He had no idea of the extent of fatalities, but saw at a glance that there were many injured and perhaps many dead.

The men in the coaches were members of the 321st regiment, made up almost entirely of North Carolinians and South Carolinians. They had entrained on their way to Camp Sevier, at Greenville.

## SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION TO COME UP LATER

Postponement of Consideration of the Measure Formally Announced.

Washington, May 10.—Formal announcement of the definite postponement of consideration of the women's suffrage resolution was made in the senate today by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the woman suffrage committee. As soon as sufficient votes can be obtained to insure its adoption, he said, the measure will be taken up.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, said when women in his state desired suffrage a constitutional amendment would not be necessary to get it. Senator Martin, majority leader, said he would be glad to see the question submitted to a referendum in Virginia, adding that when a "majority of white women in Virginia desire to vote," he will be in favor of giving it to them.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, asserted that two-thirds of the republicans are ready to vote any time.

Thirty-two republicans, he said, are ready to vote for the amendment, 11 oppose it and one is doubtful.

## WRECK VICTIMS.

Following is the official list of the dead and injured in the train wreck at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., this morning:

### DEAD.

Private Edgar Simmons, Company K, 321st infantry; father, William E. Simmons, Patmos, Ark.

Private Philetus C. Swann, Co. K, 321st infantry; mother, Mrs. Ninna Swann, 101-2 North Pack Square, Asheville, N. C.

Private Marion O. Hawkins, Company K, 321st infantry; father, S. A. Hawkins, R. F. D., No. 2, Marion, N. C.

Private William E. Lowery, Co. K, 321st infantry; father, Samuel Lowery, Alta Pass, N. C.

Private Jesse Reno, Co. I, 321st infantry; father, Tom Reno, Soddy, Tenn.

Private Andrew Scoggins, supply company, 321st infantry; father, Arch Scoggins, R. F. D., No. 1, Colteah, Tenn.

Private James L. Leatherwood, Co. L, 321st infantry; brother, Thurman L. Leatherwood, Waynesville, N. C.

Private William Goolsby, Co. A, 321st infantry; father, John Goolsby, Pauls Valley, Tenn.

### THE INJURED.

Private Dewey Kilpatrick, Co. I, 321st infantry; home address, Asheville, N. C., 19 Silver street; slightly injured.

Private Richard Gray, Co. F, 321st infantry, R. F. D., No. 2, Shalotte, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private Chester Sircy, Co. I, 321st infantry; Defeated, Tenn.; seriously injured.

Private Robert C. Rogan, Co. N, 321st infantry; Othello, N. C.; seriously injured.

Private W. E. Bryson, Co. I, 321st infantry, R. F. D. No. 3, Candler, N. C.; seriously injured.

Private Hugh Aldridge, Co. G, 321st infantry, Baldwin, Miss.; slightly injured.

Private Robert A. Moore, headquarters company, 321st infantry, Trlo, S. C.; slightly injured; emergency address, J. M. Moore, Clio, S. C.

Private Roscoe Braswell, Co. M, 321st infantry, Montesuma, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private Willie South, Co. K, 321st infantry, Ashland City, Tenn.; slightly injured.

Private Lonnie E. High, Co. G, 321st infantry, Whiteville, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private John E. Hyatt, Co. L, 321st infantry, Weaverville, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private William Ledford, Co. L, 321st infantry, Almond, N. C.; slightly injured.

Corporal Thomas I. Fitzgerald, Co. E, 321st infantry, R. F. D. No. 1, Trenton, Tenn.

Corporal Lettwich P. Ramsey, Company I, 321st infantry, Asheville, N. C., 141 Woodfin street; slightly injured.

Private Andrew Shoulters, Co. I, 321st infantry, Dierks, Ark.; slightly injured.

Private Elsie McKinley Henry, Co. L, 321st infantry, Willets, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private John W. Frost, Co. A, 32nd infantry, Gillikin, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private George W. Stokes, Co. F, 321st infantry, R. F. D. No. 3, Louisville, Miss.; slightly injured.

Private George S. Thomson, Co. I, 321st infantry, R. F. D. No. 1, Swayne, N. C.; seriously injured. Emergency address, Supt. Cherokee Indian school, Eln, N. C.

Corporal Franklin P. Poindexter, Co. C, 321st infantry, Moonville, N. C.; seriously injured.

Corporal Charles M. Deal, Co. C, 321st infantry, home address, 1319 Ninth avenue, Hickory, N. C.; slightly injured.

Cook Jacob M. L. Kluttz, Co. C, 321st infantry, East Spencer, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private John W. Rook, Co. G, 321st infantry, Bethel, N. C.; mother, Mrs. Stanley Brown, Robinsonville, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private William A. Brown, Co. H, 321st infantry, Ramseur, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private Robert S. Harris, Co. G, 321st infantry, 540 Sunset avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.; slightly injured.

Private William J. McKinnon, Co. H, 321st infantry, R. F. D. No. 1, Henderson, Tenn.; slightly injured.

Vacations on the Farm.

Washington, May 10.—Government employees who have 30 days leave during the year are being asked by the federal employment service to spend their vacations working on farms. A "farming reserve" has been organized to assist farmers in Maryland and Virginia.

## VICTORY HOME CO. IS TIME ADOPTED

Initial Meeting of Directors Held at Noon.

TO APPLY FOR CHARTER

Capital Stock of Million Dollars Authorized—One Quarter Subscribed.

STOCK WORTH \$100 PAR

Various Committees Named at Today's Meeting—Getting Ready For Actual Building Operations.

The naming of committees to look after the various phases of the work planned featured the initial meeting of the directors of the Victory Home company, the city's million dollar house building corporation, held at noon today at the court house. The meeting was presided over by J. A. Taylor as temporary chairman.

Roger Moore was named as secretary. One of the first actions taken was to the names of those elected at the initial mass meeting of Tuesday but who have not as yet subscribed for stock in the company, all agreeing that one could not be a director without owning stock. There were seven of these names to go off the list, leaving the directorate number 29.

The name of the corporation was quickly decided upon. Two or three names were suggested, including the Victory company, the Victory Building company, and there were a few who wanted "Wilmington embraced in the name, but the majority agreed that the name should be as short and significant as possible and the name Victory Home company was adopted. The authorized capital stock will be \$1,000,000, a quarter of this having already been subscribed for. A charter will be applied for at once and will probably be received back by Wednesday of next week.

The next meeting of the board will be called by the chairman and subscribers for stock will be asked to waive their rights and allow the meeting to be held two days after called. This action is taken because time is one of the chief essentials in the undertaking if it is to be successful. This will not take any privileges from any one but will greatly hasten actual building operations.

The committee appointed to apply for the charter and draft skeleton-by-laws is composed of Marsden Bellamy, T. W. Cooper, J. B. Rice, J. A. Taylor, C. C. Chadbourn, Roger Moore and W. D. MacMillan, Jr. The advisability of starting with an authorized capital stock of half a million was discussed, with the understanding that it would be later increased to a million but action of this nature was not taken, the board not caring to lend the impression that the project was of a "pike's" nature.

Another committee composed of Dave Chadwick, C. C. Chadbourn and J. O. Reilly was appointed to gather information and report with suggestions and recommendations as to the nature of houses that will be build. No effort will be made at this time to determine the location of the property that is to be acquired for these houses. Another committee, composed of Roger Moore, Louis Shrier, C. C. Chadbourn, Dave Chadwick, J. O. Reilly and W. D. MacMillan, Jr., was named to handle the subscription blanks. This committee will have other committees from the board of directors and in this manner the subscription blanks can be completed in a very short while.

The par value of the stock is to be \$100 per share and a call will be made for 25 per cent of one's subscription when organization is completed. Just when and how the remaining 75 per cent will be called for has not been determined as yet, but will be made public a little later. The houses to be build are to be rented or sold, the object being to sell as rapidly as they are completed. The question of setting aside a block of the stock to be taken in \$10 shares by the ones unable to invest in a more substantial manner was decided against. This, however, will not keep the smaller man out for in all probability an arrangement will be made permitting him to buy one or more shares on the installment plan, the stock to be turned over to him when it is paid for.

Hoke Smith on Military.

Washington, May 10.—Senator Smith of Georgia has been appointed a member of the senate military committee, the membership of which was increased from 17 to 19. Senator Knox is the other new member.

## ALLIES AWAITING MOVE BY ENEMY

British and French Have Reestablished Their Lines.

SOME LOCAL FIGHTING

Raiding Parties Sent Out by Opposing Armies and Artillery is Active.

HEAVY HUN LOSSES

Enemy Attacks in Last Few Days Have Proven Costly—Better Weather Conditions—Airmen Busy.

British and French troops southwest of Ypres, having firmly re-established the line attacked on Wednesday, are awaiting the next move by the Germans in their efforts to drive through behind Ypres. The latest repulse was the second the Germans have suffered along the Voormezele-Loche line since the capture of Mont Kemmel, but further attempts by the enemy are expected.

Attention is being paid by the Germans to the British line north of the Somme in Picardy, and for the first time in several weeks the enemy again has attempted to advance his lines west of Albert. In a local attack against the British after suffering heavy losses, the Germans have captured 150 yards of the first British line, but were repulsed elsewhere. A similar local operation at Bouzincourt, north of Albert, was smashed by the fire of British rifles and machine guns.

Elsewhere along the Flanders and Somme battlefields, only the artillery has been active. Paris reports violent firing in the sector north of Montdidier to Hallies.

Latest reports indicate the German effort in the north was to have been in great strength, but that the British artillery on the east and a French infantry attack and barrage on the west broke up the enemy divisions waiting to join the attack. As a result only two divisions attacked on the scant five miles between Voormezele and LaClirte. After much heavy fighting these troops had gained nothing and had sustained heavy losses.

Berlin reports the capture of 675 Axis-French troops in successful attacks.

The weather has improved in northern France. Probably the Germans have been waiting for this to launch another strong blow. Allied airmen, however, have taken advantage of the change from rainy conditions to drop many tons of bombs on important railway and concentration centers behind the German lines. In air fighting British aviators have shot down 29 German machines, 22 of which were destroyed. One enemy airplane was brought down by rifle fire.

Rostov-On-The-Don, the largest city in the Don Cossack territory, and near the mouth of the Don river, has been occupied by the Germans.

Premier Lloyd-George and his government have passed successfully another situation which threatened to provoke a crisis and the probable retirement of the ministry. The government won in the house of commons when the members, by a vote of 293 to 106, refused to accept the motion of the former Premier Asquith that a select committee investigate the charges made by Major General Maurice. The premier addressed the house and denied that he or any other minister had misled the public as charged by the former chief director of military operations at the war office.

PUBLICITY TURNED ON THE ACTIVITIES OF GUTZON BORGLUM

Washington, May 10.—The flood-light of publicity was turned today upon the activities of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, while he was investigating the aircraft production situation as the personal agent of President Wilson.

Letters, telegrams and sworn statements placed in the hands of senators from the official files of the war department show that Borglum's own inventions failed of test and that while acting as the president's agent, he carried on negotiations for the formation of an aircraft corporation in which he was to be a silent partner, and which, the statement declares, was to have special advantages because of Borglum's association and friendship with the president.

GIVE SECOND TREATMENT MONDAY MORNING NEXT.

Wrightsboro school pupils who have taken the first treatment of anti typhoid vaccine are advised to meet at the school Monday morning when the second treatment will be administered.

## LLOYD-GEORGE IS RETURNED WINNER

House of Commons Voting 293 to 106 Sustains Ministry

STRATEGY OF PREMIER

Lloyd-George Again Showed Himself a Strong Pleader of His Cause.

VICTORY WAS DECISIVE

Cabinet Changed Tactics and Successfully Met the Crisis Brought on by General Maurice's Charges.

London, May 10.—The quick and successful manner in which the Lloyd-George ministry in the house of commons dealt with an unpleasant incident which had caused more political bitterness than any preceding chapter of this troubled administration, was brought about by a sudden change of tactics on the part of the cabinet.

Premier Lloyd-George again showed himself a keen political strategist and a strong pleader for his own cause. He withdrew the cabinet's plan for a court of honor to deal with the charges of Major General Maurice which Andrew Bonar-Law on Tuesday said concerned the honor of the ministers. The premier made it clear that adoption of former Premier Asquith's motion for a select committee would be regarded as vote of censure which would be followed by the government's resignation.

Mr. Lloyd-George detailed in a burning speech his version of the controversy which Major General Maurice began. The debate was brief and the premier's explanation was its dominating feature.

The cabinet rode safely over the crisis by a vote of 293 to 106. The majority was even larger than newspapers had predicted, and showed that the house of commons at least is not for a change of government, which would have been the result of adopting Mr. Asquith's proposal.

Former Premier Asquith's speech was short. He expressed surprise that the government would take his motion for investigation by a committee as a vote of censure and he had the house with him when he rebuked Chancellor Bonar-Law for asserting that members could not be found who would give a nonpartisan judgment.

The principal point of the premier's defense was that the disputed statements had been based on information furnished by Major General Maurice's department of the war office and that Major General Maurice never had daily conferences with the cabinet. He said that General Maurice had ceased to hold office "for good or bad reasons."

EARL CURZON IN A PESSIMISTIC MOOD

London, May 10.—Speaking to the Primrose League today, Earl Curzon, government leader in the house of lords and member of the British war cabinet, said that grave times were ahead and that the British soldiers might have to give ground. Encouragement was to be found, however, he said, in the unity of command, in America's effort and in the resolute indomitable spirit of the British people.

DESERTER'S FATE IN HANDS OF PRESIDENT

Washington, May 10.—The case of a soldier in the American expeditionary forces condemned to death for deserting in the face of the enemy was sent to President Wilson today for final action. The records of the trial were carefully reviewed by the judge advocate general's office to make certain that every step taken had been in legal order.

The president recently commuted the death sentences of two soldiers convicted for sleeping at their posts and of two others who disobeyed orders.

Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, who was sent back from France by General Pershing, and afterwards was stationed in Hawaii, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on charges of disloyalty. His case was charged at the war department today for review.

NINE DOGS ARE BEING DETAINED AT THE POUND

Nine dogs, including one valuable bird dog, whose lease on life expires tonight, and which pound officials dislike very much to execute are being detained at the pound and owners of missing dogs are advised to inspect the assembled lot at the city stables before the axe of the executioner has fallen. The bird dog referred to is an intelligent animal and pound officials, heartless as many imagine them, would like very much to see him reclaimed during the afternoon.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE AT OSTEND IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED

British Naval Forces Made Successful Raid Last Night

VINDICTIVE WAS SUNK

Obsolete Cruiser Filled With Concrete Sunk Across Entrance.

THE CASUALTIES LIGHT

British Force Returned With the Loss of Only One Motor Launch, and Small Number of Men.

Great Britain's naval triumph of April 23 at Zebrugge when this important German submarine base on the Belgian coast was apparently blocked by the sinking of concrete-aden ships during a daring raid, has been virtually duplicated at Ostend, another valuable base for the U-boats just to the east. The feat was accomplished by the sinking last night of the old cruiser Vindictive, likewise filled with concrete, across the entrance to Ostend harbor.

Ostend was originally attacked for this purpose at the same time as was Zebrugge, but the blocking vessels sent in there were turned slightly off their course and the success was not equal to that attained at Zebrugge. The operations begun with a view to closing these two ports, the admiralty announces, have now been "successfully completed."

The importance of the blocking operations lies in the fact that if they have been as successful as is believed, and the Germans have been deprived of both their Belgian bases, they will now be forced to revert, for some time at least, to their home ports as starting and returning points for their undersea raiders. Their craft would therefore have to traverse far longer, more difficult and more dangerous routes to attain their cruising grounds with the consequent increase by many times of the chances of their being turned back or destroyed.

Official Report.

London, May 10.—The German submarine base of Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been blocked as a result of a new raid by the British naval forces, the admiralty announces. The obsolete cruiser Vindictive, filled with concrete, has been sunk across the entrance to the harbor.

The announcement follows: "Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zebrugge were successfully completed last night when the obsolete cruiser Vindictive was sunk between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend harbor.

"Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch which had been damaged and was sunk by orders of the vice admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"Our casualties were light."

Apparently the British have carried out another raid on the German submarine base on the Belgian coast similar to the one on April 23, when so much damage was done to the harbor and works at Zebrugge. In the raid on Zebrugge an Ostend on April 23 the light cruiser Vindictive landed British storming parties on the mole at Zebrugge, the attackers doing considerable damage to the mole after storming German batteries. Commander Alfred Carpenter was promoted to be captain for bravery in action. The Vindictive was damaged, severely in the action at Zebrugge, in 1897. She displaced 5,750 tons and her complement was 450 men.

Decision Reached Some Time Ago.

Dover, Eng., May 10.—The decision to send the Vindictive to Ostend was made a few days after her return from the Zebrugge raid, and the task of filling her with concrete was begun immediately.

In the joint raid on Zebrugge and Ostend, this latest British naval exploit was kept a well guarded secret. As an evidence of this, it is recalled that after the battle-scarred cruiser returned from Zebrugge an urgent request was made that she be sent up the Thames to London for public view. The authorities did not encourage the proposal, however, and the agitation subsided. All the time the old vessel was being overhauled for her last voyage.

Russian Consul Sentenced.

Edinburgh, May 10.—For making speeches prejudicial to recruiting, John MacLean, consul in Glasgow of the Russian Bolshevik government, in the high court yesterday was sentenced to five years penal servitude under the defense of the realm act. The evidence showed that MacLean publicly had urged working men to break all laws and to replace parliament by an organization patterned after the Russian soviets.

Rumanian Parliament Dissolved.

Amsterdam, May 10.—The Rumanian parliament has been dissolved by royal decree, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. New elections have been ordered and the new parliament will convene on June 17.

GERMAN PROPOSAL MET WITH SCORN

Peace Offensive Directed Toward President Wilson failed

A PERFIDIOUS OFFER

Hertling Sent Emissary to Prof. Heron, a Friend of President

GOT COLD RECEPTION

The Proposition Submitted by Germany's Agent Was Turned Down Ignominiously by the Professor.

London, May 10.—A story of how an attempted German peace offensive directed toward President Wilson was turned down ignominiously by Prof. Heron, an American living in Geneva, is told by the Swiss correspondent of The Daily Mail in his dispatch dated at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier. Prof. Heron is described as a friend of President Wilson.

The German government, according to the correspondent, tried to get peace offers sent to the president through Prof. Heron, who was visited on April 19 by Prof. Quiddé, of Munich, a friend of Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor. Prof. Quiddé was accompanied by the Dutch pacifist, Dr. Jong Van Beek.

Prof. Quiddé said he had come to prepare the way for a merciful peace and gave Prof. Heron to understand that he spoke for Chancellor von Hertling, and the German foreign office. He assured the American professor that the peace party in the Reichstag was about to gain predominance in Germany and that he wished to prepare President Wilson to take advantage of that auspicious moment.

Germany, Prof. Quiddé said, was willing to make the following terms: First. To grant autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine within the limits of the German empire, provided the allies would not broach the subject of Alsace-Lorraine at the peace conference.

Second. The Brest-Litovsk peace treaties not to be discussed at the peace conference, although the allies might submit claims for the revision of them and Germany might make certain concessions.

Third. No economic war against Germany after the war.

Fourth. German colonies to be restored.

Prof. Quiddé asserted that the present offensive in France had the ultimate objective of achieving a durable peace.

Prof. Heron, The Daily Mail's correspondent, writes, after listening to the German educator, exclaimed: "I wonder that you have the effrontery to ask me to lay such a rigmareole of a cant deceit before the American people. Far from creating a spirit of conciliation it would simply strengthen the American will to smash the perfidious and notorious offer of such proposals.

"The United States intends to continue the fighting until the Prussian military power and, if necessary, the Prussian state along with it, is extinguished forever as a power for evil, whether it takes one year or ten.

"If you call the remorseless sacrifice of two million men a peace offensive and if you want the United States to recognize your shelling of Parisian congregations and churches as a part of it, you are making a monstrous and foolish blunder.

"When I listen to your false and treacherous overtures I feel ashamed of humanity."

Prof. Ludwig Quiddé was a delegate, left the house weeping. The next week Prof. Heron was besieged by new offers by telephone, one of the speakers saying he was Dr. W. S. Solt, German colonial minister. Prof. Heron talked straight to all of them, telling them, among other things, that "the United States no longer wants peace. It wants to sweep out the Aegean sables of Potsdam."

Prof. Heron, the dispatch adds, told the story to the correspondent and laughed triumphantly. He said he believed the Germans were at last convinced that the United States intends to stay in the war until its righteous objects are achieved.

The Professor Quiddé referred to above is probably Prof. Ludwig Quiddé, a historian of the University of Munich in the Bavarian capital. German Chancellor von Hertling is a Bavarian and was formerly Bavarian prime minister.

Prof. Ludwig Quiddé was a delegate to the twentieth universal peace conference at The Hague in the fall of 1913. In moving before that conference a proposal for gradual disarmament, Prof. Quiddé severely blamed Germany for the increase in armaments in Europe. He said that there would have been increase by France, but for the action of Germany.