

VON HERTLING IS NOW IN AGREEMENT

CAN FUNDAMENTALLY AGREE WITH THE FOUR PRINCIPLES OF SPEECH.

SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG

"But These Principles Must Actually be Recognized by All States and Peoples."

Amsterdam.—Speaking before the reichstag the imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration:

"I can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis.

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples."

"But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration exists and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals.

"When England talks about the peoples' right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India.

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate returning Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example, from the government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbending.

"Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of February 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED IN REAR-END COLLISION

Southern Train No. 42 From Asheville Crashes Into No. 18 From Greenville.

Columbia, S. C.—Ten persons were killed outright, two died of injuries and between 25 and 35 others were more or less seriously injured when train No. 42 of the Southern railway from Spartanburg crashed into the rear of train No. 18 from Greenville, near Frost's station, five miles north of here.

Railroad officials said all the dead were passengers on train No. 18. The dead are:

- W. C. Tomlinson, Raleigh, N. C.
 - Sarah W. Pethel, Kannapolis, N. C.
 - 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.
 - F. Nathias, address unknown.
 - A. L. Ivester, Ware Shoals, S. C.
 - Joe F. Moats, Newberry, S. C.
 - Mrs. Sarah Ellen Johnson, Columbia, S. C.
 - W. W. Richardson, traveling salesman, Atlanta.
- Seriously hurt:
- All of the injured are in hospitals here. 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. Tompkins, Edgefield, S. C.

FORTY-FOUR ARE FOUND ALIVE ON THE FLORIZEL

St. Johns, N. F.—Boat crews from the Newfoundland steamer Prospero, braving the breakers which are battering to pieces the wreck of the Red Cross liner Florizel on the ledges north of Cape Race, took off 44 survivors, all that were left alive of the ship's company of 136. The death list stands at 92. Of the rescued, 17 are passengers. Only two of the 12 women on board and none of the four children were saved.

COL. SAMUEL M'ROBERTS



Col. Samuel M'Roberts, formerly executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, heads the newly created procurement division of the reorganized ordnance bureau of the army. He will pass on all contracts for supplies of all kinds for the army, and will have the task of feeding, clothing, arming and equipping the millions of men the United States will have at the front.

PUTS BLAME ON RAILROADS

SHORTAGE LIKELY TO CONTINUE 60 DAYS, SAYS ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER.

Declares Situation to Be Most Critical in Country's History—Many Food Stores at Point of Exhaustion.

Washington.—The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue for the next sixty days.

In making this disclosure Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.

The whole blame is put by the food administrator on railroad congestion, which he says also has thrown the food administration far behind in its program for feeding the allies. The only solution he sees, is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs even to the exclusion of much other commerce.

It was evident that the railroad administrator is inclined to resent Mr. Hoover's blame of the railroads, and Director General McAdoo declared he was ready to provide every transportation facility for expediting food movement. The railroad administration, he said, had suggested that farmers be urged to release their grain holdings that large numbers of available cars might be utilized in moving them. Cereal exports to the allies, Mr. Hoover's statement says, will be 45,000,000 bushels short on March 1 and meat shipments also are far short of the amounts promised.

Inability to move the crops, Mr. Hoover sets forth, has suspended the law of supply and demand and has created a price margin between producer and consumer wider than it ever was before.

A large part of the corn crop is about to spoil because it is not moving to terminals for drying. The percentage of soft corn in last year's crop, all of which must be dried if it is to be saved, is the largest ever known. Estimates placed the amount as high as a billion bushels.

Potatoes, the food administrator declares, are spoiling in the producers' hands while consumers have been supplied only from summer garden crops and stores carried over.

At Reports That German Airmen Control American Sector.

Washington.—Army officials showed every evidence of surprise at press dispatches from France telling of German control of the air over the sector of the front held by the American forces. They would make no comment for publication, however, and Secretary Baker also was silent beyond saying that his advices from General Pershing made no mention of such a situation.

RED CROSS LINER GOES TO PIECES

ALL ABOARD NUMBERING 140 ARE LOST WHEN SHIP IS WRECKED IN BLIZZARD.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE

Nobody Catches Line Shot Out by Gunners—Twelve Women and Four Children Among the Passengers.

St. Johns, N. F.—The crack Red Cross liner Florizel, from St. Johns for New York, by way of Halifax, with 140 persons aboard, including 78 passengers, piled up on the ledges near Cape Race during a blizzard and it is believed that all on board were lost.

Naval gunners sent on a special train from this city, shot a line across the bow of the partly submerged ship but waited in vain for it to be hauled aboard. Just before darkness blotted the wreck from view, five men, driven from the forecastle by the giant seas, were seen to climb the forward rigging signalling feebly for help. But when they failed to make fast the line it was feared that they had succumbed to the cold and exposure. Those five were the only ones visible on board several hours after the ship struck.

Somewhere beyond the white maelstrom of breakers two staunch rescue steamers, the Terra Nova, and the Home, manned by New Foundland sailors, lay in waiting for a favorable moment to send a boat through the surf, but though the storm appeared to be subsiding, it was feared that it would be daybreak before the sea moderated enough to make it possible to approach the wreck.

Included among the passengers were 12 women, and four children. Among the first-cabin passengers were John Shannon Munn, a managing director of the firm of Bowring Brothers, Ltd., owners of the liner, and his three-year-old daughter, Betty. They were going to New York to meet Mrs. Munn and Sir Edgar Bowring, one of the owners of the line, for a visit of two months in Florida.

Six cadets of the royal flying corps, on their way from New Foundland to join their comrades, were aboard. The body of one member of the detachment, Fred Snow, was included among the six washed ashore. Another New Foundland officer who, it is feared was lost, was Michael Sullivan.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER GIVEN 25 YEARS

Wanted to be Relieved of Commission Saying He Could Not Fight Friends.

New York.—Capt. David A. Henkes, Sixth infantry, U. S. A., has been sentenced to dismissal from the service and confinement at hard labor for 25 years by a general court-martial held at Governor's Island.

Captain Henkes, who was stationed at San Antonio last May, wrote the secretary of war, urging him to accept his resignation, which he had already submitted, and giving reasons which, he declared, would no longer allow him to serve as an officer of the American army.

"Further service as a commissioned officer must sooner or later take me to Europe and there bring me in contact with my relatives and friends, although for the time being my legal enemies," Captain Henkes wrote. "My father came from Germany; my mother was born here shortly after the arrival of her parents. We have many other relatives and friends there.

"I cannot force myself to the conviction that I am capable of making war on my kindred upon their soil in a manner that would become my duty and station. I earnestly request that I may not be required to undergo this ordeal. I seriously doubt my ability to withstand it, and would avoid, in the interest of my country, family and friends, what at least appears to be the probable consequences."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY READY TO CONCLUDE PEACE

Amsterdam.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has sent a message by wireless telegraph to Leon Trozky, the bolshevik foreign minister, stating that Austria-Hungary is ready conjointly with her allies to bring the peace negotiations with Russia to a conclusion.

MRS. N. DE R. WHITEHOUSE



Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York state suffrage party, who has been selected by Chairman George Creel of the federal committee on public information as one of a group of prominent persons to bring to the German people, through neutrals, the war aims and intentions of the American people. She is the first woman to go abroad on such a mission for this government.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY BAKER

PLANES SHIPPED NEARLY FIVE MONTHS AHEAD OF ORIGINAL SCHEDULE.

Marked Final Overcoming of Many Difficulties Met in Building New Industry—Only a Few Yet Shipped.

Washington.—The first American-built battle planes are en route to France, nearly five months ahead of the original schedule.

In making this announcement, Secretary Baker said the first shipment, although in itself not large, "marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry."

"These planes," Mr. Baker said, "are equipped with the first liberty motors from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks. Only the 12-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the 8-cylinder."

Optimistic as these statements appear, the secretary said they should not be exaggerated and should be considered in the light of these facts:

That after three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air at one time on either side of the western front has not been more than 2,500.

That 46 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, making a total of 115,000 men needed for the present maximum of 2,500 planes.

That for every plane in the air, there must be two replacement planes on the ground and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane.

After reviewing the many obstacles that had to be overcome in getting the aircraft production program underway, Mr. Baker said the great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine-men, motor repairmen, wood and metal workers, etc., needed to keep the planes in perfect condition and without which the machines turned out so rapidly would be useless and the flyers helpless.

KAISER REPLIES TO CARRANZA'S TELEGRAM

Mexico City.—Emperor William's reply to President Carranza's birthday message to him of January 27, was given out officially here. It reads:

"I am very grateful to you for your amiable telegram of felicitation on the occasion of my birthday. I send to you, Mr. President, my sincere thanks together with my best wishes for yourself and for the prosperity of the Mexican people."

VON KUEHLMANN AND CZERNIN GO TO BUCHAREST

Amsterdam.—According to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, has gone to Vienna where he will be joined by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister. The will travel together to Bucharest, where they will open discussions of peace terms with General Pofzoa Arenesco, the Rumanian premier and commander of the Rumanian forces in Dobruja.

ORDERS GUERRILLA WAR BE STARTED

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS TAKE STEPS TO CHECK MARCH OF THE TEUTONS.

ARE GIVING OVER TO ENEMY

Under Penalty of Death Russians Are Ordered by Bolsheviki to Resist Advance of Germans.

Facing absolute subjection at the hands of the advancing Germans, the Russian premier and commander-in-chief have taken what steps they could to initiate at least a nominal defense against the invaders of their country. Orders directing that guerrilla warfare be carried on and placing Petrograd in a state of siege have been issued by Lenin and Krylenko, and it is expected that the Germans will meet with some resistance before long.

That the Teutons can be temporarily checked, however, is doubted even in Petrograd. The Russian army's debacle apparently is so complete that there is no shadow of authority over its units. Berlin reports that the first Estonian regiment has deserted in a body and offered its services to the German commander who is operating in the northernmost Baltic province. The Russian navy, too, is completely disorganized and, while it is desired to withdraw the warships from Revel and Helsingfors to Kronstadt, it is believed that this operation is impossible, in view of the disuse into which the Baltic fleet has fallen. Only the submarines are in a seaworthy condition, it is reported.

There is as yet no definite advice as to the rumored fall of the Lenin-Trozky government. The proclamation directing that resistance be offered to the German advance, however, did not bear the name of Trozky who hitherto has been a virtual dictator, which may be significant.

The Germans have pushed still further eastward. In the far north, the village of Hapsal, on the south coast of Finland has been captured. Further south the city of Rieszita, about 100 miles east of Riga, has been entered by the Teutons, who report that they were welcomed by the people. Still farther south the village of Leuzin, east of Minsk, has been taken.

LARGE DETACHMENTS ORDERED TO CAMP GREENE

Will Be an Assembling Point and Probably an Aviation Camp.

Washington, D. C.—The war department took the first step in rehabilitation of Camp Greene as an assembling camp. This was in the ordering of a detachment of from 10,000 to 12,000 men to the ordnance depot.

Assistant Secretary Crowell stated that arrangements for assembling these men are now under way.

Secretary Baker stated that it is his intention to send inspectors to Camp Greene at once to look over the location for a signal corps depot. All indications point to utilization of the camp to its full capacity.

It would be advisable for the city and township road building authorities to proceed with their work and anticipate completion of the camp as the government may be depended upon to carry out its part of the contract.

Secretary Baker expressed the opinion that Charlotte is going to have a better camp than before. It has never been regarded as a training camp and never was so intended. It will be remembered that Secretary Baker made that statement a couple of months ago but its establishment as a permanent military assembling camp may be accepted as a settled fact and that as such it will be likely developed steadily to full growth.

Divisions now there are to remain there until ordered to France, and that date seems indefinite.

PLEADS FOR PEACE BETWEEN PARTIES

PERMIT PARTIES TO SHARE IN OFFICES ACCORDING TO THEIR STRENGTH.

IN ADDRESS AT GOLDSBORO

Has No Stomach to Stump State on Differences Between Democrats and Republicans.

Goldsboro.—"What will it profit man to be elected unless we win the war?" was the question propounded by Governor T. W. Bickett as he outlined a program of patriotism which would banish political bickerings throughout the state this year. Governor Bickett spoke before a joint conference of Red Cross and War Savings Workers of Goldsboro and Wayne county, when he expressed his fervent hope that partisanship may be buried in patriotism and that ways may be found to give each party its fair proportion of the offices according to its present strength.

The governor spoke about the War Savings Stamps and Red Cross, but his appeal for the peace of patriotism aroused his hearers as no recent utterance has done to a Goldsboro audience.

"The gigantic task of the year is the winning of the war," he declared. Standing in the shadow of this task he has no stomach for stumping state on the difference between Democrat and a Republican. The son of the Republican and the son of the Democrat are going over the top and will fall side by side in the great venture. Shall we snarl over petty offices while they die together for common cause? The boys over the world, the destiny of the race all to the men, women, the children of North Carolina to make one supreme effort, put forty-eight million dollars over the top and hurl it as a live thunder bolt against the foe. Forty-eight million dollars will be more in the winning of the war in the salvation of the state than all the offices in the next election. Can we put it on We can, but not with a divided effort. We can rise to the greatness of the task, but we must be one purpose, one in action and one in thought. The obituary of the party is to be written. I earnestly hope that this year all North Carolina partisanship will be buried in patriotism, and just and wise ways may be found to give to each party its fair proportion of the offices according to its present strength, that each party will then select its strongest men, men who have shown the greatest willingness and the greatest capacity to work for the winning of the war, and then, instead of scrambling for offices over the dead bodies of our sons, let's win in a glorious joint campaign to raise these forty-eight millions of dollars. This may not be politics, but it is patriotism, it is statesmanship, it is ultimate salvation, for, after all, who will it profit a man to be elected unless we shall win the war."

For N. C. Inland Waterways. Special from Washington.—The new bill carries the following items for North Carolina: Inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort inlet, maintenance; further improvement, \$500,000; Wilmington district, Pamlico Tar rivers, \$9,000; Neuse river, \$9,000; Contentnea creek, \$12,000; Beaufort harbor, \$4,000; Waterway connecting Cape Fear and Beaufort harbor, \$2,000; Waterway between Beaufort and New river (between Beaufort and Swa 500; Morehead City harbor, \$2,500; Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, \$30,000; Cape Fear river, above Wilmington, locks and dams, \$12,000; For further improvement, \$40,000.

Two Clergymen to Army.

Southern Pines.—Southern Pines loses two of its clergymen, Rev. Samuel Holden and Rev. H. O. Nash, who are going to the army. Mr. Nash has gone to Camp Greene, and Mr. Holden leaves for New York to sail for France, both in Y. M. C. A. work. Mrs. Holden has two brothers in the Austrian army, and Mr. Holden has many relatives in the British and French service, but Mrs. Holden is an enthusiastic, loyal ally, in spite of her Austrian ancestry.