

AUSTRIAN CABINET HAS RESIGNED

SCARCITY OF FOOD AND GENERAL DESIRE FOR PEACE BRINGS RESIGNATIONS.

HUNGARIANS ARE DISCONTENT

Minister of Interior Will Form New Cabinet at Once.—Count Czernin Was Head.—Held Portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The crisis in Austria, arising from the discontent of the people over the continuation of the war, the scarcity of food and a general desire for peace, has resulted in the resignation of the Austrian cabinet.

For weeks there has been bitter opposition to the government on the part of the people and during the last few days this has resulted in nationwide strikes and some disturbances.

The internal strife in Austria, apparently due chiefly to war-weariness, the high cost of living and the dislocation generally of economic life, continues to be of absorbing interest. Although the exact situation resulting from the troubled times is not given in the extremely meager details available, the dispatches that have crept through are indicative of a situation that will require skillful handling by the authorities again to bring the dissatisfied populace into a state of tractability.

No newspapers in Vienna were permitted last Saturday. The only publication allowed was a single sheet bulletin, which told some of the details of the nationwide strike and the developments in the peace discussions at Brest-Litovsk. As usual, the hand of the German propagandist was to be seen in this one-sheet publication for the chief announcement in it was from the German social democracy of Austria. This lay stress on last year's declaration of an American war council similar to those of England and France and a director of munitions, was begun by the senate military committee.

Two bills—one proposing the war council of five members, including the secretaries of war and navy and three civilians appointed by the President, and a second to centralize munitions control in a director of munitions, were prepared by a sub-committee consisting of Chairman Chamberlain and Senators Hitchcock and Wadsworth.

Chairman Chamberlain announced that the committee virtually had agreed upon the two bills. In lieu of his measure for a separate department of munitions with a new cabinet member. The attitude of the administration toward them has not been disclosed. President Wilson and Secretary Baker opposed the original Chamberlain bill.

GOVERNMENT MAY HOLD RAILROADS AFTER WAR

McAdoo Says It Would Be Injurious to Stockholders to Turn Them Back

Washington.—Changes in the fundamental principles of railroad operation under government control will make it inadvisable to turn the roads back to private ownership immediately after the end of the war, Director General McAdoo urged before the senate interstate commerce committee. Until "comprehensive and rational legislation" to meet the changed conditions is enacted it would be injurious to the stockholders for the government to relinquish control, he added.

Examination of the director general on the administration's railroad bill may be resumed later by the committee, but Chairman Smith announced that the hearings, including arguments, will be completed later. The committee plans to begin work on the bill and report it to the senate as soon as possible. The chief questions at issue are whether the measure shall fix a definite time for the return of the roads to private ownership and the basis of compensation.

STONE'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE STARTS A BLAZE

Washington.—Smouldering fires of partisan feeling were set ablaze in the senate by Senator Stone, veteran Democrat, with a long prepared speech accusing Republicans of playing politics in their criticisms of the government's conduct of the war.

There had been plenty of advance notice of the speech, which administration leaders sought vainly to induce the Missouri senator to abandon or postpone.

TWO N. C. SOLDIERS DIE OF DISEASE IN FRANCE

Washington.—Sixteen deaths among members of the American expeditionary force, 15 due to natural causes and one from drowning, were reported by Pershing, among them were: Private Joseph Bonner, engineers, January 10, pneumonia. Mother, Sara Bonner, Box No. 6, Ransomville, N. C. Private Roland F. McArthur, marines, January 19, cerebro spinal meningitis. Mother, Mrs. Irene Jessie McArthur, Carthage, N. C.

LIEUT. PATRICK O'BRIEN



Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, an American member of the British flying corps, who was brought down in a one-sided battle by the Germans, and who had been taken into Germany on his way to a prison camp, jumped from a train which was going 30 miles an hour, and by many heroic and clever moves managed to get into Holland, and then back to England.

TWO BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

MAY CREATE WAR COUNCIL SIMILAR TO THOSE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

One Proposes War Council of Five Members and the Other Would Centralize Munitions Control in a Director of Munitions.

Washington.—Framing of legislation contemplating drastic changes in the government's war machinery, including creation of an American war council similar to those of England and France and a director of munitions, was begun by the senate military committee.

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Independent of Cabinet.

The plan of the committee for the war council is to have it under the President, but wholly independent of the cabinet. "It would sit with and advise the President in forming broad policies, similar to the British war cabinet and the French war ministry," said Chairman Chamberlain. "It would give co-ordination now lacking in central direction of all government's war operations."

The bill to establish a director of munitions is modeled after the British law. The committee proposes that the director should be subordinate only to the war council and the President and not the cabinet, taking over many supply functions of the war, navy, shipbuilding and other branches. The director would have control of all war supplies, their production, purchase and distribution, and would call the head of the new agency the "director of war industries."

was definitely decided upon by the committee and written into the redrafted bill by the sub-committee. The committee received from Director Gifford of the council of national defense suggestions for centralizing munitions and war industrial control.

BATTLE FLAG ZEPPELIN BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON.

Washington.—The battle flag of the Zeppelin L-49, brought down near Bourbonne, France, October 17, 1917, has been received at the headquarters of the marine corps and sent to the national museum. The flag, deep red, bears no distinguishing insignia of any kind. Accompanying it were small portions of the outer envelope and of the gas bag of the Zeppelin. The flag was given to Major General Barnett.

Boom Addressed to Governor.

San Francisco.—A bomb addressed to Governor William D. Stephens' mansion at Sacramento, has been intercepted at the ferry postoffice here, it became known. The package contained several sticks of dynamite. The executive mansion was damaged December 17, last, by an explosion of dynamite. A postal employe, opening the bundle to discover whether it had been classified wrongly, discovered the dynamite and a clockwork arrangement designed to explode the sticks.

HALF THE NATION OBSERVES HOLIDAY

ALL RETAILERS EXCEPT DRUG AND FOOD STORES TO CLOSE.

MOVING EMPTY COAL CARS

To Continue For Ten Mondays.—Garfield Requests That Office Buildings Be Not Heated.—Conditions Better.

The eastern half of the United States observed Monday generally as a holiday, the first of 10 heatless Mondays decreed by the government to conserve coal and to clear congestion from the railroads.

Although the closing order, promulgated by Fuel Administrator Garfield, goes no further than to forbid the use of fuel for heating, fuel administration officials expect business to cease and Director Garfield issued a direct request that all retail establishments, except food and drug stores, close their doors for the day.

At the same time office buildings were requested to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the order and operate no lights or elevators except to accommodate the few exempted persons who are housed in their buildings.

Food stores, which in the original order were permitted to remain open only half the day, were granted a special dispensation under which they may sell goods throughout the day.

It was said that the use of fuel for lighting buildings and for operating their elevators probably could be prevented during the remainder of the Monday holidays. In drawing the order this was overlooked and thousands of telegrams have reached the fuel administration asking for a ruling.

While reports to the fuel administration told of an increased movement of coal to householders and to ships under the three days operation of the five-day factory closing order, severe weather held back the clearing of freight congestion, which was one of the chief purposes sought. At the office of the director general of railroads it was said that there was little hope for material improvement in traffic conditions until the weather moderated.

Moving Empty Coal Cars.

Efforts were centralized on the movement of empty coal cars back to the mines, and to the transportation of bunker coal to the Atlantic seaboard. A total of 150,000 tons of bunker coal had arrived or was en route for North Atlantic ports while 100,000 tons had been delivered on the southern seaboard and 200,000 tons more was on its way. At one southern port 30,000 tons was delivered to ships that have been tied up for more than a week.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

Closed By Sailor Guards—Report Japs Have Landed.

Petrograd.—(By Associated Press)—The constituent assembly has been dissolved. The decree of dissolution was issued last night by the council of national commissioners and adopted early this morning by the central executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies.

The text reads: "When the constituent assembly voted against the declaration made by the president of the central executive committee after an hour's deliberation, the bolshevik left the hall and were followed by the social revolutionists of the left on the assembly showing its unwillingness to approve the manner in which the peace purporters were being conducted. A decree dissolving the assembly will be published."

The first hint the newspaper men received that extreme measures were contemplated was when they were informed that the Tauride palace, where the assembly began its sessions, would assemble, to the newspaper men and to everyone else.

STRIKERS IN AUSTRIA OPENLY ANTI-GERMAN.

London.—A general strike is on throughout Austria, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris, which reports 100,000 men quitting work in Vienna and Neustadt, closing down all the war factories. The strikers are described as openly anti-German and the movement is both political and economic and especially aimed at securing peace.

NEED 30,000 MORE WOMEN IN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

Washington.—Enlisting 30,000 more women in the military nursing service will be required if prospective needs of the government are to meet, the American Red Cross announced in an appeal for volunteers.

In order to meet the increasing demands of the army and navy nurse corps, the Red Cross has modified somewhat its former requirements for enrollment. The age limit has been lowered to 21 years.

MISS HELEN D. McCORMICK



Miss Helen D. McCormick has entered upon her duties as an assistant district attorney in New York City. Her excellent work as state factory inspector brought her to the attention of District Attorney Lewis of Kings county. Miss McCormick is thirty years old and is a graduate of the Brooklyn law school. She was admitted to the bar five years ago. She has always been an active worker for woman suffrage, being chairman of the Tenth assembly district.

TO CLOSE FOR TEN MONDAYS

ALL MANUFACTURING PLANTS ARE ORDERED TO CLOSE DOWN FOR FIVE DAYS.

Industry and Business Generally Affected by Order Which is Estimated by Garfield to Save 30,000,000 Tons of Coal.

Washington.—America's manufacturing enterprises with but few exceptions in all states east of the Mississippi river was ordered by the government to suspend operations for five days beginning Friday morning, January 18, as a drastic measure for relieving the fuel famine.

At the same time, as a further means of relief, it was directed that industry and business generally, including all normal activities that require heated buildings, observe as a holiday every Monday for the next ten weeks. This will close down on Mondays not only factories, but saloons, stores except for sale of drugs and food, places of amusement and nearly all office buildings. While the order does not mention shipyards, it is known that they will be permitted to continue operation as usual, although munitions plants will be closed.

The government's move came entirely without warning in an order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield with the approval of President Wilson prescribing stringent restrictions governing the distribution and use of coal. It was decided upon hurriedly by the President and government heads as a desperate remedy for the fuel crisis and the transportation tangle in the eastern states. Even munitions plants are not excepted from the closing down order.

Officials would not discuss the far-reaching effects the action would have on the industrial fabric and questioned as to how the order was to be interpreted to meet specific problems went unanswered.

The order prescribes a preferential list of consumers in whose interest it was drawn. These users will get coal in the following order:

Railroads; household consumers; hospitals; charitable institutions, and army and navy cantonments. Public utilities, telephone and telegraph plants.

Strictly government enterprises, excepting factories and plants working on government contracts. Public buildings and necessary government, state and municipal requirements. Factories producing perishable foods and foods for immediate consumption.

Save 30,000,000 Tons. It was estimated the enforcement of the order would save a total of 30,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, which probably is about half the present shortage. The indications were that at the end of the ten weeks of Monday's holidays a permanent policy of restricted consumption would have been determined on.

MORE THAN 700 VESSELS TAKEN OVER BY THE NAVY

Washington.—Since the United States entered the war the navy has taken over and converted to war use between 700 and 800 passenger and freight vessels, yachts, tugs, fishing boats and other craft. This was disclosed in a statement by Chairman Oliver, of the house investigating committee, commending the bureau of construction and repair and steam engineering for the preparations made to meet war demands.

SOUTHERN PLANTS ALL CLOSED DOWN

BUSINESS MEN OF SOUTH OBSERVE FUEL ORDER FOR FIVE DAYS.

NO VIOLATIONS REPORTED

Cotton Interests Are Hardest Hit With Tobacco Following—Industrial Center at Birmingham Only Slightly Affected.

Atlanta, Ga.—Hundreds of industrial plants in the south were closed for a five-day period under the fuel restriction order and thousands of operatives were idle. No reports of violations of the order had been received and surface indications were that both manufacturers and workers viewed the situation philosophically.

The South Carolina house of representatives, in session at Columbia, voted down by an overwhelming majority a resolution asking Fuel Administrator Garfield to rescind the order and the Atlanta chamber of commerce adopted a resolution approving it. At Roanoke, business men in mass meeting voted to observe the order, while the Norfolk, (Virginia) Retail Merchants' Association asked merchants to close all stores on Mondays during the ten-week period.

The tobacco interests probably was the largest outside of cotton to be affected by the order. Cigar factories in Florida, Virginia and other states were closed as were tobacco and cigarette plants in Virginia, North Carolina and other sections.

The industrial center at Birmingham was only slightly affected, as most of the steel plants there are engaged on government work and at the coal mines extra efforts were made to get out coal. Shipyards, including the navy yards at Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans and the Newport News plant, were in full operation.

Richmond apparently had the greatest army of idle workers of any city in the south, thirty thousand having been reported out of work there. Norfolk and vicinity reported from 10,000 to 12,000 New Orleans some 15,000; Macon, Ga., 7,000; Memphis from 5,000 to 7,000; Chattanooga from 15,000 to 20,000; Charleston, S. C., about 2,500, and Knoxville, about 3,500.

In the Roanoke district where about 2,000 workers were idle, the Norfolk & Western railway offered to employ hundreds of persons in repair and other work on its lines and in its shops during the days of inactivity, including Mondays.

RAILROAD WAGE COMMISSION WANTED BY DIRECTOR McADOO.

Washington.—Director General McAdoo announced appointment of a railroad wage commission of four public men to analyze and recommend action on all wage and labor questions pending before the government railroad administration, including the railway brotherhoods' demands.

At the same time the director general put into effect a new system of government railroad administration by dividing the country into three operating regions, south, east and west, and placed a railroad executive at the head of each as his representative.

The wage commission consists of Secretary Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McChord, Judge J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the District of Columbia supreme court, and William R. Willcox, who announced his resignation as chairman of the republican national committee.

In charge of the eastern railroads, Mr. McAdoo retained A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, who has acted as assistant to the director general, with headquarters in New York. R. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, was appointed regional director for territory west of the Mississippi with headquarters at Chicago. Southwestern roads were assigned to C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The eastern division consists of territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois state line also those railroads in Illinois extending into that state from points east of the Indiana-Illinois state line; also the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western and the Virginia railways.

The southern district is defined as including "all railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, except the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and the Virginia railways.

FREDERICK SPOEMANN AND ASCH LIBERATED.

Baltimore.—Frederick H. C. Spoemann, brother of Walter Spoemann, alleged German spy, held in jail here, and Marius Asch, both of whom were arrested in Baltimore shortly after Walter Spoemann was taken near Newport News, Va., were liberated. Assistant United States District Attorney Latane said the two men had been arrested in order to get certain information and that such information had been obtained.

SATURDAY NAMED AS PORKLESS DAY

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR PAGE ANNOUNCES ONE DAY TO CONSERVE PORK.

BIGGER SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES

All Food Saved By People of This State Means More Food For Our Allies.

Raleigh.—A Porkless Saturday and one wheatless and one meatless meal each day of the week are announced by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page as a part of the more intensive program that must be followed if the American people are not to fall down on their job of supplying the fighting forces of our Allies with foodstuffs. In addition to the voluntary co-operation, the Food Administration proposes to require all bakers to use 25 per cent as much of other cereals as of wheat.

Mr. Page and Mr. John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the Food Administration, who have just returned from a conference of Food Administrators at Washington, are deeply impressed with the urgent necessity for the co-operation of every individual in the matter of saving by economy and the use of substitutes for these food products which are suitable for export. Mr. Page does not hesitate to say that the man, woman or child who refuses to render the utmost service in the matter of increasing the supply of foodstuffs available for export, is miserably failing in their duty to their government, to say nothing of their absolute disregard of all humanitarian sentiment.

"The situation," declares Mr. Page, "has assumed an aspect as simple as it is urgent. It is purely an individual proposition. The Food Administration is gauging the quantity of foodstuffs released for export by the available supply and this available supply is fixed by the conduct in his eating of every man, woman or child in America. The exportable food that any individual might save but does not will surely cost the life of a soldier or the life of some woman, child or old man in Europe. It is purely a matter for the individual conscience and individual action. There are no two ways to it. There is no fence to ride. We either line up with patriotic, wholesome decent people and help feed the soldiers and the starving civilian people of Europe, or we line up with the selfish, mean, ignorant, miserably arrogant crowd which considers its own comfort and stomach above all patriotic or humane sentiments."

N. C. to Equip Base Hospital.

A base hospital to be designated as No. 65 and served by North Carolina physicians and nurses, provided the latter are available, the hospital force to include 500 people or more, is now being organized by Dr. J. W. Long of Greensboro, chairman of the state committee, Council of National Defense, medical section, for North Carolina. Dr. Long is authorized by the Federal Government to equip a base hospital at once to contain 1,000 beds and to be served by thirty physicians and surgeons, 100 nurses and 250 orderlies. The hospital will be located "somewhere in France" and is expected to be ready for use by May or June.

Dr. Long states that well qualified North Carolina nurses are preferred for this hospital work but adds that any lack of trained nurses from this state will be supplied by the Red Cross at Washington. A salary of \$50 per month and expenses is assured nurses who will be accepted for this work. Those interested in this call to patriotic service are requested to write to Dr. J. W. Long at Greensboro.

The medical staff chosen for the hospital will be presented to and passed upon by the Federal authorities before they are officially accepted.

Child Badly Burned.

Kinston.—Rosebud French, about four years old, may die from burns sustained when her clothing was ignited from a fire by which she was warming at the residence of L. T. Moreadith here: The little girl's mother, Mrs. Jerry French, a telephone operator who lives at the Moreadith home, had just returned from work and left the child in a room by herself. She returned to find her enveloped in flames. The little victim was fearfully burned on the body. Her face and head escaped injury.

Killed an Eagle.

Kinston.—Julius Whaley, a Lenoir county farmer, is exhibiting the talon of an eagle shot at his place near here one day last week. The bird had killed and was devouring a two-month-old pig when Whaley knocked it over with a well-directed shot. The eagle measured seven feet across the wings. The species is believed to be getting more numerous in this part of the state, and its depredations are beginning to constitute a real menace to stock.