

## GERMANY BEGINS RUSSIAN INVASION

FAILURE TO SIGN PEACE COM-  
PACT BRINGS ON RENEWED  
FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

### BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE KIEV

Austria-Hungary. Not Confirming to  
Germany's Policy Toward Russia,  
Will Confine Herself to Problems  
Nearer Home.—Italians Active.

With Russia in the grip of interne-  
cine strife and her battle line denuded  
of men as a result of the peace decla-  
ration of the bolsheviks, Germany al-  
ready has begun the carrying out of  
her threat of invasion because of the  
failure of the bolsheviks to sign a  
peace compact with the central pow-  
ers. A despatch from Berlin an-  
nounces that German troops have  
crossed the Dvina river.

Reports emanating from Sweden  
say that the Germans have begun  
pushing forward their troops into  
Russia's two remaining Baltic prov-  
inces—Esthonia and Livonia—the  
taking of which completely isolated  
Russia from the shores of the Baltic  
and give the enemy, in addition to the  
port of Riga, the city of Vival, situ-  
ated on the Gulf of Finland opposite  
Helsingfors, whence they easily might  
operate against Petrograd by sea.

Although Austria-Hungary had  
shown dissatisfaction over the stand  
that Germany has taken toward Rus-  
sia, the dual monarchy evidently has  
been placated by a promise of Ger-  
many that any German military activ-  
ity will be confined to northern Rus-  
sia, and Austria-Hungary left to deal  
with whatever other problems may  
arise in the territory adjacent to her  
borders.

Belated dispatches from Petrograd  
tell of the capture of Kiev, the new  
capital of Ukraine, by the bolsheviks.  
The fighting is described as having  
been of an extremely sanguinary char-  
acter, 4,000 persons having been killed  
and several thousand wounded. Great  
destruction was wrought in the town  
by shells and explosives dropped by  
aviators.

At Odessa another big battle has  
been fought between the bolsheviks  
and the moderates during which war-  
ships in the harbor bombarded the  
city. Polish legions at Minsk are de-  
clared to have been sanguinarily de-  
feated and put to rout, while the bol-  
sheviks also are reported to have cap-  
tured Torgorod, on the Black Sea, and  
Voronezh, capital of the province of  
the same name.

### STRIKES IN SHIPYARDS HAVE COME TO AN END

Termination Is Result of the Presi-  
dent's Intervention.

Washington. — President Wilson's  
intervention has terminated the eastern  
shipyard strikes. Reports to the  
shipping board from union heads in  
all districts in which carpenters are  
out said the strikers would go back  
to work.

William L. Hutcheson, president of  
the Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners, did not arrive, but is expected  
to take up the situation with govern-  
ment officials. Although heretofore  
Hutcheson has declined to leave to the  
shipbuilding labor adjustment board  
a settlement of the carpenters' de-  
mands, officials believe that after  
President Wilson's message he at least  
will be willing to renew relations with  
the board.

The carpenters' brotherhood, it was  
brought out, was made a party to  
the creation of the adjustment board  
by the signature of its vice president,  
but Hutcheson overruled his subordi-  
nate's action. This fact, according to  
V. Everit Macy, chairman of the ad-  
justment board, is causing the present  
trouble at Seattle, where carpenters  
are trying to enforce a closed shop.  
All carpenters in the western yards  
agreed to the Pacific coast wage  
award, Mr. Macy said, until they  
learned recently that Hutcheson had  
repudiated it.

### SIX VIOLENT DEATHS REPORTED BY PERSHING

Washington. — The deaths of four  
privates as the result of explosions,  
the killing of Cadet Lindley H. De-  
armo, Ridgewood, N. J., in an air-  
plane accident and the suicide of Lieut.  
Gordon Loring Rand Lawrence, L. I.,  
attached to the aviation section of the  
signal corps, were reported to the war  
department by General Pershing.

No details were given, but it is as-  
sumed the explosions were of hand  
grenades.

### MRS. N. DE R. WHITEHOUSE



Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse,  
chairman of the New York state suf-  
frage 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.

### SERIOUS FACTS DISCLOSED

PROBE INTO SHIPBUILDING MAY  
LEAD TO A CRIMINAL PROSE-  
CUTION.

American International's Contracts for  
Building May Be Cancelled by the  
Government.

Washington. — Investigation by the  
department of justice of the American  
International Corporation's construc-  
tion of the government's big fabricat-  
ing steel shipyard at Hog Island, Penn-  
sylvania, was ordered by President  
Wilson with a view to criminal prose-  
cutions if the facts develop more than  
reckless expenditure of government  
money.

At the same time Chairman Hurley  
of the shipping board, who had re-  
quested the move, indicated that the  
yard and ships involving many  
corporations' contracts for building  
millions of dollars might be cancelled,  
which was taken to mean that the  
government might take over the yard,  
complete its construction and build  
the ships itself. This step has been  
urged by members of the senate com-  
mittee investigating shipbuilding.

The president asked for the invest-  
igation in the following letter to At-  
torney General Gregory:

"Mr. Hurley, of the shipping board,  
has called my attention to some very  
serious facts which have recently been  
developed with regard to contracts  
made in connection with the ship-  
building program with the company  
operating at Hog Island.

"They are so serious, indeed that I  
do not think we can let them be taken  
care of merely by public disclosure  
and discussion. I would be very  
much obliged if you would have some  
trustworthy person in your depart-  
ment get into consultation with Mr.  
Hurley about the whole matter with  
a view to instituting criminal process  
in case the facts justify it."

### PAUL BOLO PASHA MUST FACE FIRING SQUAD

Paul Bolo Pasha must face the fir-  
ing squad.

The first man of the coterie of  
French and other propagandists fa-  
vorable to Germany, who by their  
machinations sought to disrupt the  
soldiers and populace of France and  
bring about a separate peace between  
the republic and the Teutonic allies,  
has been sentenced to death by a  
French court-martial.

Thorough lavish expenditure of Ger-  
man money, Bolo aided in a conspir-  
acy, which in some instances met with  
success to corrupt French statesmen  
and political leaders and to subsidize  
the French press into expression of  
the idea that Germany was invincible  
at arms and that France should take  
time by the forelock and cease her  
military activities against her enemies  
in order to save herself from ultimate  
vanquishment.

## AMERICAN TROOPS ON THREE SECTORS

ARE PROVING THEMSELVES TO  
BE FIGHTERS OF THE HIGH-  
EST CALIBER.

### HARD TO HOLD IN RESTRAINT

Stories of Their Intrepidity Come  
From the Front—Is Their Desire to  
Be Up and at the Enemy.

American troops in France now are  
in battle on three sectors—on their  
own line east of St. Mihiel and with  
the French in Champagne and on one  
of the most famous battle fronts in  
the world, where ruined villages and  
the devastated country generally tell  
the tale of hard-fought battles when  
the Germans pushed forward their line  
and ultimately were driven back by  
the French.

And everywhere the Americans are  
proving themselves fighters of the  
highest caliber, winning encomiums  
from high French officers for their  
business-like methods of warfare and  
especially their skill in the use of ar-  
tillery. Already the men are veterans,  
for nothing the Germans have in stock  
remains to be shown them except a  
great mass attack. Thus far every-  
thing has been tried by the enemy  
against them has been discounted, and  
in some instances doubly discounted.

Stories from the front by the Asso-  
ciated Press tell of the intrepidity  
of the men in trench raiding opera-  
tions, of their coolness under fire and  
in returning fire, the accuracy of aim  
of the gunners and the intense watch-  
fulness at observation posts to see  
that the enemy obtains no undue ad-  
vantage in a surprise attack.

Hard to Restrain.  
The only criticism thus far heard  
regarding the Americans is their de-  
sire to be up and at the enemy. Like  
their brothers of the north—the Can-  
adians—they are hard to hold in re-  
straint. As one distinguished French  
officer expressed it, "they are too an-  
xious to get at grips with the enemy."

### HUTCHESON IS GIVING THE ENEMY COMFORT

President Wilson has wired William  
L. Hutcheson, president of the Car-  
penters' and Joiners' Union now out on  
a strike, as follows:

"William L. Hutcheson, general  
president, United Brotherhood of Car-  
penters and Joiners of America, New  
York: I have received your telegram  
of yesterday and am very glad to note  
the expression of your desire as a pa-  
triotic citizen to assist in carrying on  
the work by which we are trying to  
save America and men everywhere  
who work and are free. Taking ad-  
vantage of that assurance, I feel it  
to be my duty to call your attention  
to the fact that the strike of carpen-  
ters in the shipyards is in marked  
and painful contrast to the action of  
labor in other trades and places. Ships  
are absolutely necessary for the win-  
ning of the war. No one can strike a  
deadlier blow at the safety of the na-  
tion and of its forces on the other side  
than by interfering with or obstruct-  
ing the shipbuilding program.

"All the other unions engaged in  
this indispensable work have agreed to  
abide by the decisions of the ship-  
building wage adjustment board. That  
board has dealt fairly and liberally  
with all who have resorted to it. I  
must say to you frankly that it is your  
duty to leave to it the solution of  
your present difficulties with your  
employers and to advise the men  
whom you represent to return at once  
to work pending the decision.

"I do not see that anything will be  
gained by my seeing you personally  
until you have accepted and acted  
upon that principle. It is the duty of  
the government to see that the best  
possible conditions of labor are main-  
tained, as it is also its duty to see to  
it that there is no lawless and con-  
scienceless profiteering and that duty  
the government has accepted and will  
perform. Will you co-operate or will  
you obstruct?"

"WOODROW WILSON."

### SEABOARD CLERKS GOT 20 PER CENT INCREASE

Washington. — Details of an arbitra-  
tion agreement giving all Seaboard  
Air Line railway clerks 20 per cent  
increase in salaries and a basic eight-  
hour day were made public here. The  
agreement was signed here after ne-  
gotiations since last September when  
the clerks went out on strike. They  
returned to work after being out three  
weeks pending the negotiations just  
completed through intervention of the  
department of labor.

### DR. MILANKO VESNITCH



Dr. Milanko Vesnitch, Serbian min-  
ister to France, who heads the diplo-  
matic and military mission to the United  
States. Doctor Vesnitch represent-  
ed his country at the interallied con-  
ference in Paris.

### FRENCH ARE OPTIMISTIC

147 DIVISIONS RELEASED BY  
PEACE WITH RUSSIA MOVE TO  
WESTERN FRONT.

Germany Will Soon Have 2,340,000  
Men Facing Allies—Long Advertised  
Offensive Has Not Begun.

Although under the good weather  
the terrain in France and Belgium is  
fast drying out and the Teutonic allies  
are continuing to pour thousands of  
troops to positions behind the battle  
line, there still has been no indication  
that the enemy is ready to begin his  
much advertised offensive. Bombard-  
ments and patrol encounters along the  
entire front are still taking place as  
for many days past, but the roar of  
the big guns nowhere has reached  
that volume of drum fire which in  
the past has always heralded an in-  
fantry attack of great proportions.

While the German reinforcements  
have been coming up the entente com-  
manders have not been lying idle and  
waiting for the offensive to begin. On  
the other hand, they everywhere have  
strengthened their positions to meet  
any emergency, and optimism is ex-  
pressed both from British and French  
sources that should the Germans  
strike—no matter how early the mo-  
ment—they will meet the most stub-  
born resistance from gun and man  
power.

French authorities consider that the  
total number of the enemy now fac-  
ing the French, British, American and  
Belgian troops or held in reserve ag-  
gregates 2,340,000 men. Recent state-  
ments from the British military au-  
thorities in Great Britain have been  
to the effect that the preponderance  
of weight in both an and gun power  
still lies with the entente armies.

Several additional successful raids  
by the British in which German offi-  
cers and men were captured and oth-  
ers killed, heavy artillery fighting be-  
tween the French and the Germans  
on various sectors again up the activ-  
ities that have been in progress on  
the western front. The American sharp-  
shooters and artillerymen are keeping  
up their good work against the Ger-  
mans in front of their positions, hav-  
ing with their shrapnel fire compelled  
the enemy to almost abandon their  
first line trenches and with their  
sharpshooters and rapid fire guns  
forced snipers to quit their posts and  
seek safety at other places.

### GEN. PERSHING WANTS MORE ARMY CHAPLAINS

Washington. — General Pershing has  
recommended to the war department  
that the number of chaplains in the  
army be increased for the war to an  
average of three for each regiment  
with an additional number assigned in  
order to be available for such detach-  
ed duty as may be required.

The present law provides only one  
chaplain for each regiment, but there  
is pending in Congress a bill increas-  
ing that number to one for each 1,200  
men in all branches of the military  
establishment. The measure has the  
approval of the war department and  
administration leaders have urged its  
early passage.

## DEMAND THAT MEN RETURN TO WORK

SHIPPING BOARD DESIRES THAT  
SHIPYARD WORKERS RETURN  
PENDING ADJUSTMENT.

### LABOR LEADER IS DEFIANT

Local Draft Boards Begin Calling  
Striking Workers Who Would Re-  
turn to Work But for Hutcheson's  
Refusal.

Washington. — A renewed demand  
that William L. Hutcheson, president  
of the United Brotherhood of Carpen-  
ters and Joiners, send striking ship-  
yard workers in eastern plants back to  
work pending an adjustment of their  
grievances was made by Chairman  
Hurley, of the shipping board.

Earlier in the day Hutcheson had  
answered a previous appeal with a  
communication declaring it would be  
impossible for him to act until he had  
some definite proposition from the  
shipping board as to working condi-  
tions.

Hutcheson's virtual defiance of the  
shipping board presents a situation on  
which officials declined to comment.  
Mr. Hurley's request that the men  
be put back to work immediately car-  
ried no threat and shipping board of-  
ficials would not say what steps they  
have in mind.

Reports that local exemption boards  
are preparing to call into the military  
service striking shipyard workers  
within the draft age prompted the  
shipping board to send telegrams urg-  
ing that no such action be taken. De-  
ferred classification for shipyard work-  
ers has been put by the provost mar-  
shal general's office in the charge of  
the industrial service section of the  
shipping board desires that all draft  
questions be decided in Washington.

President Wilson is known to be  
given personal attention to the labor  
situation and is following every move  
in the shipyard strikes.

In his communication to Hutcheson,  
Chairman Hurley points out that the  
heads of the carpenters' and joiners'  
unions were the only ones who de-  
clined to leave adjustment of difficulties  
to the shipbuilding labor adjustment  
board. Even the carpenters' locals, de-  
spite this attitude, Mr. Hurley de-  
clares, have asked to be included in  
the agreement.

### CENTRAL POWERS STILL AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Trotsky Declares, However, Russia's  
Withdrawal and Declares it Real.

Although reports of the conference  
at the imperial German headquarters  
between Emperor William and the  
military and political leaders have in-  
dicated the probability of further fight-  
ing between the Teutonic allies and  
the Russians, the bolshevik govern-  
ment's withdrawal from the war has  
been reiterated by Leon Trotsky, the  
foreign minister. A wireless com-  
munication from Petrograd says Tro-  
tsky informed the All-Russian Work-  
men's and Soldiers' councils that Rus-  
sia's withdrawal was a real one and  
that all agreements with her former  
allies had been vitiated. The councils  
approved Trotsky's policy.

### At War Declares Kuehlmann.

Amsterdam. — That Germany and  
Austria were still at war with Russia  
was the belief expressed by Dr. Rich-  
ard von Kuehlmann, the German for-  
eign secretary, at the concluding ses-  
sion of the recent peace conference  
at Brest-Litovsk after Leon Trotsky,  
the bolshevik foreign minister, had  
made his final statement that Russia  
was out of the war and her armies  
would be demobilized, but that she  
would desist from signing a formal  
peace treaty.

The acts of war, Doctor von Kuehl-  
mann said, ended when Russia and  
the Teutonic allies signed the armis-  
tice, but when the armistice ended  
the warfare must be revived. He  
added that because one or two of the  
contracting parties had demobilized  
their armies, this fact would in no  
wise alter the situation.

### BOLO WILL APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

Paris. — Bolo Pasha, who was con-  
victed by a court-martial of treason  
and sentenced to death, has appealed.  
Bolo, much to his surprise, was  
dressed in prison garb and taken to  
the death cell on his return to Sante  
prison. He passed a restless night,  
but was apparently hopeful that the  
decision may be reversed on appeal.  
He said to the guards:  
"I am perfectly tranquil. I have a  
thousand grounds for appeal."

## COUNCIL REVOKES TRINITY CHARTER

NATIONAL BOARD PREPARES  
CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS  
OF TAR HEEL COUNCIL.

### ACCOUNT OF ORPHAN TAX

Defendants Will Be Cited to Appear  
Before Judiciary to Show Why Char-  
ter Should Not Be Revoked.

Raleigh. — The national board of of-  
ficers of the Junior Order of United  
American Mechanics has revoked the  
charter of the Trinity Council 307,  
Trinity, N. C., and charges have been  
preferred against the Tar Heel coun-  
cil officers because of their activity in  
rebelling against the increased tax for  
the support of the National Home.

These defendants will be cited to ap-  
pear before the national judiciary to  
show why the final judgment of revo-  
cation of the Trinity council charter  
should not be recorded.  
H. C. Royals, counselor; W. C. Mas-  
sey, recording secretary; D. C. John-  
son, financial secretary; W. E. Younts,  
J. C. Pepper, T. B. Johnson, T. R. Rid-  
dick, Bruce Craven, R. C. Coltrane and  
H. L. Miller. The charter has already  
been revoked and the judiciary will  
render final decision before the judg-  
ment is recorded. The national judi-  
ciary is composed of Harry Berry of  
Baltimore, H. H. Billany of Wilming-  
ton, Del., and Representative George  
E. Hood of North Carolina.

Specific Charges.  
The specific charges against the of-  
ficers of the Trinity council embraces  
a series of official communications  
issued by the Randolph county mem-  
bership protesting against the addi-  
tional levy for the National Orphan-  
age. The governing provisions of the  
fraternal society specify that griev-  
ances of any council shall be settled  
in an orderly procedure on appeal.  
The national board of officers charges  
the Trinity council with violating its  
obligations to the order by publicly ex-  
ploiting their grievances through cir-  
culars.

Classifying the circular as an "of-  
ficial communication" from Trinity  
Council No. 307, a vigorous protest to  
the increased tax was addressed to all  
subordinate councils in North Caro-  
lina. "We are opposed to paying the  
increased tax levied this year and im-  
posed upon us by the national coun-  
cil," the preface that introduces the  
protest, "in the name of virtue" to the  
subordinate councils.

Demands of Trinity.  
"We demand the right on behalf of  
the 40,000 juniors in North Carolina to  
care for our own orphans in our own  
way and in our own state at our own  
expense, and we are opposed to any  
further payment of the excessive tax  
of \$35,000 levied on North Carolina  
this year for the support of a few or-  
phans in a state where the Bible is  
excluded, but negroes admitted in all  
public schools, and where intermar-  
riage between the races is legal and  
not unusual and where the law abso-  
lutely prohibits any discrimination be-  
tween the races and open saloons are  
numerous in the same town where our  
orphans live."

### \$200,000 Mill for Lincoln.

Lincolnton. — Interesting news in  
manufacturing circles is that a cot-  
ton mill with \$200,000 capital stock is  
to be built on the Seaboard Air Line  
railroad near Goodsonville.

It is understood from interested  
parties that D. P. Rhodes and asso-  
ciates are promoting this new enter-  
prise and that \$150,000 of the capital  
stock has already been subscribed and  
the balance is in sight, and that a  
charter will be applied for.

This new enterprise, while it will  
be located about two and a half miles  
from town, will mean much to the  
county capital, as it will only be a  
short time until the territory between  
the corporate limits and Goodsonville  
may be built up. In fact the road lead-  
ing to Goodsonville is already fairly  
well dotted with farm homes.

### Gave No Automobile.

Glen Alpine. — In a signed state-  
ment, Mrs. Reye Hennessee denies state-  
ments that have gone the rounds of  
the press recently to the effect that  
when Dr. E. A. Hennessee was tried  
five years ago for killing Gorman Pitts  
his counsel cleared him and he pre-  
sented to his leading counsel an auto-  
mobile. "Of course he was tried," she  
says, "and the evidence cleared him,  
but he did not give to any one an  
automobile. Sam Erwin, of Morgan-  
ton, Self & Whitener, of Hickory, were  
his attorneys."