

GERMAN WORKERS ARE IN RESTLESS MOOD AND THREATS CONTINUE

Germany's workers are still in a restless mood, and although the strike movement appears to be on the wane, largely through the adoption of drastic measures by the authorities, there are threats of further demonstrations and a continuation of sporadic disorders.

Berlin and its environs remain the center of disturbance. The city is under military control, which finds a particular demonstration in a number of the factories where strikes are in progress. These have been militarized, according to current dispatches, and the workers warned to report for work by Monday morning or undergo military discipline.

The most serious disturbances appear to have occurred in Berlin on Thursday, when crowds got out of hand, overturned street cars, interfered with workers who had kept to their employment and frequently collided with the police. In one case when a panic broke out after a shot had been fired the police are declared to have charged with drawn sabers, 30 strikers and many onlookers being wounded. At Spandau, an important suburb, there were similar disorders and a mob is reported to have attacked soldier guards.

A nation wide demonstration is threatened over the arrest of Deputy William Dittman, one of the independent socialist leaders, for attempting to address a street crowd. The completeness of the military control of Berlin is indicated by the reported refusal of Chancellor von Hertling to order the release of Deputy Dittman when asked to do so, giving as a reason that he was powerless to interfere, as the captive was entirely in military hands.

The semi official statement sent from Berlin on Friday night declares that Friday's disturbances were of a minor nature, that men were returning to work and that prevailing opinion was that the strike had passed the high water mark. The Krupp plant at Essen was in full swing, it was asserted, while work was again proceeding in the shipyards at Hamburg and Danzig and was to have been resumed at Kiel on Saturday.

Meanwhile countries contiguous to Germany are threatened with labor troubles. Holland is preparing to cope with a general strike to be called in Amsterdam on Monday and a cloud of difficulties with the industrial elements appear to be hanging over Switzerland.

Developments in connection with the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations are virtually nil. It is determined, however, that the German government has decided to keep agitators out of Poland, and that delegates to Brest-Litovsk are to be repatriated.

The Russian revolutionaries are reported to be active in the north. Bolshevik forces and Finnish militia are reported to be engaged in a battle near Kerava. The Finnish white guard is said to have gained over that section of Finland. Reinforcements sent by the Petrograd government have arrived at Viborg.

On the battle fronts in France military activity for the most part has been confined to raids by French, British and German patrols. On the sector of the French front occupied by American troops intermittent artillery firing has been in progress. A distance of only 60 yards separate the American and German trenches at some points.—Daily News.

WASHINGTON EDITOR UNMASKS ROOSEVELT

There is something new in Washington—a former president of the United States comes to the nation's capital to organize a savage political attack on the man in the White House. Our government has existed a hundred and forty-one years and this thing has never happened before in all that time.

The man elected by the people, chosen by them to attend to their affairs, including the management of the war, is savagely and viciously attacked in public newspapers by Theodore Roosevelt, his predecessor in the White House. Grave accusations are made against the President. He is accused of incompetency, of "treason to democracy," of sending many coffins but no guns or cannon to our soldiers abroad.

Following these vicious personal attacks which have encouraged Germany and prolonged German resistance, the former United States President, Mr. Roosevelt, comes to Washington, consults with members of his party, organizes openly and defiantly a political rebellion and a political fight against the President and his cabinet, against the government of the United States.

An attack is made as a preliminary step in the senate, instigated by men of great wealth resenting laws that make them pay part of the war's expense, and resenting especially legislation that takes from them control and exploitation of the nation's railroads.

Mr. Roosevelt comes to Washington as the spokesman for high finance, and acts as the agent of the very rich, organizing a political fight to give to the corporations control of the United States government at the next congressional election.

The spectacle of a former president visiting the capital to organize war against the government when the nation is at war with Germany is something new, and most original of Theodore Roosevelt's many original ideas. What would be said and done if Roosevelt were in the White House conducting this war and a former president, a Democrat, should come to Washington following up a campaign of newspaper slander and organize an open war against the government.

A Democrat, acting against a Republican in power as Roosevelt now acts against the President of the United States would be promptly jailed and, as a statesman from Texas emphatically puts it, "the newspapers of the country would burn his shirt off."

Some years ago Abraham Lincoln in the White House carrying on a war against rebellion under conditions often discouraging.

What would have been said had his predecessor, Buchanan, first signed his name to slanderous attacks against Lincoln, and then come to Washington to fight Lincoln in congress?

Would not the mob have hanged him as a traitor?

Mr. Roosevelt apparently lacks friends to give him good advice and useful warning.

We advise him: to return to his place and wait until the people call him to Washington—he will wait some time.

In dealing with Woodrow Wilson, he deals with one that lacks the bluster and bragadoocio of San Juan or Kettle Hill, but one that has the character and courage of Andrew Jackson, one that with suitable provocation would clap Theodore Roosevelt into a federal prison as quickly and calmly as Roosevelt would cut the throat of a bull moose calf.

If you must begin your campaign for 1920 so early, Mr. Roosevelt, begin it at Oyster Bay, or at Pierpont Morgan's office, or that of your corporation friend, Elihu Root.

EDWARD W. HALLYBURTON LOCATED STILL ALIVE IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP

Washington, Feb. 3.—Six of the 12 American soldiers reported missing after the German trench raid on November 3 have been located by the Red Cross in a prison camp at Tuel, West Prussia, General Pershing reported to the war department tonight. They were captured in the first assault launched by the Germans on an American sector.

One of the prisoners is Sergt. Edward W. Hallyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

The dispatches confirmed press reports of the death of Private Roy O. Garver, of Decatur, Ill., in an airplane accident, and reported also that Private John A. Goodrum, infantry, of McLean, Texas, had been severely wounded in action on January 24. Private John L. Bray, infantry, of Drum, Ky., was reported slightly wounded in action on January 30, and Corporal Roy E. Doughty, infantry, of Shaw, Miss., on February 1.

Among deaths from natural causes announced were: Private George H. Jones, stevedore, nephritis, 211 Eighteenth street, Newport News, Va.

Civilian Abraham Clauson, transport workers battalion, pneumonia, R. F. D., No. 2, Rowland, N. C.

the American public. Try to take your heroic self and your well-advertised four sons less seriously.

Be grateful that those sons are sent to France with an army controlled by Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat.

They don't have to sign a round robin begging to be brought home.

That's what you signed after you had been in the army a few minutes under a Republican administration.

You had your turn in the White House—more than seven years.

What did you do for the masses of the people during that period?

To what achievements can you point that may be compared with the federal reserve act that has made impossible such panics as your own of 1907?

What did you do for the farmer, to be compared with the rural credits act of the Wilson administration, or the cotton futures act, or the grain grade and warehouse bills?

What did you do to protect victims of child labor oppression, to promote the eight-hour day for labor, a living wage for all employees, the adoption of safety appliances?

The corporations that own your party would not have let you touch those things—and you never showed any inclination to touch them.

When your highly superior services ended with the nation in a great financial panic, what did you do? You sent for a private individual, J. Pierpont Morgan, and said to him: "Use the people's money; do what you think best with it."

If you had been in the White House in this war, you probably would have sent for the same man or his successor, saying: "Here are the people's railroads; do as you like with them."

That isn't Woodrow Wilson's method. He says to the rich man: "I'll take a fair part of your increased income and use it to defend the country that protects you and your wealth." He says to railroad mismanagement: "The people will take charge of your railroads and substitute public management for private exploitation."

Such a man as Woodrow Wilson, the trusts, the private exploiters, profiteers hold in horror. For that reason they have selected as their distinguished aide the former president of the United States. While the country is at war, while the man sent to the White House by the people is oppressed by the load of responsibility, that former president

CONDITIONS TERRIBLE IN OCCUPIED PARTS OF FRANCE

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 3.—A London dispatch to the Ottaway agency of Reuter's Limited says it has received from a trustworthy Belgian citizen, who has just reached London from the German military zone at Valenciennes, an account of terrible conditions existing in the occupied districts of France, from which virtually no news ever reached England. For obvious reasons it could not be stated how this man escaped. He still bore traces of a heavy blow on the jaw and showed Reuter's representative a handful of natural teeth which had been knocked out by the butt end of a German guard rifle. He said: "The Germans have organized a slavery army in the zone of northern France. When I left St. Amand a few weeks ago conditions were unbearable. All the men between the ages of 17 and 50 had been taken away. Unwarried women under 40 are obliged to work in the fields while girls from 12 to 14 must collect acorns and nettles.

"Everywhere you meet civilians working under armed guards. Every one wears a brassard showing the town he comes from. Some wear brassard around the leg showing they tried to escape. I saw an old man with a large cross painted on his back. I knew what that signified. If you refuse to work you are fined; if you refuse to pay the fine you are imprisoned; if you refuse a second time you are sent to Germany from where one seldom comes back alive.

"Besides civilian prisoners the Germans have great numbers of war prisoners behind the lines, working under terrible conditions. The English are especially badly treated. All want food, but the sufferings of the Russians owing to lack of food are awful. It was while I was endeavoring to give a starving Russian a little of my own small supply of food that the guard knocked out my teeth."

SO COLD ENGINES FREEZE TO TRACK IN NEW YORK

Washington, Feb. 2.—Rail ways today received instructions from the railroad administration to take every advantage of the usual Sunday industrial shut-down and the forced suspension Monday under the fuel economy order, to move coal to the big consuming centers in order to accumulate small reserves against possible emergencies. If the railroad situation improves as a result of the two days' relief from new shipments, and coal gets to market in bigger quantities, the Monday closing order probably will be revoked.

Railroad administration officials today had under consideration the imposition of other embargoes than those now in effect officially on three eastern trunk lines, as substitute measures for the fuel economy order.

Little hope was gathered from today's weather. In northern New York state it was so cold that engines stopping to take water froze to the track and it took five other locomotives to pull them loose. In West Virginia the overflowing of streams hampered the hauling of empty cars to the mines and the withdrawal of loads. The Ohio river, also not rising, was threatening on account of the ice flow, and extension of this condition to other rivers in the middle west was the greatest fear of government railroad officials.

The delivery of coal today was reported at about the same low average of the past week.

dent comes to Washington to organize and lead a political fight, personal, bitter, vindictive, and slanderous, against the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war.

Something new in American history, Mr. Roosevelt. If you think this is the way to lay a strong foundation for a third term as president of the United States, you are sadly mistaken. Some aged incorporation lawyer or some junior financial potentate has misled you.—Arthur Brisbane in Washington Times.

THE WHOLE AMERICAN SECTOR IN FRANCE IS RESOUNDING WITH BOOM OF MIGHTY GUNS

With the American Army in France, Feb. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Airmen became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans slightly early this morning.

A shift of the wind today cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes early this afternoon. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers also have become increasingly active. America 75's are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 2.—The American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The correspondents permanently accredited to the American army have been informed that they may proceed to virtually any point within the zone of fire, except the trenches, without escort and without special permission. Arrangement was made today whereby newspaper men may proceed to any brigade headquarters a few kilometers behind the trenches after first reporting their presence within the zone to the headquarters of the division of which the brigade is a part. Unless there is some occurrence which makes it inadvisable in the opinion of the brigade commander for correspondents to move nearer the front, they may walk from his headquarters to regimental headquarters behind the lines.

Since all roads immediately behind the front are within easy German gun range and under German observation, not more than two correspondents may move forward together. They must wear gas masks in alert position and helmets. Newspaper men must obtain special permission to visit the trenches and must be accompanied by an escorting officer.

The fact that American troops were in the trenches in Lorraine was revealed by the German war office three months ago. At that time, according to an official German announcement, the Americans were on the front at the Rhine-Marne canal, which intersects the battle line near the German border, due east of Nancy. This announcement was made in the official report from Berlin of the first German raid on the American positions, in which three Americans were killed, five wounded and twelve captured.

The eastern end of the battle line in France and Belgium runs through French and German Lorraine. French Lorraine, in which is the American sector, is included in the departments of Meuse, the capital of which is Verdun; Meurthe-et-Moselle, whose capital is Nancy, and Vosges, with the capital at Epinal. The length of the front in French Lorraine is about 150 miles.

This section of the battle line extends into the Meuse from the Marne near St. Menesould, and runs eastward to the north of Verdun, south to St. Mihiel and east to the German border. There it turns to the southeast, and almost parallels the border to the vicinity of Leintry. Below Leintry it cuts across a section of French soil, past Badonviller and Senones and to the east of St. Die, and again crosses the German border at a point

IT IS BELIEVED THIS WILL BE LAST HEATLESS MONDAY

Washington, Feb. 3.—Railroads today made good progress in the hauling of coal and both railroad and fuel administration officials were encouraged in the hope that tomorrow would be the last heatless Monday. Reports of milder weather over most of the country and the movement of a greater volume of coal today provided the basis for belief that the order requiring suspension of industrial activity on future Mondays to save coal would be rescinded after a conference Tuesday between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General McAdoo.

The railroads today ignored the Sunday holiday in an effort to clear the rail lines to the coal mines, many of which have been idle for a week on account of inability to get empty cars, or to have loaded cars hauled away. Production this week is expected to be considerably greater than last. Danger of floods still looms large, however.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN HENNESSEE MURDER

Morganton, Feb. 2.—Solicitor R. L. Huffman announced today that the preliminary hearing of Garfield and Aaron Pitts, charged with the murder of Dr. E. A. Hennessee, would be held at 10:30 Monday morning in the courthouse in Morganton before W. F. Halliburton, a justice of the peace.

Solicitor Huffman declined to make any statement as to what evidence he had been able to obtain from the many witnesses who were called before him since the tragedy, but it was stated by people on the streets that sensational evidence would be given by at least three eyewitnesses to this bloodcurdling tragedy, and the solicitor this evening placed his subpoenas in the hands of Sheriff Johnson for a number of witnesses who will doubtless be called to testify for the state at the preliminary hearing Monday morning.

The next term of Hark Superior court will convene March 11 with Judge E. B. Cline, of Hickory, presiding. Judge Cline tried the noted Means case at Concord, it will be recalled.

PAPER SUITS POPULAR AMONG GERMANY'S MEN

Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—Paper trousers are now being worn by a large proportion of the male population of Germany. While suits for men are being sold which contain practically no fabric far exceeds the supply. Collars are now selling in Berlin for nearly 75 cents each, and shoe laces of paper yarn are 15 cents a pair.

Leather is becoming almost unobtainable. Boots with wooden soles are worn even by the better class, and fully 40 per cent of the soldiers at the front are wearing wooden soled boots. The "standard" shoes that are sold contain only 10 per cent leather. In many cases the uppers are made out of old ship's sails, tent awnings, and impregnated burlap. Paper for ordinary purposes has become so scarce that some provincial newspapers are using low grade colored papers.

west of Colmar. The remainder of the line to the Swiss boundary is in Germany.

Since the battle of Verdun there has been no fighting of great importance along this front. For the most part it runs through high and broken country. Since the present battle line was established early in the war there has been comparatively little activity on the front to the east of the Verdun sector, the nature of the country making large operations impracticable.

London, Feb. 4.—"Early last night, a party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches east of Hargicourt," says today's official announcement. "The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and northeast of Cavrolle."

NOTHING OF PEACE IN RECENT IN SPEECHES

The war is to be prosecuted vigorously by the entente allies and the United States until a peace, based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law is obtained.

This is the decision of the supreme war council of the countries in arms against the Teutonic allies.

The high sounding phrases in the recent speeches of the Imperial German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister were entirely thrown into the discard by the council at its session at Versailles, and it was decided that the war would be vigorously prosecuted until that time comes when there is justification for the hope that a peace may be realized in accord with the policies laid down by President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British premier.

The Germans, apparently in earnest, began a "strafing" of the American sector in Lorraine Saturday.

Late in the afternoon they let let down a barrage on the American line on a front of several kilometers, the heaviest in many days, but at last accounts, General Pershing's men were answering them, shot for shot.

The casualties among the Americans were slight when the report was sent, and their marksmanship had been so effective that several German dugouts had been made untenable.

Under the strong repressive measures of the military authorities in Germany the general strike continues to diminish in importance, and according to semi official advices from Berlin the trouble is expected to cease.

Already, probably spurred by the threats of the military authorities of drastic action against them, many workmen throughout the empire, and especially in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, again have returned to their duties, and even the recalcitrants are expected beginning to start to work with a loss of time.

Notwithstanding the shipyards work in Hamburg in large numbers to their duties, the effect that the dissatisfaction was so great that they again were to have been called out Saturday. The lack of information from German sources, however, leaves impossible of verification whether these men again threw down their tools.

CONTINUED PROSECUTION OF WAR IS ALLIES DECISION

London, Feb. 3.—The supreme war council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation of the German chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's speeches to the terms of the entente allies and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecutions of the war until peace can be obtained "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

This official announcement was made here tonight. A summary of the official report of the Versailles war council says:

"The council was unable to in von Hertling's and Cernigoi's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the allies governments. Under the circumstances the council decided that the only task before them was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the assurance of that all produced a change of temper in the enemy governments, justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

"The council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy on the measures for the prosecution of the war."

Washington, Feb. 4.—Identical proclamation of the oil industry under the administration is expected to be issued today.