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BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT SIGNING PROCLAMATION WAR AGAINST ENTENTE

London, March 23.—The Budapest government is reported to be signing a proclamation acknowledging a state of war between Hungary and the entente, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Vienna.

The dispatch adds that the Czechoslovak government is preparing to issue a mobilization order.

Order Being Maintained

By the Troops and Guard.

Copenhagen, March 23.—A dispatch from Budapest dated Friday said that at that time order was being maintained by the troops and the national guard. The revolutionary government, it was stated, has issued a prohibition against the carrying of arms making the penalty for disobedience five years penal servitude and a fine of 50,000 kronen.

Other dispatches announce that order prevails in the country districts around Budapest. Socialists and Communists

Will Administer Country.

Amsterdam, Saturday, March 22.—(By Associated Press.)—

When the Hungarian cabinet headed by Count Karoly, as provisional president resigned late in the week, the governing party comprising socialists and communists, proclaimed martial law throughout the entire country, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

Under the title of "Hungarian socialist party" the socialists and communists have combined and will administer the country.

Will Effect an Alliance

With Russian Bolsheviks.

Copenhagen, March 23.—(By Associated Press.)—The new Hungarian soviet government intends to effect an alliance with the Russian Bolsheviks, according to a telegram which the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest Pesti-Naplo says he has received from that city.

According to this telegram three Russian envoys already in Budapest declare that a Russian army is now on a line from Brody to Stanislaw and is advancing on Lemberg, approximately 75 miles distant. This army, the telegram continues, is expected to arrive in Budapest within a fortnight.

In publishing the foregoing reports, the Tagblatt expresses the greatest skepticism, comparing them to similar reports spread throughout Germany.

Invitation is Extended

To Workmen and Peasants.

Paris, March 23.—(Havas.)—

The proclamation of the new Hungarian government invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, landowners and dynasties. It requests also that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris peace conference.

They are requested to rally with the Moscow government and constitute a soviet republic and to resist, arms in hand, the "imperialist conquerors."

The proclamation says the government will organize an army which will enforce the proletariat's dictates against Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the Rumanian aristocracy and the Czech bourgeoisie.

The document ends by urging each workman and peasant to work in order to produce or to enlist in the army.

Proclaims Solidarity With

Russian Soviet Government.

Copenhagen, March 23.—(By Associated Press.)—

The new Hungarian government has proclaimed solidarity with the Russian soviet government and an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia, according to a dispatch from Budapest dated Saturday.

A dispatch received from Budapest dated Saturday gives the proclamation of the new Hungarian government as follows:

"The proletariat of Hungary from today has taken all power in its own hands. The decision of the Paris conference to occupy Hungary, the provisioning of revolutionary Hungary becomes utterly impossible. Under

LONELY OFFICER WAITS FOR TIME TO GO HOME.

Coblenz, Feb. 16.—In a great castle on a hill and with a count and countess and their four daughters as his nearest neighbors dwells today the loneliest American in all the occupied territory of Germany. He is Lieut. John W. Scott, of Detroit, commanding company K, 29th infantry, on outpost duty at the "stepping off" place of the Coblenz bridgehead where it skirts a beautiful valley stretching away toward Berlin.

Just across the hallway from the quarters of the lieutenant on the second floor of the castle, Count and Countess von Waldendorff have been allowed to remain by courtesy of army officers. But the Germans keep to themselves, looking upon the Americans as invaders, and an army antifraternalization order prohibits Lieutenant Scott from visiting them.

On the first floor of the castle 50 American soldiers have their beds and mess and a large living room where they play cards and enjoy each others company during the long winter evenings and tell of their war experiences and of all the wonderful things they intend to do when they get home again. Lieutenant Scott spends his evenings, alone, devouring book after book.

Visitors are few at this furthest outpost across the Rhine 20 miles from Coblenz. During the day the lieutenant makes his rounds, visiting one sentinel after another, always alone. At the foot of the hill crowned by the castle of Molsberg, is the village of Molsberg, of which Lieutenant Scott is military commander, but he talks to the townspeople only on questions of business. And so, day after day, the lieutenant meets no one excepting his soldiers and the civilians on routine matters of duty.

The meals of this loneliest of Americans are served in his quarters where he dines alone, with giddy green warrior tapestry figures gazing down on him from their places on the walls just where they were hung something like 300 years ago. The figures of one panel picture a gay and jolly party and all the others suggest companionship in some form.

The officer has a telephone which reaches to Montabaur, the first division headquarters, but its use is restricted to business only. There are other conveniences, too, including electric lights and running water and a wonderful stove reaching halfway to the ceiling and at the bottom the old German makers name and the date 1764. But to the lonely lieutenant even the fire in the stove sometimes seems almost cold.

Lieutenant Scott's nearest American officer neighbor is five or six miles away out across the 8,000 acres owned by the count. After dark visits are out of the question. And so when overcome by loneliness, and weariness from reading, the lieutenant tumbles into a 17th century bed which stands in the same position it has been all these years. And within easy reach is the telephone by which he knows eventually will come the welcome news for which so long he has been longing—"We've been ordered home."

These circumstances the sole means open for the Hungarian government is a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Legislative, executive and judicial authority will be exercised by a dictatorship of the workers, peasants and soldier's councils. The voluntary government council will begin forthwith work for the realization of communist socialism.

"The council decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transport lines, and declares complete solidarity with the Russian soviet government offers to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia."



1—Belgian workmen beginning to restore the entrance and subway connections of the great railway station in Ghent, destroyed by the Germans. 2—Scene at Hendon aerodrome, England, when Lord Londonderry for the government (second from the Canadian government) flew airplanes. 3—454 E. M. Wise, commander of the Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, in the battle of Chateau Thierry, and Mrs. Wise photographed on the colonel's arrival in New York.



SOMETHING NEW IN WAY OF AUTOMOBILES SAYS FORD ON RETURN HOME

Detroit, March 21.—Plans were outlined by Henry Ford for the manufacture of his new automobile, which is to cost \$250 or \$300, and furnish employment for 200,000 men immediately after his arrival in Detroit from Los Angeles, California, where announcement of the project was made.

"Edsel, my son, and I are going to give the people something new in the way of an automobile," said Mr. Ford. "Not only are we going to give them a finished product which will be within the reach of almost every family, but we shall give them as well the last word in a motor car. The production of the new automobile will be by the Ford family alone. We are going into the thing on a big scale, and it is our intention to have plants all over the United States. The exact location of the first unit has not been decided. The present Ford Motor Company's employees number about 50,000 in the actual manufacture of cars. Our new company will offer employment to four or five times that number."

"The new company will be an entirely separate and new undertaking. We shall in no way interfere with the present Ford Motor Company. None of our stock is for sale, and we have 58 1-2 per cent of the capital stock. Furthermore, we are not in the market for a share owned by other stockholders.

Edsel will remain as president of the Ford Motor Company, to protect our interests and the interests of thousands of employees. We shall do everything possible to take care of local obligations. The court decision which decided this undertaking is one of the best things that could have happened. It will mean much good for the people. For our undertaking will mean more work.

"Court decisions never hinder progress. They simply change the course of action. The proposed League of Nations would be nothing more than a Supreme Court, and no matter what its decisions might be they would always render the people of the world a great service. I fully believe in this great deciding body.

"Take my own case. The recent court ruling will result in the world getting a better car, a cheaper car, and one more fully up to date than those now on the market. That is why I favor the League of Nations idea as a final court of the world—an International Court; its decisions would always render the world the best service and thereby by the best service to the people.

"As to the \$19,000,000 decision, it caused me to make this move because of my rule to have plenty of ready cash to do business with; if you have ready cash, you discount your bills, you draw interest, and its mere presence enables you in many ways to reduce the cost of production and thereby make profit and pay better wages. Of that \$19,000,000, I have to distribute to

myself about \$12,000,000, but I cannot in justice to myself put it back in the business because I have no way to oblige those who own the other portion to employ it.

"As I do not believe in subsidiary companies, I cannot resort to that method. My only recourse is to design a new car which will be up to date.

"I am positive that there will be a demand for such cars as we shall build because they will embody every thing necessary to a real family automobile. Nothing of the present Ford will be used in the new model. It will have an entirely new motor and new features, and be just what the public wants.

"It may take a year before I have my new plan fully worked out. However, I am going to roll up my sleeves right away and get busy. We expect to start our plants the early part of next year and it is our plan to locate as many as possible on water-power sites. This has been our aim in building up the tractor industry; now we will combine the two schemes in one. I have already purchased two big sites, one on Green Island, New York, and the other in Hamilton, Ohio.

"More automobiles will mean better roads for the United States. That is one thing I am strong for, and the one way to get better roads is to make the people want them and then make it possible for them to own automobiles.

"Another way to get more comfort and happiness in this world is to put the people at work. We must create all the work we can for them and make it a pleasure for them to do it. Have them feel they are partners in a manufacturing scheme which is promoted for their interest and enjoyment. When they are making automobiles which they themselves will be able to buy, they will have the necessary interest in their work to make it a pleasant task.

Mr. Ford refused to discuss the statement of Elliott G. Stevenson, attorney for Dodge Brothers, who are stockholders in the Ford Motor Company, that he would not be permitted to start a new company in competition with the present company.

GERMANS COMPLAIN AT DELAY IN GETTING FOOD.

Stockholm, March 22.—The official announcement published in Berlin that the convention of the allies for provisioning Germany had been signed in Brussels was received with general satisfaction but not without grumbling over why this result was not achieved before. The Borsen Zeitung remarks that the allies have granted what has been regarded as absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the fasting German stomachs. This paper says:

"We may ask why was this unnecessary delay which strikes us as doubtless cruel?" The German organ avoids examining the causes of delay for which those representing the fasting German stomachs were

chiefly responsible. Once more it would have been found that haggling and bargaining were not conducive to rapid practical settlements.

The same system is being followed now as to conditions of peace. This organ if the Berlin moneyed classes, commenting on the preparatory discussions of the German peace commission, says a great majority of the commission members believe from information reaching them that the intention of the allies is that the peace terms will not be discussed but dictated. It is unnecessary to emphasize, the paper adds, that the commission will refuse to accept a peace imposed in this fashion, saying: "Impossible conditions must be rejected, simply because they are impossible." It was the same kind of conditions that interrupted negotiations over delivery of the German merchant ships at the last meeting at Spa. But this condition became quite acceptable a few days later in Brussels. The Berlin press is already viewing it in a different light.

The chasm between the majority socialists and independents and Spartacists which is dividing modern Germany seems to grow wider every day. Antagonism and bitterness were intensified by the recent riots and their firm suppression by armed force. The radicals and government partisans are accusing each other of endeavoring to establish a reign of terror and the rebels on one side and the army on the other are taunted with having used methods of barbaric severity and blood-thirstiness.

While in official bourgeois circles one hears horrifying stories of rebel atrocities, the radical journal Republic, publishes a protest signed by 300 citizens, among others Maximilian Harden, Professor Scheucken and Oscar Fried, declaring those accusations of barbarity grossly exaggerated. They assert, however, that the troops cannot be exonerated from excessive severity and in many instances of downright ferocity, such as having shot prisoners without trial when taken red-handed. This was denied by Herr Noike and there is no doubt the practice was frequently followed by both sides, though the ferocity of the struggle was exaggerated by both.

During the eight days the fighting in Berlin lasted the total number of casualties, according to official computation, did not exceed 450 killed and 1,000 wounded. The joint campaign against the majority socialists now in power is more than ever acute. The radicals, basing their influence principally on class hatred of the masses, can hardly be said to have lost ground by the defeat of the insurrection. The government is prepared to meet renewed attempts from the same direction. Troops concentrated in Berlin are taking efficient precautions.

BOLSHEVISTS TRYING TO MEND THEIR WAYS.

Archangel, Saturday, March 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Recent developments in the Dwina river sector indicate that the Bolsheviks are trying to change the conduct of their uncontrolled detachments who have been accused of killing and mistreating prisoners. An American officer, who returned to Archangel today, after a long stay in the Tulgas region, declared that the campaign there is at the present time "civilized warfare."

On a Bolshevik prisoner recently captured by the Americans, he said, was found a copy of an order directing that all prisoners should be treated kindly, especially the wounded, as in many instances they were the source of valuable information.

In this sector where the patrols traverse the same paths of the forest is a hollow stump, which is the battle zone postoffice for the exchange of information regarding prisoners. Letters have been placed there from some scouts taken by the Bolsheviks saying that they were well.

A former Bolshevik nurse who elected to stay with the Americans after valiantly carrying her wounded lover, a Bolshevik officer, to a hospital on the upper Tulas in the November 11th battle, and who had previously prevented Bolshevik soldiers from mistreating American and British wounded in the hospital there during the brief hours the Bolsheviks occupied the town, has written to the Bolshevik authorities that Bolshevik prisoners held by the allies in Archangel are well treated and well fed.

The Archangel newspapers publish many citations of decorations awarded to the new Russian troops of the provisional government for bravery in action. The mobilization conducted at Archangel has been a success beyond all exceptions, according to the Russian staff, and Russian troops are in the front lines in nearly every sector fighting beside the Americans, British and French.

The woman's patriotic union, organized at Archangel, is arranging to send women workers to the front to care for the Russian troops.

Headquarters reports that the situation in all sectors was without change today.

PRESIDENT SPENDS DAY ON OLD BATTLEFIELDS.

Paris, March 23.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Rear Admiral Grayson, spent the day visiting Soissons, in the Chemin des Dames, Coucy le Chateau, Chauny, Noyon, Montdidier and the neighboring regions. The President followed with the greatest interest the movement of arms in those regions, and received a very vivid impression of the havoc that had been wrought there. On his return to Paris he said:

"The day has been very instructive to me. It has been in many ways exceedingly painful, because what I saw was deeply distressing. But it has enabled me to have a fuller conception than ever of the extraordinary suffering and hardship of the people of France in the baptism of cruel fire through which they have passed."

At one place a pleasant incident occurred. The President's car stopped to get oil and a little group of people of the village, together with some who had driven out from Montdidier, gathered around the car and chatted. The President and Mrs. Wilson were presented with several bouquets of flowers brought by children.

The party had lunch at a half-repaired inn at Soissons, where a great crowd of Poilus gathered to meet the President. The party also visited the site of the "Big Bertha," which a year ago opened fire on Paris.

FINLAND REACHES PORT WITH FIGHTING MEN OF OLD HICKORY DIVISION.

Newport News, March 23.—More troops of the Old Hickory Division—the 30th, which includes men from Tennessee, North and South Carolina—returned home today from the battlefield of France on the transport Finland, which arrived here this morning, over a 13-days' voyage from St. Nazaire.

On board the big vessel, formerly in the Red Star line trans-Atlantic service, there were almost 3,500 officers and men of the fighting forces, including the 114th field artillery regiment, Col. Luke Lea's command, and the 115th machine gun battalion complete and detachments of the 115th field artillery regiment and the 114th machine gun battalion.

Brig. Gen. John W. Killbreth, Jr., commander of the 55th brigade of field artillery, was the ranking officer aboard and with him the brigade headquarters, consisting of eight officers and 55 men, who will go to Camp Lee, Va.

Officers and men of the Old Hickory division aboard numbered more than 2,400 and each of them is anxious to get to his home. They will be sent to various demobilization camps.

The number of officers and men of the various units follow: Four officers and 162 men of battery A and battalion headquarters of the 115 regiment of field artillery; assigned to camp Lee.

Twenty-eight officers and 739 men of the 115th machine gun battalion, complete, assigned as follows: Twenty-five officers and 606 men to Camp Lee; one officer and 49 men to Camp Sherman; two officers and 84 men to Camp Taylor.

Forty-six officers and 1,369 men of the 114th regiment of field artillery, complete, assigned as follows: Forty-one officers and 1,105 men to Camp Lee; two officers and 129 men to Camp Taylor; two officers and 89 men to Camp Gordon; one officer and 55 men to Camp Dix.

One officer and 65 men of the 114th machine gun battalion detachment, assigned to Camp Funston.

Other troops aboard the Finland included an Ohio casual company of three officers and 124 men; an Arkansas casual company of two officers and 93 men; six St. Nazaire convalescent detachments, Nos. 105 and 110, consisting of 62 officers, 632 men and five field clerks, and a medical detachment of six officers and 58 men. Eight casual officers were also aboard.

AMERICANS HAVE BIG GUN 24 CENTIMETER GUN

Coblenz, Feb. 25. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of the big 24 centimeter German guns which in 1917 fired saw "up over the sand" north turned over to the Americans recently by the German delivering commission. The Ypres gun with four others, all mounted upon railroad trucks, eventually may be sent to the United States as a part of the war material which has been taken charge of by the American army of occupation.

When the five railroad guns arrived at Coblenz from unoccupied Germany they were in charge of Lieutenant Fudolph Gogarten, of the German army, who told members of the United States receiving commission that he had been in command of the crew which manned one of the guns of the shipment during the time that it was firing upon Ypres two years ago.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has just completed the apportionment of \$500,000.00 of the State school fund to the different counties. Out of this sum the Surry schools got \$5,637. Wilkes gets \$12,231 and Yadkin gets \$6,422. Wako county gets the sum of \$10,569, and Ashe gets \$10,448. The apportionment is made per capita among all the counties according to school population.