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SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN FRANCE REPORTS INDICATE STRIKE DISORDER IN GERMANY GROWING

HAMBURG IS NOW BADLY INFECTED

Report Says That That City is in State of Siege With The Strike Growing Stronger.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMAN WORKERS STRIKE

Number of Socialist Leaders Are Arrested and Many Women Have Joined Strikers.

(By Associated Press.)

TWO MEN KILLED.

London, Jan. 31.—The German strike still grows in magnitude, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Copenhagen, who reports that 700,000 persons are on strike. He reports that 58,000 of these are women. A great number of socialist leaders have been arrested at German towns according to the authority given here.

HAMBURG IS SHUT DOWN.

London, Jan. 31.—The cessation of work in Hamburg is now virtually completed, according to the Daily Telegraphic dispatches from Rotterdam. The strikes have extended to the Vulcan ship works in Hamburg and the works of Blohm & Voss, another large plant building ships is affected. Strikers are demanding immediate peace without indemnity and without annexation.

STATE OF SEIGE AT HAMBURG.

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.—A state of siege has been declared in Hamburg, Alton and Vandsbeck, according to the Hamburg Echo, a Socialist newspaper.

INTEREST IS GREAT IN THE GERMAN TROUBLE

Overshadowing the Military Activities is the Internal Discontent and Economic Disorders in the German Empire—Many Out on Strike, Much Dissatisfaction. Transcending in interest even the great victory of the Italians over the Austrians on the northern Italian battle front is the political and economic situation in Germany.

There, apparently, a large part of the country is in the throes of a great labor upheaval, due to dissatisfaction by the working classes over the progress of the peace negotiations and over internal political conditions generally. Throughout the country thousands upon thousands of the working classes—both men and women—have struck and many of the great manufacturing and industries are affected. In Berlin alone nearly half a million persons are reported on strike, and hourly those who have quit work are receiving reinforcements. Likewise, in Kiel, the great shipyard center, at the Hamburg Iron Works, and in the Rhinish Westphalian mine region workers have thrown down their tools and left their jobs.

Led by Socialists. Leaders of the Socialists—both of the independent and the majority factions—evidently are in control of the movement and for their pains a number of the independents have been ordered imprisoned. Hugo Haase, of the independents and Phillip Scheidtmann, majority Socialist leader in the reichstag are heading their respective followers.

Advices received by way of Switzerland are to the effect that the Socialists have delivered an ultimatum to the government demanding the conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations, participation by the workmen in peace discussions, amelioration of the food situation, the right of public assembly, the release of all political prisoners and the introduction of equal electoral suffrage by direct secret ballot.

News concerning internal conditions in Austria still is scant, owing to the strict censorship. The latest information received from Vienna is that there has been a great conflagration in the grain warehouses and that revolutionaries are suspected of having started it.

PARIS BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR

Fourteen Tons of Bombs Dropped on French Capital by German War Machines.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED AND FIFTY ARE INJURED

One German Machine Brought Down and the Occupant Made Prisoner by the French.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 31.—Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured in an air-raid last night it was officially announced today. One German machine was brought down in the raid over the city, and the occupants of the machine were made prisoners.

A Reprisal Says Berlin.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 31.—"As a reprisal," says an official statement issued today by the war office, "we dropped fourteen tons of bombs on Paris."

R. R. WAGE INCREASE.

Claimed Demands if Granted Would Call for an Additional Five Hundred Million Dollars.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—Demands for wage increases pending before the railroad wage commission form an aggregate average of 40 per cent, it was disclosed today. The demands represent a total of nearly \$500,000,000 this year or about half the railway operative income of last year.

tion in the grain warehouses and that revolutionaries are suspected of having started it.

Ultimatum Delivered By Berlin Strikers.

Zurich, Jan. 30.—The Socialist paper Vorwaerts announces that the Berlin strikers have now become more numerous and threatening. They have addressed to the government an ultimatum of which the following are the principal demands:

"First, accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.

"Second, participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pourparlers.

"Third, amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.

"Fourth, immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meetings, suspended by the military authorities.

"Fifth, abolition of militarization of war factories.

"Sixth, immediate release of all political prisoners.

"Seventh, fundamental democratization of state institutions.

"Eighth, the institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct secret ballot."

Three German Papers are Ordered Suspended.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—The German censor has ordered The Berliner Tageblatt, The Vorwaerts and The Berliner Post to cease publication, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. The ban was placed on the newspapers owing to their attitude toward the striking workmen in Germany, says the dispatch.

Berlin Paper Reports Strikers Of Thousands.

London, Jan. 30.—All the workmen in the Kiel shipyards and in the Vull can works at Hamburg, and thousands of miners in the Rhinish Westphalian districts, struck on Monday, according to The Berliner Vossische Zeitung.

Strikers in Berlin Are Warned By Hindenburg.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, of Essen a copy of which has been received here, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has warned the strikers in Berlin to cease their movement immediately. He told them, according to this newspaper that they were being misled, adding:

"Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches."



ON THE WHITE HORSE.

TAFT FAVORS SENDING 7,000,000 MEN OVER

Former President Tells a Columbia, S. C., Audience He Believes War Will Last From Two to Three Years Longer.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—That defeat of America and her allies in the present war will mean either that the United States will have to become a vassal of Germany or a permanent armed camp to come to grapples with the minions of the kaiser in future years was the assertion of William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, in an address to the general assembly shortly after noon today.

The former President arrived in Columbia at noon today for the purpose of making patriotic addresses to the men at Camp Jackson. He is visiting the training camps under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. While here he will be the guest of George L. Baker, who gave a luncheon in his honor this afternoon, attended by Governor Manning and other prominent citizens.

Mr. Taft said that America should thank God that she is in the war now "with allies who have been fighting our battle for the past three years against this monster of militarism which is attempting to crush the Christian civilization of the world." He warned the people of South Carolina against the talk of premature peace, saying it was a bait of Germany to make us lessen our preparations.

In his opinion the war will yet last from two to three years longer and he is in favor of sending overseas an army of between five and seven million men so that a peace can be won which is not representative "of the kaiser, the German people and the Potsdam gang."

STATE FUEL OFFICER ASKING FOR ADVICE

Story in Morning Paper That Hydro-Electric Power Plants May Operate on Heatless Mondays.

MR. McALLISTER HAS TRIED TO MAKE PRACTICAL TESTS

The Uppermost Thought Was to Save Fuel and Rulings Are Based on That.

(Special to The Post.)

Grensboro, Jan. 31.—State Fuel Administrator McAllister states that he has wired to Washington for confirmation of the statement which appeared in the morning papers in reference to the operation of plants using hydro-electric power on "heatless Mondays." He states that he ruled in the outset that there would be no saving of fuel by shutting down hydro-electric driven plants, and that the fuel order did not apply to them, if they used fuel for heating only.

He states that the reason why he modified the original ruling was because he received instructions from the United States fuel administrator to effect that all plants, including the hydro-electric driven plants are forbidden to use any fuel for heating for no other reason than to prevent damage from freezing. His reversal of this ruling was based on the receipt of wire from Washington in which the administrator stated that he did not believe they could operate on only sufficient fuel to prevent freezing.

Mr. McAllister states that all of his tests on which rulings were based was whether or not the closing of a business would result in the saving of fuel, and where he found that such a closing would result in saving fuel he followed the ruling strictly and where no saving of fuel was shown he construed the ruling liberally, but that was not intended to be taken as

235 SHIPS IN NEW YORK HARBOR ARE IN NEED OF COAL SUPPLY

Increased Number Due Largely to Increased Number of Arrivals in Past Two Weeks—Bunker Coal Situation, However, Reported Better.

New York, Jan. 30.—There were 451 vessels in the port of New York last night. Deducting the sailing craft, motor ships, oil burners and neutrals held here by the export embargo, about 325 coal burning ocean going steamships in active service were in port. Of these ninety arrived during the last seven days, so they were not figured as loaded and ready for sea. The remaining 235 must be coaled.

When Fuel Administrator Garfield's five-day closing order went into effect Jan. 18, there were 197 vessels here awaiting coal. A week ago today there were 183.

The increased number last night was due in a large measure to the steady stream of arrivals here for two weeks. The operating head of one of the large trans-Atlantic lines referred to this fact and said to a reporter for The World:

"The bunker coal situation is very much better. It is not normal, but steamship men at least have coal in sight for all the large liners. We expect improvement right along now."

Joseph E. Parsons, emergency coal manager for the shipping board, announced Monday that only twenty-nine steamers were awaiting coal here. His figures are those of vessels whose owners or agents have applied to him for fuel. They do not include the great bulk of vessels owned by companies which contract with firms for coal.

a departure from any of the principles in the rulings and instructions from Washington.

GERMAN WORKMEN DEMANDING PEACE

Newspaper Suppressed for Printing Ultimatum Demanding a Peace and No Annexation.

HINDENBURG AND LEADER KRUPP WORKS APPEAL

No Marked Activity Except on Northern Italian Front Where Gains Are Made.

(By Associated Press.)

For the second time since American troops entered the front line in France their position has been raided by the Germans. After violent artillery barrage and during a heavy fog the enemy attacked the American position in an unnamed sector on the French front Wednesday morning.

Two Americans were killed, four wounded and one is reported missing. It is believed the missing soldier is a prisoner of the Germans.

On the sector which was raided have occurred the casualties announced from Washington during the past few days. For military reasons it was inadvisable to send earlier reports. Most of the deaths and most of the wounds were caused by shrapnel. American cannons and American machine guns replied to the Germans and it is believed their casualties were equal if not exceeding those among General Pershing's troops.

In the first raid November 3rd the Americans lost three killed, five wounded and twelve made prisoners.

Throughout Germany and especially in the industrial sections in the north the strike movement is spreading and more than 500,000 workmen are reported idle. Strikers and soldiers are reported to have collided in a suburb of Berlin in which a number of lives were lost. In several instances the troops refused to fire on the strikers. Hamburg and Berlin appear to be the most seriously affected. The workers in government and private dock yards at Kiel have joined the movement as have more workers in the industrial cities and towns along the Rhine and Westphalia. In the important Bavarian manufacturing towns of Murenborg and Furth the workmen are out.

Three important Berlin newspapers, including the Socialist organ Vorwaerts, have been suppressed.

The head of the great Krupp works and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have appealed to the workers to stay at their tasks and the Field Marshal declared the strikes must cease.

Before being suppressed the Vorwaerts printed an ultimatum to the government in which the workers demanded immediate peace without annexation, amelioration of the food situation, lessening of the military law, and democratization of state institutions.

British newspaper correspondents in Holland are uncertain whether the strike movement is real or manufactured. One says the government is behind it in the hope that it will effect the entente countries and bring peace, while another believes the government desired to use the movement to break off negotiations with Russia.

The Swiss frontier has been closed and it is expected the strike situation in Germany will soon reach a crisis.

Except in northern Italy where the Italians have enlarged their gains west of the Brenna there has been no marked military activity.

British merchant vessels lost the past week show an increase over the previous two weeks. The current reports of the British admiralty says 15 ships including nine of more than 1,600 tons were destroyed.

Italians Claim a Breakdown.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 31.—The Italian attacks, which were launched yesterday against the Austro-German position southwest of the Asiargo on the northern Italian front broke down under tautonic fire, the German war office announces. In recent fighting the Austro-German forces increased the number of prisoners to more than 600.

Do not think that you are saying smart things when you say things that make other people smart.—Youth's Companion.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN FRANCE

Germans Raided the Sector During a Dense Fog and Inflicted Casualties on Americans.

OTHER CASUALTIES REPORTED IN THIS SECTOR

One American Missing and is Believed to Have Been Taken a Prisoner By the Huns.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday. —(By Associated Press.)—An American position on this sector of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daylight this morning. The attack was preceded by a heavy barrage fire. Two Americans were killed and another was wounded. One is missing and it is thought that he was taken prisoner by the Germans.

Casualties on this sector have been occurring almost daily for the past several days.

It is not permitted to disclose that all recent casualties given out from Washington have occurred at this sector. Deaths have been caused by shell fire, mostly shrapnel.

NO PASSING OUT OF GERMANY TO SWITZERLAND.

London, Jan. 21.—No one has been permitted to pass over the German border into Switzerland since Tuesday morning, according to a Daily News dispatch from Geneva. Private reports from Switzerland represent the German strike as growing and to be now taking on a very serious nature the coming Tuesday night when the Minister of the interior refused to give audience to a delegation of striking workmen. This refusal infuriated the men.

The Central strike committee of the Berlin district, has been in continuous session since Monday noon. The reports of a solidarity of the workmen reached the commission on Tuesday from Leitzie-Dusseldorf and Barman districts, notwithstanding the military opposition to such communication.

LITTLE IS GETTING OUT OF GERMANY.

London, Jan. 31.—Only a few telegrams have been received at Copenhagen from Germany and dispatches from the Danish Capital says that news from the inside of Germany is scarce, owing to the fact that the leading German papers are not allowed to issue.

The military authorities of the Berlin district, according to dispatches to the Politiken, of Copenhagen, has prohibited all meetings to discuss political situations and questions. Fifty thousand workmen at Kiel have stopped work. The strike is general at Chemnitz which is the center of the industrial section of Saxony. The appeal which General Hindenburg made to the workmen has been published and posted at every street corner. The minister of the interior still refuses to hear the delegates from the striking workmen and the strike number grows.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN TOWN OF ANTWERP

Civilians Refuse to Work for Germany and Bloody Clash With Troops Ensues.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—The Telegraph learns from Flushing that serious disturbances have occurred in Antwerp. In the cathedral quarter a civilian refused to go to work for Germany, whereupon German soldiers came to carry him off. Women in that locality who protested in the street and reasoned with the soldiers were dispersed, whereupon a fight ensued in which one German was killed. The authorities have already punished one person and threatened to punish the whole city if the four men considered ringleaders are not surrendered before February 1.

The Telegraph learns that the Flushing military authorities have expelled from Zealand the German vice-consul, Tuermeusen, owing to his connection with smuggling.