

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AT GREAT PORTS

Hamburg and Bremen Are
Placed Under Military Be-
cause of Strike

AUTHORITIES TAKE
STERN MEASURES

A Fatal Clash in Berlin Be-
tween Strikers and Police.

Little Fighting on the
Western Front

Declaration of martial law in the great ports of Hamburg and Bremen and a lack of definite news concerning the progress of the strike movement in Germany indicating the possibility that the authorities have taken stern measures to deal with the discontented workmen. Belated reports, however, show that the movement has spread widely since Monday. Some correspondents in Holland believe the situation has grown worse, owing to the efforts of the German government to minimize the importance of the strike and the scarcity of news. While a report from Berlin to discuss political questions, services received in Amsterdam are to the effect that Chancellor von Hertling, following the example of Minister of Interior Walther, refused to see a strikers' delegation.

In Berlin there has been a fatal clash between the strikers and police and minor disturbances are reported to have occurred in other sections as well as in the suburbs of the capital. The Berlin press says the movement in Berlin has reached a climax and that it is losing its effectiveness. Reports received at Amsterdam from other industrial sections say that the strike is not getting full support.

MORE ENTENTE SHIPS REACH VLADIVOSTOK

China, Acting On Allied Ad-
vice, Refuses Goods For
Russia.

London, Feb. 1.—Five more Entente warships have arrived at Vladivostok, according to special dispatches from Petrograd. It is added that China, acting on Allied advice, has forbidden exportation of foodstuffs to Russia.

It is reported in Moscow that the Entente have proposed a separate peace to the trans-Caucasian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates. It is said that negotiations are in progress looking to the restoration of steamship service between Odessa and Constantinople and Odessa and Galatz.

The Mussulmen in South Russia, including the Crimea, are reported to have formed a government in opposition to the Bolsheviks, and are co-operating with the Ukraine. More than 20,000 Mussulman troops are said to be acting against the Bolsheviks in the south.

DANIELS TELLS OF GREAT WORK DONE BY NAVAL FORCES

Brilliant Achievements of Men
in Service Recited to Re-
serve Officers

RESERVE FORCE NOW MORE THAN 75,000 MEN

Secretary Says There Are
More in Reserves Than in
the Regular Navy at
Beginning of War

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1.—The United States naval reserve forces, now embracing 69,000 men and 7,500 officers, "is larger than the regular navy when war was declared and three times as large as in the Spanish-American war," Secretary Daniels declared today in addressing the special graduation class of 300 reserve officers at the Naval Academy.

"This is a wonderful record for a service authorized eighteen months ago," the Secretary continued, "and its creation has made possible many phases of the diversified work the navy has been called upon to do."

Mr. Daniels told the young officers, who had successfully completed the prescribed 14 weeks course that when they left Annapolis today they would find important assignments awaiting them, and their achievements would depend upon themselves.

Much of the Secretary's address was taken up with a recital of the brilliant achievements of the American destroyer flotilla in the war and the bravery of American gun crews aboard merchantmen.

"Read the story of the Cassin," he said, "though struck by a torpedo and seriously crippled, refused to return to her port as long as there appeared to be a chance of engaging the submarine. The whole country was thrilled by the account of the exploit of the Fanning and the Nicholson in destroying a German submarine and capturing its entire crew. The British Admiral in commanding officers and men said:

"The whole affair reflects credit on the discipline and training of the United States' flotilla."

"The first officer lost in the present conflict, Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, after the Vacuum was sunk, cheered his freeling men as they were tossed about in an open boat far from land, and he at last perished from cold and exposure. After the Jacob Jones was sunk, Lieutenant (junior grade) S. F. Kaik, though weakened by shock and exposure, swam from raft to raft, to equalize the load and keep afloat the men who were awaiting rescue and in the night, before succor arrived, perished."

OVER 200 CASUALTIES FROM RAID ON PARIS

Paris, Feb. 1.—Revised figures on the casualties resulting from the German air raid Wednesday night show that 114 were injured in Paris and 76 in the suburbs. The total number of deaths remains at 20.

French Rair German Lines.

Paris, Feb. 1.—French troops last night made raids on the German lines in the vicinity of Neuport, Belgium, and in the Rhems sector. A number of prisoners and one machine gun were captured, the war office announced today.

LENINE SHOT. AT.

London, Feb. 1.—Another unsuccessful attempt on the life of Premier Lenin was made last night, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News. A young man in a student's uniform, entered the Smolny Institute and fired, missing him.

The Red Guards, stationed outside the Premier's room, were arrested and will be charged with neglect of duty.

An attempt was made to assassinate Premier Lenin on January 18, with a number of friends the Premier was going to the Smolny Institute in an automobile when several shots were fired at the car. Lenin was not injured.

HENNING IS BEING TRIED FOR TREASON

New York, Feb. 1.—The government placed on the stand today in the treason trial of Paul C. H. Henning, accused of tampering with gyroscopic parts for naval torpedoes, a witness who testified that Henning had expressed the belief that "Germany will win the war" and that "the American people made monkeys of themselves in entering the fight against the Kaiser."

He was Charles R. Harrington, 19 years old, son of an Irish father and German mother, who for seven years, until the outbreak of the war, had lived in Germany, working as a mechanic in the Krupp gun works at Essen until last April, when he returned to the United States with his mother.

WEALTHY WOMEN OF NEW YORK GAMBLING

Thousands of Dollars Lost At
Luxurious Gambling
Houses.

New York, Feb. 1.—Luxurious gambling establishments known to be frequented by wealthy women and located in fashionable residential sections are to be investigated through taking of testimony in open court sessions, it was announced today by the district attorney's office. The inquiry is expected to be begun next week.

Information in the prosecutor's possession, according to an assistant district attorney, shows that the wife of one prominent New Yorker lost \$10,000 within two hours in one of these places.

On the upper West Side there are more than 40 splendidly appointed gambling places to which women motor every afternoon, taking their pedigreed dogs with them as mascots, and are served with tea and often stronger beverages while they engage in games of chance, according to the district attorney's information. Evidence that the proprietors are guilty of crooked practices will be adduced at the inquiry, it was said.

BLACK SEA REBELS TAKE OVER VESSELS

London, Feb. 1.—Owing to the break between the Bolshevik government and Rumania, the revolution committee of the Black Sea fleet has resolved to confiscate the means of transport belonging to Rumania, according to an Exchange Telegram dispatch from Petrograd. About 40 steamships and several warships have been seized in Black Sea harbors.

Austrian Attack Repulsed.

Rome, Feb. 1.—The Austrians yesterday attacked on the Asiago plateau in an attempt to drive the Italians from their newly won position on Monte Di Val Bella, the war office announced today. The enemy, however, was unable to reach the Italian line.

Baruch May Succeed Willard.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Appointment of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries Board to succeed Daniel Willard, resigned, appeared probable today. Mr. Baruch is a member of the board and has been in charge of the purchase of raw materials.

Wage Trouble Adjusted.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Satisfactory adjustment of a wage controversy which threatened a strike of 5,000 employees at the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Company was announced today by the Department of Labor. The questions were settled without any stoppage of production.

WORLD IS WARNED NOT TO TAKE THE STRIKE SERIOUSLY

Not Believed in Many Quar-
ters That German Army
Will be Affected

LITTLE FRESH NEWS OF THE SITUATION

No Information of Movement
Has Come Through Since
Wednesday — British
Newspapers Differ

London, Feb. 1.—Little fresh information on the strike movement in Germany had come through early today and virtually all the news on the morning papers here had been delayed in transmission. None of the Berlin newspapers of Wednesday's date have arrived in Amsterdam, and several of them are not printing owing to strike among their employees.

Delegates representing the strikers, according to Amsterdam reports, attempted to interview Chancellor von Hertling, but he refused to see them, as had Herr Waltraff, Minister of the Interior. The actual situation Thursday is extremely vague. The scarcity of news induced some correspondents in Holland to assume that the situation has grown worse, but they warn against attaching importance to the strike movement as far as the army is concerned.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail deprecates a too ready assumption that the strike will have serious effects in Germany. He says no strike or revolt in Prussia can be taken seriously until it has won its spurs.

Newspaper opinion in London regarding the strike is divergent. Some papers incline to the belief that the strike really denotes the growing strength of a democratic spirit in Germany, while others favor the view that the whole thing to a great extent has been engineered by the government for its purposes.

The Daily News, while accepting with reserve the more extravagant accounts, thinks it is obvious that there has been spread into Germany some measure of the spirit which de-throned the Russian Emperor. It adds:

"The tide for which President Wilson has so long and so patiently cut the channel is beginning to flow at last. A cleavage between the German people and their rulers stands revealed, but as yet the cleavage is no more than an incipient one."

On the other hand, the Daily Mail argues that if revolution is talked about in Germany it is because the German government wants it to be talked about. It says that it is virtually true that no strike can happen there in war time unless the government sees profit in it. The Daily Mail regards the movement as really an appeal to British and French workmen to strike and says that if the appeal succeeds the Germans would immediately suppress their own strikes and renew the war with increased energy.

In their late editions the morning papers print further items on the strike received by way of Holland, but all apparently refer to happenings on Wednesday.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the shipyard hands at Dantzig struck on Tuesday. The strike began in the Schichau yard and the strikers were joined by 4,000 workers in the government yards. Up to Wednesday the workers in the arms and artillery plants at Dantzig had remained at work.

The general commanding the Leipzig district has posted placards in that city threatening to send all the strikers to the fighting front.

It is reported that the German government up to this time has prevented the strike from extending to the railways and tramways and the workers employed in the production and distribution of food.

CLEARING WEATHER AIDS FUEL SITUATION

Washington, Feb. 1.—Clearing weather needed to insure coal movement sufficient to avert another acute shortage in the east was in sight today, and Director General McAdoo of the railroads expressed confidence that the country would pass through the crisis "without any further shut down of industries."

Although less optimistic, fuel administration officials said the situation depends entirely upon the weather and coal would continue to go forward first to ships, householders, public institutions and preferred war industries. Under present conditions, they saw little chance to supply the demand of industries.

CZERNIN SINCERE.

London, Feb. 1.—It is known positively, according to a dispatch from Berne, to The Daily Mail, that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, through private intermediaries, has sent message after message to President Wilson assuring him of the sincerity and guilelessness of Austrian diplomacy.

STRIKE MOVEMENT DOOMED DECLARES THE BERLIN PRESS

German Newspapers Admit
Disaffection of Approxi-
mately 180,000 Men

SOCIALISTS OUTLINE PARTY'S ATTITUDE

Will Submit Its Grievances
for Adjustment—Report
Says Labor Trouble
is an Orphan

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—The Socialist party committee met in Berlin Wednesday evening to decide upon the attitude of the party in view of the extension of the strike. The committee considered a program which the Vossische Zeitung says was regarded as offering a suitable basis for negotiations with the government. The program was restricted to political demands affecting domestic affairs, omitting reference to the desires in regard to the foreign policy suggested by the strikers. The committee also considered measures to prevent the incitement of a strike of bakers.

The fighting yesterday in Berlin in which a policeman was killed was brought about by an attempt on the part of a crowd of men and women to interfere with the street car traffic. Another policeman was injured seriously.

Minor disturbances are reported in other sections of Berlin and in the outskirts of the city.

The afternoon newspapers have been compelled to reduce the number of their pages. Public utilities are being operated without interruption so far as the latest advices show.

German newspapers generally estimate the number of strikers at 180,000.

They all say that the disintegration of the movement is proceeding rapidly. The riots of yesterday are said to have been due to the anger of the strikers on realizing that the movement was doomed to early failure.

The trades unions are declining to pay out strike benefits. As an indication of the lack of centralized direction it is said that only a few of the big plants of Berlin were forced to suspend operations completely.

The governing board of the Social Democratic party announced yesterday it had not taken over the management of the strike. The trades unions through the general commission also disclaimed responsibility, and the strikers appear consequently to have been orphaned, so far as these two authoritative bodies are concerned. The part played by Philipp Scheidemann, Friedrich E. Bert and Herr Braun, Socialist leaders, is explained on the ground that they are anxious to prevent the strike from resulting in disorganization and rioting. While the party as such endorses the political demands regarding domestic affairs, which were made by the strikers, it is generally believed that it definitely disapproves the present strike as an instrument for forcing the government to meet these demands.

The Tageblatt warns Scheidemann and Ebert against playing Trotsky's game and appeals to the radical leaders to bring the outbreak to a conciliatory conclusion on account of the effect abroad and for the same of the future prospects for the internal reforms championed by the Reichstag majority parties.

The official bulletin of the National Liberal party declares that the Berlin strike leaders are playing into Trotsky's hands. Most of the newspapers of the Reichstag majority parties continue their criticisms of the party. The Germania says that by associating themselves with the strike both sections of the party have displayed very bad tactics which might well have consequences inconvenient to themselves. The Freisinnige Zeitung says the Progressive Peoples party will have nothing to do with the latest acts of the Social Democrats on whom it throws full responsibility for all consequences of the strike.

SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE DRIVEN OFF BY THE AMERICANS

Only the Heroism of Nearby
Platoon Prevented Ger-
mans Entering Trench

PRISONERS TO BE CAGED FOUR DAYS

German Orders Found Show-
ing How They Propose to
Extract Information
From Americans

With the American Army in France, Thursday, Jan. 31.—Conditions were quiet on the American sector all day today, because of the fog which tonight showed no sign of abating. Beyond a few shots from both sides at registered targets there was very little artillery firing. There was virtually no infantry activity.

Additional details of yesterday's raid show that only the heroism of the platoon in the trenches nearest the listening post raided prevented the enemy from entering the trenches and perhaps capturing prisoners.

As soon as the barrage fire lifted the platoon came out of its dugouts and stepped to the firing platforms. Their rifle fire held off a superior number of Germans who tried to approach. When the enemy saw that the Americans were determined to hold the position they withdrew into the fog. Later a number of bloody enemy rifles and other equipment were found in the American positions.

American officers at the front have come into possession of documents said to have been taken from Germans opposite our positions and which deal with the treatment to be accorded prisoners.

The documents say that all prisoners, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, after being captured are to be kept in cages for four days without food and compelled to stand all the time. At the end of the four-day period only small quantities of food are to be given.

Although definite information on the point is lacking, some American officers today expressed the belief that the order resulted from the difficulties the Germans probably experienced in extracting information from the first American prisoners captured in November. Such treatment of prisoners, it is felt, could be designed only to make them give up military information.

THE DISPATCH AND WILMINGTON

The Wilmington Dispatch has great faith in the ultimate future of Wilmington and Eastern Carolina, and while it probably is not necessary we would like to say here that wherever the interests of the City of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina are concerned, you will always find this newspaper in the van fighting for city and everything that would tend for its upbuilding, with North Carolina as a whole a close second.

Our efforts are not altogether selfish, although they may be in a measure, or whatever is for the good of Wilmington and Eastern Carolina is good for us. The bulk of our living comes out of this city, and its people read The Dispatch, subscribe and pay for it, its business men and merchants advertise in it, and this city and The Wilmington Dispatch are bound up in mutual interests.

This has always been the attitude of The Dispatch and it will continue to be as long as it is under the present management. In a large degree this accounts for the popularity which this newspaper enjoys in the minds and hearts of the people of this city.

There is no politics in our championship except we are Democrats and always support the Democratic administration—local, State and National. We have no axe to grind, except the benefit of the city, which means, of course, our own benefit as well. Above all things, the work we do is sincere.