

# IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS  
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR  
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-  
land Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs

### Domestic.

Four national army soldiers were held in the guardhouse awaiting a presidential warrant from Washington which will mean their internment as enemy aliens who plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organization to the German army. The names of the men under arrest have been withheld by the authorities in Washington. The men were arrested at Camp Lewis, which is located in Tacoma, Wash.

Coming generations of Americans are endangered by the indiscriminate rush of women into industry. Women should enter only those lines of work not injurious to their health and morals. This is the warning of Mrs. Hilda Mulhouse Richards, chief of the woman's division of the national labor department.

Alleged plots of the Industrial Workers of the World to poison cattle and burn grain, farm houses and lumber mills along the Pacific coast were revealed in a confession at San Francisco of a German who said he had participated in some of the actions proposed. He came to the United States in 1910.

E. B. Deming, salmon administrator for the federal government, has announced that by order of the food administration, all of the unsold salmon stock in the United States will be requisitioned for the United States army.

The full influence of the national administration will be used if necessary to prevent enactment of bills pending in congress to increase the price of wheat. Wheat is now selling on a basis of \$2.20 a bushel and the price is maintained by heavy government purchases for the army and navy and for the allies.

Re-organization of the quartermaster corps under Major General Goethals has been completed. Radical changes are contemplated to insure the food and clothing supply of the army, particularly of the overseas forces.

Fire, which is believed to have originated from a defective fuse, destroyed the school house at North Boulevard and Irwin street, in Atlanta. The loss is \$30,000.

Forbes Bigelow, of Columbus, Ohio, killed his wife and 7-year-old daughter then went to the home of his mother-in-law and after wounding her killed his sister-in-law, after which he returned to his own home and killed himself.

Secretary Baker issued a statement on his return to Washington from an inspection tour of the army camps in which he praised the conditions of camps at Atlanta, Augusta and Macon.

According to the department of agriculture, whether or not the war continues, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe, will be great.

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can be cultivated and harvested by the department of agriculture.

Planting of increased acreage of spring wheat and production of an increased supply of other food products and live stock, especially hogs, is recommended by the department of agriculture.

### Washington.

The administration bill providing for government control of railroads until eighteen months after the war, including many "short lines," and appropriating a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 for federal operation, has been passed by the senate without a roll call.

Overseas ship tonnage available to America and the allies passed its low point about February 1st, several weeks earlier than shipping experts had predicted.

A complete economic agreement in which Great Britain and the other allied nations are in accord, has been reached between the United States and Norway, but the terms have not been made public.

A Mexico City dispatch announces that "Wilhelm," Ger "emperor" and "Wilhelm," German "emperor" and ranza's felicitations on the emperor's birthday in a most flattering way. He further wishes the Mexican people "much prosperity."

It is extremely unwise for cotton farmers to assume that the freezes of the past few weeks have exterminated the boll weevil. This is the answer of the department of agriculture to many inquiries from the South.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Flood, of Virginia, which provides that all farmers or farm hands who have served two years or more on the farm be transferred from Class 1 to deferred classifications.

The Austrian press, according to reports, is warning Germany against the re-opening of hostilities in which Austria does not wish to participate.

In a patrol fight American units under instruction in the famous Chemin des Dames sector, killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded.

An economic agreement with Spain under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials in that country in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States, has been signed in Madrid, Spain.

### European.

The British forces in Palestine have captured the city of Jericho, and Australian troops have entered the city. This is the city famous in Biblical lore because the walls fell down when Joshua marched his army around the city seven consecutive times in as many days.

Heavy artillery fighting on both sides is reported on the western front around Champagne and in Alsace. No infantry fighting is reported.

It is stated that the Germans have shot down twenty-four airplanes and two balloons in three days.

Official dispatches from Rome indicate that the recent closing of the Swiss frontier by Austria is preparatory to movement of troops to the Italian frontier.

Italian aviators say that troops are continually coming up to the Italian frontier from the erstwhile Russo-Romanian front.

Facing absolute subjection, the Bolsheviks are now reported to be begging the Slavs to fight. Lenin and Krylenko have issued appeals for a real revolutionary army and urge the people to lay waste to every place evacuated.

Berlin reports that in some instances Russian regiments have deserted and are offering their services to the central powers.

It is reported that the Russian navy is completely disorganized.

Five entente allied airmen flying over the Julian Alps found the town of Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol, was not protected by anti-aircraft guns. The airmen thereupon swooped down within 300 yards of the ground, picked out targets and copiously bombed them. Soldiers and civilians were surprised, and many are reported killed.

Stephen Pichon, foreign minister of France, made an address in Paris, in which he called America the "savior of the world."

An Amsterdam dispatch says that a Russian courier with the peace proposals of the Russian government has arrived in Berlin.

British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the past week numbered 15. Of these 12 were of 1,600 tons or over and three were under that tonnage.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the town of Rovno, Russia, has been cleared of Russians. Trains with about a thousand cars were captured. Important railway and highway junctions have been occupied.

Germans have passed through Wenden, 55 miles northeast of Riga, and are now before Wolmar, 70 miles to the northeast of Riga.

Two hundred and four Americans lost their lives on the Tuscania, announces a London dispatch.

One hundred and ten persons perished when the steamer Dives was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on February 1, says a Paris dispatch.

Close relations between the German embassy at Madrid and the most notorious anarchists in Spain have been brought to light, according to The Paris Daily Matin. It is added that official Spain is shocked by the hugeness of German plots.

Germany's military advance upon Petrograd is stimulating the Russians to a resistance that may have important consequences on the future events of the east.

It is impossible for the allies to determine in advance how serious and how prolonged will be the resistance of the Russians to the advancing Germans, but the allies are not "banking" on strong resistance to the Teutons.

The Portuguese fighting on the western front are showing their mettle. They are holding their ground regardless of strong attacks.

Control of the air in the American sector belongs to the enemy. All the American army officials admit this freely. Control by Germany is too obvious to arrive at any other conclusion.

A London newspaper says that if the German airmen knew that American airmen were waiting for them, they would not fly so boldly over the western front.

A London dispatch says that approximately 600 Americans resident in London will have to enlist in the American army.

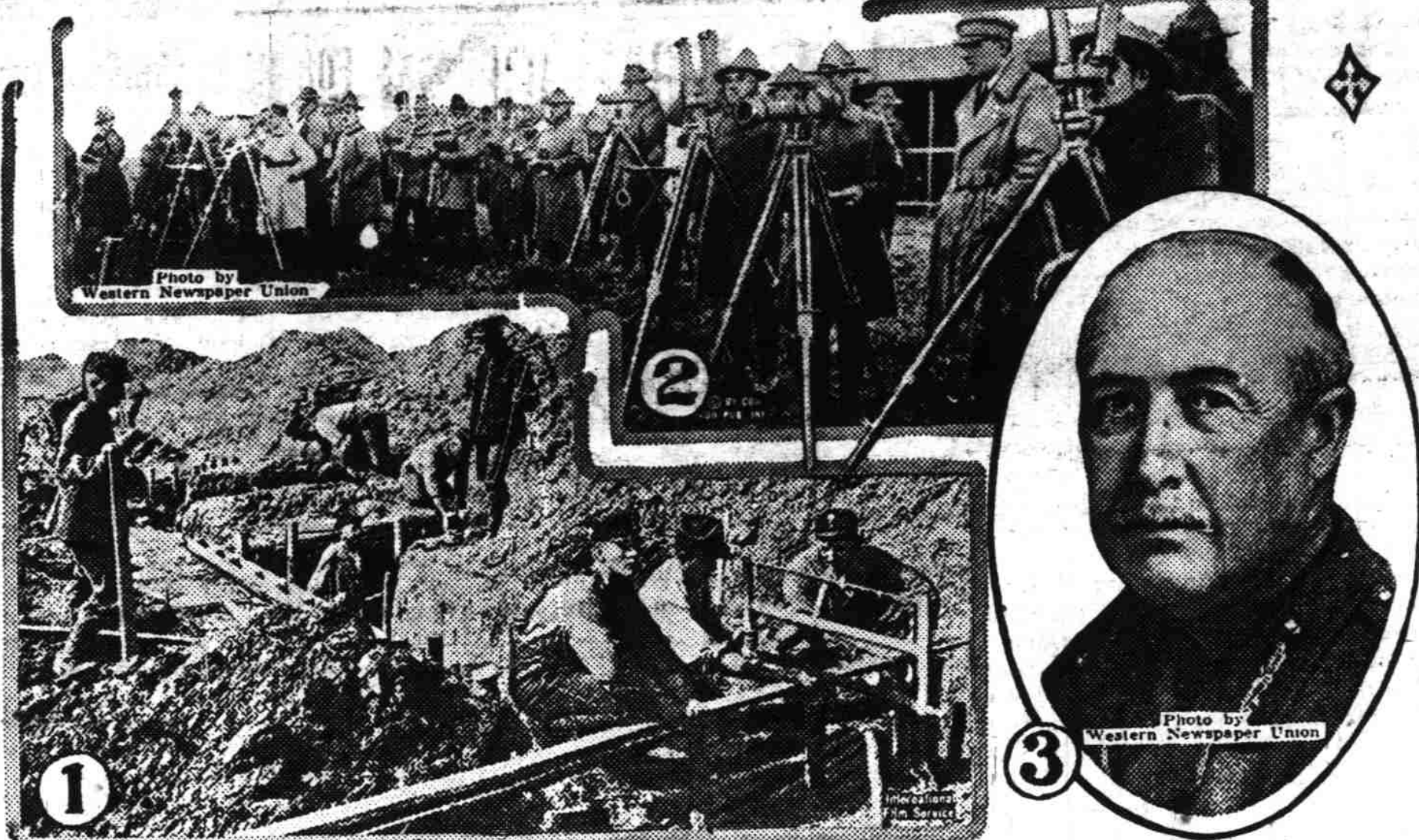
The British captures in the past year included 168 heavy howitzers, 68 heavy guns, 437 field guns, 1,055 trench mortars and 2,814 machine guns.

British man power has increased on the western front, and the allies outnumber Germany at present, but the under secretary of war of the British empire says this condition may not last long, as Germany is rapidly bringing up reinforcements.

The Germans are clever while flying over the western front and manage to take pictures, make observations and do virtually whatever else is desired and sail home without interruption.

Premier Lloyd-George told the house of commons that conclusions reached at Versailles were the result of representations from other governments, notably that of America.

The official announcement of the capitulation of the Bolshevik government was signed by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky in behalf of the people's commissaries of Russia.



1—Swiss infantry constructing a trench on the frontier where the republic fears invasion by the Germans. 2—Officers of field artillery on the range at an American training camp in France observing the results of shots and finding new ranges. 3—Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, selected as British chief of staff to succeed Sir William Robertson.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany, Forcing Bolsheviks to  
Accept Her Terms, Resumes  
the War on Russia.

### CIVIL CONFLICT CONTINUES

America's Preparations Are Being  
Speeded Up, and First Battleplanes  
Are Shipped, None Too Soon—  
Premier Lloyd George Sustain  
the Program of the  
Supreme War Council.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"No longer believing in the pacific intentions of Russia," and with the professed purpose of restoring peace and order in the parts of that country they already occupy, the Germans last week re-opened the war on the Bolsheviks. Their first advance took them across the Dvina and into Dvinsk and Luts, and thence they continued on their way toward Petrograd, gathering in many prisoners and large quantities of arms and supplies. After protesting against the resumption of hostilities against Russia, Austria-Hungary joined in the invasion. The move is extremely unpopular among the socialists of Germany and the people generally of Austria, but the Prussian militarists have the whip-hand and pay little heed to objections from others.

Continuing their advance, toward the end of the week the Germans sent a large fleet of warships to Revel and landed troops to invest that great seaport. They also landed a force of Finns, who had been fighting in the German army. In Finland, presumably to attack the Bolsheviks at Tammerfors and Viborg.

Trotzky, finding his hope that the Teutonic workers and peasants would refuse to fight against those of Russia, emitted a loud wail, offering to sign the peace treaty Germany had demanded, but seemingly Dr. Von Kuehlmann deemed it too late. Furthermore, there were strong indications that the long-expected split in the ranks of the Bolshevik leaders had come, for Lenin countermanded Trotzky's orders for immediate demobilization, stating that they were unable yet to announce the terms of peace as peace had not yet been signed.

The Red guard is necessarily scattered, because civil war is raging in many parts of Russia. The Bolsheviks claimed to have established their authority in that part of East Siberia known as Trans-Baikalia, to have captured Botalsk and advanced far beyond Rostov-on-the-Don, and to have routed the Cossacks in Astrakhan. In Finland, too, they claimed decided victories over the White guard of the government. Official dispatches from Petrograd said the Ukrainians had made an alliance with the Rumanians and that a joint army had occupied Kishinev, but that the Bolshevik forces had driven them from Tiraspol on the Dniester. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, appealed to Germany for help against the Bolsheviks, who, they asserted, had invaded their territory and were burning and looting their towns.

In the Don Cossack region the government fostered by General Kalendines was ousted and a new republic organized at Tcherkask by the workmen and soldiers. Kalendines committed suicide, and his successor as hetman, General Nazarov, ordered all Cossacks to mobilize at once and fight the advancing Bolshevik forces. Altogether it is a pretty mess, and no one will envy the Germans the task they have assumed of restoring order.

The German and Austrian ministers, addressing the reichsraths, expressed the strong conviction that the peace with Ukraine was the beginning of peace with all Russia, but warned the people they might be disappointed. They explained that, in order not to disrupt this peace and lose the chance of getting wheat from Ukraine, they

could not promise that the Cholm district of Poland should not be given to the new republic, as the treaty provided, but they pacified the enraged Poles somewhat by the assurance that the frontiers of Cholm would be fixed by a commission including Polish and Ukrainian representatives. As for peace with Great Russia, Dr. Von Kuehlmann said he was awaiting signed confirmation from Trotzky that the German terms were accepted. These terms, not wholly made public, of course "correspond with Germany's interests."

The written confirmation of Russia's acceptance of the peace terms, it was reported, passed the German lines on Thursday.

The socialist members of the Austrian reichsrath called on the government to adopt the principles set forth by President Wilson as a basis for general peace and asked that negotiations be begun quickly. They and all the Czechs and Slavs protested violently against the resumption of the war against Russia. Further trouble for Austria was reported by deserters who said the men of the fleet at Cattaro had mutinied, and there was growing disaffection at Pola, Flume and other Austrian ports.

The United States and the entente allies have declared they will recognize no peace in the East made under compulsion and by a mere faction of the Russian people, nor one involving Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

Sweden finally made up its mind that it couldn't intervene to stop the horrible civil conflict in Finland, but it was expected that Germany would take a hand in the mess there.

While President Wilson and his administration show no intention of discontinuing the campaign to bring about peace by argument, they do show an increasing realization of the improbability of peace within a short time. Possibly they are ready to admit that men and guns will do the most to end the war. At any rate, our preparations are being speeded up in a manner that is gratifying. Plans have been completed for sending to the training camps the second increment of 500,000 men, beginning about May 1, and continuing at the rate of 10,000 men a week. These, it is believed, will all be taken from class one, which number approximately 1,500,000, and from the million men who will become twenty-one years of age during the year ending June 5 next. With increasing rapidity the men of the first draft are being sent across to France, in response to the call of the allies, and to provide more transports for them and their supplies a great number of vessels have been withdrawn from trade outside the war zones, these being replaced by vessels of neutral nations, according to a recent agreement.

Further relief in the matter of transportation was provided by the economic agreement with Spain, signed Thursday, which permits General Pershing to purchase in Spain mules, army blankets and other supplies for his troops. A month ago Spain refused to let Pershing have these materials, but sufficient argument and pressure were brought to bear to induce a change of mind.

In the matter of American shipbuilding, the prospect is fairly rosy again. The president, by quick and decisive action, put an end to the strike of shipyard carpenters, and on Thursday the pleasing announcement was made that the drive for the enrollment of 250,000 shipyard workers would bring more than the number sought, thousands of union men joining without restrictions as to working with unorganized workers.

Equally cheering was the statement by Secretary Baker that the first American battleplanes for Pershing's forces already had been shipped, several months earlier than had originally been intended. These machines are equipped with the Liberty motor, and from now on there will be a steady stream of them going over, together with the aviators and mechanics necessary to operate them. From the dispatches of correspondents in France these planes are sorely needed, for it is stated as an admitted fact that the Germans have the complete mastery of the air above the American sector,

and are able to take observations and make photographs almost without opposition. As a result, the villages occupied by the Americans back of the lines have been bombed repeatedly.

In other respects Pershing's men are holding their own finely, both the infantry and the artillery demonstrating their entire readiness to meet the drive of the enemy if it should be directed against their sector. This, however, is not considered likely, as the Germans, if they gained any ground there, would place themselves in a wedge where they could be attacked on both sides by the allies. Some authorities have expressed the belief that Hindenburg will attack not only on the west front, but in Italy and the Balkans as well at the same time, making his strongest efforts on the latter fronts. Others, and these are supported by the statements of prisoners, are sure the Hun will make his supreme effort at two points on the west front. General Maurice, British director of military operations, said on Wednesday there had been no developments during the last two weeks to indicate that the German offensive was near. This is not in accord with the information that has been coming to America, but if anyone knows conditions and what they indicate, it should be General Maurice.

Switzerland has become much exercised over the massing of Teutonic troops near her frontier, and fears that her neutrality will be violated as ruthlessly as was that of Belgium. This might happen if Hindenburg decided to attempt to turn the right flank of the French army, and the results might be serious, for the French-Swiss frontier is not strongly protected.

In Palestine the British are steadily forging forward. To the east and northeast of Jerusalem several advances were made during the week, despite resistance by the Turks, and at last advances the British were within four miles of Jericho.

Premier Lloyd-George weathered another crisis last week, maintaining his position by frankness and firmness combined and offering to resign if parliament felt like refusing him a vote of confidence. It all came about through his adherence to the program adopted by the Versailles council for a more unified control of war operations by all the allies. Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, would not hold his position in these circumstances, and it was given to Gen. Sir Henry Wilson. Something of a storm resulted, but the premier did not yield. He said the extension of powers of the supreme council was in accordance with the proposal of the United States, which was almost identical with those of the other governments, and that the policy of Great Britain in this matter was the policy of France, Italy and America. This satisfied most of the premier's critics, though what the program of the council is has not been told to the people. In Washington military circles there is a belief that the council decided to strike the enemy without waiting for him to make his spring drive.

Two more air raids on London occurred during the week. Together they resulted in the death of 27 persons. Over on the continent the allied aviators made repeated raids on Treves, Thionville and other towns, as well as on Zebrugge. Many tons of explosives were dropped on barracks, railways, airdromes and other targets, with excellent results. In the numerous air fights the British and French flyers easily maintained their superiority.

The list of British vessels sunk by submarines again decreased in numbers, but the week's reports included the torpedoing of the French steamer La Dives in the Mediterranean on February 1, with the loss of 110 men.

Following a conference of envoys of the allies with Director General McAdoo on ways and means to move foodstuffs from the middle West to the seaboard, so they can be shipped to Europe, Mr. Hoover issued an urgent appeal to the American people to do better than they have been doing in the matter of food conservation, warning them that they must be prepared to endure a domestic food shortage within 60 days.

# VON HERTLING IS NOW IN AGREEMENT

CAN FUNDAMENTALLY AGREE  
WITH THE FOUR PRINCIPLES  
OF SPEECH.

## SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG

"But These Principles Must Actually  
be Recognized by All States and  
Peoples."

Amsterdam.—Speaking before the reichstag the imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration:

"I can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis.

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples."

"But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration exists and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals.

"When England talks about the peoples' right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India.

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate returning Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example, from the government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding.

"Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of February 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

### TWELVE PERSONS KILLED IN REAR-END COLLISION

Southern Train No. 42 From Asheville  
Crashes Into No. 18 From  
Greenville.

Columbia, S. C.—Ten persons were killed outright, two died of injuries and between 25 and 35 others were more or less seriously injured when train No. 42 of the Southern railway from Spartanburg crashed into the rear of train No. 18 from Greenville, near Frost's station, five miles north of here.

Railroad officials said all the dead were passengers on train No. 18. The dead are:

- W. C. Tomlinson, Raleigh, N. C.
- Sarah W. Pethel, Kannapolis, N. C.
- J. B. Marshall, Anderson, S. C.
- P. Frank Baxter, contractor, Newberry, S. C.
- M. A. Leaman, traveling salesman, Greenwood, S. C.
- Otis B. Brodie, Wagener, S. C.
- J. F. Nathias, address unknown.
- H. L. Ivester, Ware Shoals, S. C.
- Joe F. Moats, Newberry, S. C.
- Mrs. Sarah Ellen Johnson, Columbia, S. C.
- W. W. Richardson, traveling salesman, Atlanta.

Seriously hurt:  
All of the injured are in hospitals here. Among those reported to be seriously hurt are: A. M. Kirby, Princeton, S. C.; R. Anderson, Seneca, S. C.; W. C. Davies, Dover, Ohio; J. A. Shands, Troy, S. C.; A. S. Tompkins, Edgefield, S. C.

### FORTY-FOUR ARE FOUND ALIVE ON THE FLORIZEL

St. Johns, N. F.—Boat crews from the Newfoundland steamer Prospero, braving the breakers which are battering to pieces the wreck of the Red Cross liner Florizel on the ledges north of Capt Race, took off 44 survivors, all that were left alive of the ship's company of 136. The death list stands at 92. Of the rescued, 17 are passengers. Only two of the 12 women on board and none of the four children were saved.

### FIVE KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS IN FRANCE

Washington.—The deaths of a lieutenant and four cadets resulting from airplane accidents were reported to the war department by General Pershing. The dead are: Lieut. Leland J. Hagadorn, Orleans, N. Y.; Cadets Clark B. Nichol, Philadelphia; J. F. Stillman, New York city; Donald E. Carlton, Providence, R. I.; and Arthur H. Wilson, Philadelphia. The message gave no details of the accidents.