

BRIEF CHRONICLES BY LAND AND SEA

Ticks and Flashes Which Bulletin in Condensed Style the News of the World.

PARAGRAPHIC WAR HISTORY

Events at Washington Which Loom Large as Crucial Happenings—Industrial Activities at Home and Abroad.

WAR BULLETINS

The German strikes are rapidly spreading throughout the empire, Hamburg and neighboring towns are under martial law, and the Socialists, who are crying for an immediate peace and directing the movement against the annexationist policy of the Pan-Germans, demand the summoning of the Reichstag.

More than 2,600 prisoners have been taken by the Italians in successful attacks upon the Austrian lines on the Asiago Plateau. Six guns and 100 machine guns also have been captured.

The Bolsheviks have split on the question of peace, a majority being against the conclusion of peace on the German terms and in favor of a holy war, according to dispatches from Petrograd.

Two air raids were made on London, bombs being dropped between nine and ten o'clock and again after midnight. One enemy machine was brought down in Essex.

Four American aviators attached to a French squadron have participated in a daylight bombing raid over Germany. All returned safely.

Surgeon General Gorgas upheld Senator Chamberlain's charges concerning health conditions in the army and declared not one hospital had been completed in any cantonment in the United States.

Judge Howe in the United States district court refused to hear Captain von Rintelen's opinion of the testimony of other witnesses in the fire bomb plot cases.

WASHINGTON

Light for army recruits has been set to a range of from 58 inches to 78 inches.

Secretary Daniels announced that a contract had been placed with the Ford factories for the construction of a new type high speed steel submarine chaser and that the first of the new vessels would be in the water by June.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Secretary of War Baker have luncheon together and discuss pending war measure, the meeting being considered by all Washington a peace party.

A large delegation representing department stores and commercial organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and other cities met with Fuel Administrator Garfield to discuss a request for a modification of the order forcing the stores to close on Mondays.

Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska declares to Surgeon General Gorgas he believes the death penalty should be inflicted upon medical officers in the army who neglect the illness of soldiers.

The fuel administration announced a system of 20 zones, covering the entire country, in which reserves of coal will be stored next summer to guard against another fuel shortage next winter.

Documents from the confidential files of Swift & Co., read in the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry, revealed political activities of the packers at Washington in efforts to forestall a federal investigation, which they feared would result in criminal prosecutions.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, granted a hearing to attorneys for five estates belonging to American citizens in Europe at the outbreak of the war, to decide whether the estates should be seized until the war is over.

GENERAL

Colonel Deeds told the senate Military Affairs Committee that the drafting of skilled workmen had delayed America's aviation program a month. Changes in the types of aircraft have caused a delay of two months.

After a conference with Secretary McAdoo leaders in Congress decide to introduce the administration's \$1,000,000,000 war finance bill simultaneously in the senate and house.

President Wilson declared in a message to a farmers' conference at Urbana, Ill., that the present year will decide the war.

The railroads turned over their piers and terminals to the government to expedite traffic to Europe.

In a stirring address before an audience of soldiers ex-President Taft urged an army of 5,000,000 men.

A report that German workmen in a torpedo factory near Kiel had struck was received.

Wheatless day and Liberty bread will be deciding factors in the middle west's newest shortage—flour.

Major Frederic Palmer of Washington, dean of war reporters, in praising Secretary Baker's creation of the American army, calls the forces in France the "best ever."

Louis J. Malvy's trial on charges of treason began before the French senate, sitting as a high court of justice.

The Cunard line steamship Andania, torpedoed Sunday, sank despite efforts to reach port, with the reported loss of two of the crew. The torpedo struck the vessel just as the boat drill was starting.

Snowdrifts ten feet deep up state and in Pennsylvania and a general storm covering the entire east greatly delayed all railroad traffic and seriously interfered with the movement of coal.

The Food Board orders the sale, at low prices, of seized sugar and butter. The shipbuilding plant of Henry B. Smith & Co., at Curtis Bay, is reported to have been destroyed by fire. It was known as one of the Federal Shipping Board plants and was not yet completed.

Progressives in the Republican National Committee say a split threatens if the "Old Guard" presses its advantage and elects a "reactionary" chairman.

Through an agreement of coal carrying railroads and coal shippers and dealers all anthracite coal arriving at tidewater points for New York City is to be pooled until the present crisis has passed.

German-American War

The Germans, under cover of a tremendous bombardment and a heavy fog, made a raid on an American trench in France. Two American soldiers were killed, four wounded and one is missing, probably a prisoner.

The ability of the American people to supply their armies abroad is the supreme test of the war, declares Ethna Roof, speaking for the War Savings Stamp campaign in New York city.

Iowa, the first state to report in the drive for a voluntary enrollment of 250,000 shipbuilders, informed the department that 700 men had signed up.

New York obeys the closing order more generally than a week ago, resulting in bluest Monday in many years.

The first trial for treason in this country for a half century begins with the selection of the jury to try Paul Hennig, accused of damaging torpedoes to be used in the United States navy.

Additional compensation for the railroads was provided for in a new draft of the railroad bill submitted to a house committee by George W. Anderson, interstate commerce commissioner.

Release of sufficient tin plate to permit canners to begin operations on an additional 25 per cent. of their indicated pack of dry white, colored or lina beans has been secured by the food administration.

SPORTING

Jimmy Clabby, well known American boxer, who has made a reputation in Australia, has enlisted in the Sportsmen's Thousand at Melbourne.

Harvard defeated Princeton in Class A interclub squash tournament in New York.

Navy baseball five smothered Johns Hopkins by score of 42 to 9.

McCarthy and Wilhoit signed their contracts with the New York Giants.

Bandman Blake lost the middle-weight boxing championship of Great Britain at the National Sporting Club in London, when he was defeated by Sergeant Pat O'Keefe, former welter-weight champion of Ireland. O'Keefe's victory came in the second round.

Notwithstanding high, troublesome winds, R. L. Spotts won the 100 clay bird shoot under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club with the good score of 88.

J. B. Elwell of Apawamis led a field of 70 golfers in the opening of the annual Lake Worth tournament at Palm Beach.

"Poly Prep's" hockey team tied Erasmus Hall High School for the lead in the P. S. A. L. championship tournament.

A. G. Healy of Windsor, Ont., won the midwinter handicap in the trap shooting tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., 27 dividing a total of \$2,264.

FOREIGN

Lord Lansdowne, replying to an address by Lord Loreburn, declared in favor of a "clean peace" in which there would be no room for Prussian militarism.

"Stray" shells have killed five Americans in the trenches.

The month's British casualties were 74,000, including 1,600 officers.

All wheat in elevators in Canada, totaling 100,000,000 bushels, was seized by the government.

Canada's war time railroad problem will be solved by partial government ownership.

Fifteen British ships were sunk last week.

The German consul, Blankers, at Zealand, Holland, has been expelled for smuggling.

Both sections of the German Socialist party have united to forward the peace movement, which, like the strike, is spreading throughout the empire.

Three persons are known to have been killed and six others are believed to have perished in a cellar as a result of Tuesday night's German air raid on London. Most of the enemy machines were turned back by gunfire.

\$500,000,000 BILL FOR WAR

McAdoo Wants Federal Corporation to Finance Production.

TO CARE FOR EXPANSION.

Would Control All Private Issues of Securities of More Than \$100,000 in Interest of Better Finance.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo made public a bill prepared at his direction to create a "War Finance Corporation," with a capital stock of \$500,000,000, all to be subscribed by the United States, and a board of directors, consisting of the secretary of the treasury and four persons to be appointed by that official with the approval of the President.

The corporation is to have power to make advances to any bank, banker or trust company which has outstanding loans necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war under various conditions as to such loans and to make similar advances to persons or firms or associations whose operations are necessary for the prosecution of the war and to subscribe for and deal in the bonds of the United States. It will have power also to issue and have outstanding its notes or obligations in an amount not in excess of \$1,000,000,000, these notes to be dealt in by the Federal Reserve banks as rediscount paper. Federal Reserve notes to be issued against such notes of the War Finance Corporation.

Under the bill the corporation is to have among its enumerated powers that of investigating and licensing or refusing to license the sale or offering for sale or subscription of securities in excess of \$100,000. Any person who may violate this restriction on the sale of securities will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years or both.

The corporation, if created by Congress, will have the power to make advances to any bank, banker or trust company which has rendered financial assistance directly or indirectly to any such person, firm, corporation or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations, such advances, however, not to exceed 75 per cent. of the face value of the loans.

In exceptional cases the corporation is to have power to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation or association whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war for periods not exceeding five years upon such terms and such security and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Finance Corporation.

The effect of the plan would be to create a practically a government pool of all corporate financing for the period of the war and would give broad powers to the corporation to dictate into what channels the nation's available credit should be directed. The system would be similar to that maintained by Germany and much more centralized than the British system, which relies more on voluntary cooperation of financiers in aiding the enterprises approved by the treasury.

Railroad financing would not be included, as this is to be managed by the railroad administration.

Most loans would be for a period of five years or less and would be made only to the corporations or enterprises which could not get new capital through regular banking channels. Interest rates would be determined by the corporation. Advances to savings banks would be for 90 days, and loans direct to war industries would be made only in exceptional circumstances, most financial transactions being sent through banking channels.

The corporation would have a life of ten years, but would be compelled to start liquidating its affairs within six months after the end of the war.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Twenty persons were killed and 50 wounded in Wednesday night's air raid over Paris. One German machine was brought down, and one French aviator was injured on landing in the Place de la Concorde.

The Italians improved their new position west of the Frayella valley on the mountain front by advancing the line northeast of Cal del Rosso.

The Bolshevik capture Kieff, the city of refuge whence the Russian nobility fled.

The Ministro Irriando, an Argentine steamship, was sunk in the Mediterranean following five explosions.

Following up their success, the Italians on the eastern front in the Frenzela valley east of the Asiago plateau captured Col del Rosso and Monte di Valbella, routing the Austrians and taking more than 2,500 prisoners.

Berlin strikers have issued an ultimatum to the government demanding a general peace without annexations or indemnities, participation of labor in the negotiations to settle the conflict, better distribution of food and equal electoral suffrage and fundamental democratization of all state institutions.

SECRETARY WILSON

Acts to Stop All Labor Tie-ups for Period of War.



The government has moved to eliminate all strikes in the country during the war. Secretary of Labor Wilson sent letters to the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor requesting that these two bodies appoint representative committees to handle all disputes between employers and employees. In each case the secretary asked that five of each organization be selected. These five will choose a sixth, who will represent the general public. This party of twelve men will meet to settle grievances of employers and employees, and both factions in the controversy will abide by their decision.

USING 16 GERMAN LINERS

SEIZED SHIPS PUT TO WORK TRANSPORTING U. S. TROOPS.

Every Enemy Vessel Overhauled, and Records Under Former Masters Have Been Exceeded.

Washington.—More than 600,000 tons of German shipping is now in the transport service of the United States. Every enemy vessel seized by the government has been overhauled and put in operation. Remarkable records in repairing the great fleet were made by American yards.

Many of the confiscated merchantmen already have carried troops and supplies to France. Several round trips have been made by some of the former German ships. The Vaterland made better speed under American engineers than the Germans ever got out of her.

The ban of secrecy surrounding the former German ships was lifted. For the first time permission was given for publication of the arrival in France of a large fleet of the seized liners. Eighteen of them landed thousands of American troops and great cargoes of supplies on the other side.

The former Vaterland, now the Leviathan, headed the flotilla. The other transports were the Covington, Cincinnati, President Lincoln, President Grant, Powhatan, America, Madawaska, George Washington, Mount Vernon, Agamemnon, Aetolia, Mercury, Peralantias, Huron, Andone and two former Austrian steamers.

The Baron von Steuben and the Baron de Kalb, formerly the German converted cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, also are engaged in active service. It is announced. The Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel sought refuge in Hampton Roads after commerce-raiding voyages in the Atlantic and Pacific.

The confiscated merchantmen now are in almost perfect condition. "American genius has made them as good as new," Secretary Daniels said. "Not a moment's time was lost in completing the tremendous task."

"By a new process of welding and other astonishing engineering feats the naval engineer assigned to the Vaterland virtually rebuilt the engine," continued the secretary. "Many of the complications and intricacies of the machinery were removed. Practical American parts took their places."

U BOATS' BIGGEST YEAR.

6,500,000 Tons of Shipping Toll Since Ruthlessness Began.

London.—A year ago Germany startled the world by informing the United States that from February 1 sea traffic would be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice in specified zones.

The actual result of a year's campaign has been, best available estimates show, that 6,500,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping has been destroyed.

500,000 BERLIN STRIKERS.

Disturbances, Empire-Wide, Continue to Sweep Over Germany.

Amsterdam.—It is said that nearly 500,000 persons are already on strike in Berlin, and the number is being added to hourly. The movement is being extended to the provincial towns.

The grain warehouses of the city of Vienna are afire, and enormous damage has been caused, according to a Vienna dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam. Revolutionaries are suspected of having started the fires.

1,000,000 MEN OUT IN GERMANY

Immediate Peace Without Annexations Demand Made by Workers.

THROGS CRY FOR FOOD.

Refusal of Government to Negotiate Further Arouses the People—Military Commanders Order Men to Return to Factories.

Amsterdam.—The great strike in Germany has developed into the most serious menace that country has faced since she declared war against the entente powers. More than 1,000,000 workers are now out, and the situation is fast becoming more tense. The military commander at Hamburg has ordered a cessation of the strike there, says the Cologne Gazette, and has ordered also that future strikes be avoided.

Bad feeling has been greatly increased by the decision of the government that on important political questions it cannot negotiate with the workers, nor, in any case, with strikers. More Socialist leaders in various towns have been arrested and reprisals for these arrests have started throughout the country.

This situation has been aggravated by the action of Herr Wairaf, minister of the interior, in conferring with Lieutenant General von Stein, formerly Prussian minister of war and now commander of the home forces, apparently with the view of suppressing the strikes by the use of troops. This has added enormously to the number of men and women who have gone out, for the women are now taking an important part in the movement.

There is no doubt that the manufacture of munitions is disastrously affected by the strike, for many of the most important factories are in the regions most involved. These include the great shipbuilding yards at Kiel, the military airplane and balloon plants at Adlershof, the big arsenals and ammunition works at Spandau and the great coal and iron mines and foundries in the Westphalia region.

A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck, according to the Hamburg Echo, a Socialist newspaper.

DRAFTED MEN IN BATTLE.

United States Troops Involved in Attack by Germans.

Washington.—American troops in France are now really in action against the German war machine on the western front. General Pershing actually has the command of a small sector of the front, and his troops are in the trenches not for training, but for fighting purposes. This was the news Secretary Baker permitted to be released following cable dispatches which told of an American position being raided by the Germans following a violent barrage and of two Americans being killed and four wounded and one missing.

A relaxation of the censorship was indicated in that General Pershing, in this case, allowed the correspondents to make known the fact California and Dakota troops were involved. It was explained this policy of allowing troops to be identified would probably be followed in the future. The Californians were drafted men used to fill up regular and National Guard regiments.

Secretary Baker's statement that American troops were in the front line trenches for fighting purposes explains the casualties which have been coming in almost every day for the last week or two. It means that some of General Pershing's troops had finished their training and are now doing the same work as the British and French troops. American aviators are also active and are operating against the enemy under actual war conditions.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WINNIPEG.—All the wheat, approximately 100,000,000 bushels, in the elevators of Canada was seized by the government. Lake shippers must cancel all orders in the United States and transfer them to the Wheat Export Company, a government corporation.

NEW YORK.—Acting on orders from Washington, federal officials at New York took control of the steamers of the Spanish line and placed a guard in charge. The line operates six big steamers.

CHICAGO.—Prohibitionists in Chicago paraded to the city hall with a list of names numbering 143,000.

NEW YORK.—A general revival in business in early spring is foreseen by the big merchants of New York, who say gigantic expenditures for munitions will begin to find their way back into the retail trade at a not far distant date.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee which is preparing the railroad rate fixing bill decided in favor of the provision empowering the President to fix rates.

STOCKHOLM.—The provisional social democratic government at Helsingfors, Finland, forms a cabinet, headed by Senator Manner.

PAUL HENNIG

German on Trial Here For Rendering Torpedoes Defective.



That Paul Hennig threatened to "plug him full of lead" if he revealed irregularities which he witnessed in the gyroscope inspection room of the E. W. Bliss torpedo works, South Brooklyn, was the statement made on the witness stand by a workman under Hennig at the latter's trial in the Brooklyn Federal court on a charge of treasonably rendering government torpedoes defective. The witness was Frederick Weisner, twenty years old, of Jersey City. On taking the witness stand he described how he had met Karl Hennig, son of the defendant and now in the United States, and how Karl had offered him a job at the Bliss plant. They had worked together in machine shops before. Weisner was given a place in the gyroscope inspection department under Paul Hennig, the foreman.

RAIL CONGESTION CONTINUES

SIX MORE WEEKS OF BATTLING FOR FOOD AND FUEL.

Federal Conference Plan to Relieve East by Diverting Shipments to Southern Ports.

Washington.—Freight congestion on eastern railroads probably cannot be cleaned up before the middle or latter part of March, railroad administration officials announced. Bad weather this week has provided the culminating misfortune on which is based the conviction that it will take at least six weeks more to set traffic moving normally.

The first concerted efforts to clear up the freight congestion at New York by diverting traffic to southern ports will be made at a conference of representatives of the Shipping Board, army and navy departments and the Shipping Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Even without the expected thaw, which may send rivers flooding above their banks, officials say, recovery of railroads from the unprecedented blizzard weather would be slow. Floods would make conditions far worse. Preparations have been made to fight high waters, which are feared throughout the east, and which have already developed in the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, with serious consequences to coal production and transportation.

ICE SINKS RIVER BOATS.

Gorges Broken by Flood Causes \$1,000,000 Damage on Ohio River.

Paducah.—More than a dozen steamboats, a number of smaller craft, and at least two dry docks, variously estimated in value from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, were torn from their moorings by ice gorges at lower Ohio and Tennessee river points either have been sunk or are floating in immense ice floes near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in imminent danger of destruction.

A majority of the packets and tow boats, believed safe within the shelter of the Paducah harbor, parted their cables and swung out into the rushing flood.

MUST WIN WAR THIS YEAR.

Achievements in 1918 Must Determine Issue, President Says.

Washington.—President Wilson proclaimed the common purpose of America and the allies to win the war this year.

"The culminating crisis of the struggle has come," he said, "the achievements of this year must determine the issue. We must win, therefore, and we shall win." The statement was made in a letter to the Farmers' Conference in session in Urbana, Ill.

FOR RE-EDUCATION OF WOUNDED

Secretary Houston's Bill Would Spend \$10,000,000 for Schools.

Washington.—Congress is asked to appropriate \$10,000,000 to establish schools for the vocational rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors wounded in the war. Secretary of Agriculture Houston sent in a report of a survey. Under the bill schools and hospitals will be established and funds set apart for teachers who will instruct in typewriting, bookkeeping, bookbinding, leather work and bench work.