

FORCE STRIKES BY TERRORISM

But Machine Guns Sputter When German Agitators Attempt to Coerce Miners Into Laying Down Picks.

London Times cable service (Copyright 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) to The Sioux City Tribune. THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—(By wireless.)—The Berlin newspaper strike is serious. Only one of eight newspapers appeared Wednesday. Employees demand more wages. Wages so far average 50 marks (\$12.50) weekly, besides 25 marks supplemental, owing to the dearth of provisions. The strikers want 120 marks (\$30).

For the night staff they ask 20 marks (\$5) daily. After a long discussion representatives of the newspaper firms declared they were willing to give a provisional addition of 15 marks (\$3.75). But the publishers' representative, striking his fist on the table, said: "If the workers do not accept this provisional offer within five minutes, these firms will simply not allow their papers to appear." And negotiations were off.

Come to Blows.
Work in the great Koenigsgrube mines has been resumed. With this, the strike in the Bechum district may be considered to have ended. In the Essen and Geisenkirchen districts work is proceeding.

That a strike occurred in the Concorde mine is due to terrorism. Force was also used in causing strikes in other mines. The Spartacus people desire an entire cessation of industry. Troops guarding the mines were compelled to utilize their arms, and killed one and wounded five. Blows were inflicted on the Spartacus people in the Hoellen mine. The government, it is reported, intends to establish garrisons of the people's defense force, who will assume the service of guarding the industrial region. An Essen telegram says the radical strike movement again has given rise to serious disturbances by miners in the various mines.

According to the Essen workers' and soldiers' councils a small crowd went from mine to mine compelling the staff to strike immediately on pain of arms being used. The workers' and soldiers' council arrested wire pullers at one mine, but an excited crowd obtained their liberation, whereupon the workers' and soldiers' council was itself arrested and its chairman maltreated. At another mine the armed force was dismissed and the workers were put under the protection of the workers' and soldiers' council.

Negotiations between the miners and the workers' and soldiers' council on one side and a mob on the other produced no result.

In the state mines a crowd stormed the approaches from whence they were repelled by rifle and machine gun fire and several persons were severely wounded.

HUNS TURN OVER WAR MATERIALS

Large Quantities Placed Under the Control of the American Army of Occupation.

By Associated Press.
American Army of Occupation, Dec. 23.—The German authorities began today turning over to the Americans third army large quantities of war material which will require several trains to transport.

Included in the artillery given up by the Germans are 760 guns of large caliber and nearly 3,000 machine guns. The other guns range from 150's to 210's.

Metternich, just outside of Coblenz, is the assembling point for this material. Some of it comes from east of the Rhine, many of the guns having been sent into the interior of Germany for repairs as the terms of the armistice require that all artillery be turned over in first class condition. Today American officers began checking up the guns as they came in. German officers especially assigned for the final delivery of the material assisted in the work and received the receipts as fast as the Americans inspected and accepted the surrendered property. This is the largest amount of artillery turned over to the Americans under the armistice and it is estimated it will require a week to inspect and receipt for all the equipment.

BOMBARD THE BOLSHEVISTS

Fleet Guns Turned on Russia-Reds at Revel.

London Times cable service (Copyright 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) to The Sioux City Tribune. THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—A Koenigsberg telegram says that, according to reports from Revel, the British fleet began bombarding the bolshevist positions on December 14. The bolshevists retired.

The British fleet has taken on itself the protection of the troops at Revel. The British fleet, so far, has not landed. The bolshevists have blown up the great bridge at Warmar, by which action troop transport is endangered. Dorpat also is now threatened.

BANDITS SECURE \$12,600

Rob and Shoot General Electric Paymaster at Everett, Mass.

By Associated Press.
Everett, Mass., Dec. 20.—Six unfortunates of \$12,600, the weekly payroll of the company's steel foundry here, and escaped from a thickly populated neighborhood after shooting and seriously wounding the paymaster as he sat helpless with his hands held over his head. Brown was rushed to a Boston hospital, where his conditions tonight was said to be critical.

WHY WILSON WENT.

William Allen White, Who Has Sailed For Europe to Cover the Peace Conference, While In Washington Obtaining His Passports, Interviewed a Great Number of Statesmen of All Shades of Political Opinion and Affiliation. The Result of These Interviews Is Embodied In the Remarkable Article Which Follows.

Not for the circus parade did President Wilson go to Europe, though the circus parade from Rome to London will be the greatest military triumph ever seen on earth. President Wilson went to Europe for three major policies.

First, for freedom of the seas. Second, for a democratic, economic internationalism, and third, for a league of democracies.

And to explain them—even in the terms of the president's own speeches—makes it obvious that a man of the president's cast of mind could not stay at home while these things are in the making. But those near the president now are using a candor in discussing his plans which makes it plain that they feel that their chief's temperamental lack of candor is unfortunate. It is fair that the American people should know in plain terms just what their chief is after for them in Europe. And what follows will not be credited to "one in a position to know" nor to "one of the president's advisors" nor to "a man whose name would carry far more than merely official weight if it were disclosed." What follows is what scores of men know who have spoken to the president. But one may write with the freedom of one who has talked to the president when he has found that many men talk so freely. Hence this definition of terms and aims in simple English.

Freedom of the Seas.

First—The free interchange of non-contraband goods in war and the definition of "food not for soldiers" as non-contraband goods. Second—the policing of all canals and strategic straits—Panama, Suez, the Dardanelles, the Kiel canal and Gibraltar—by an international naval police force under the executive direction of the United States. Why the United States? Because England, the world's greatest sea power, trusts us. Why? Because we gave England trade rights through Panama when we might have interpreted an ambiguous treaty against her. Giving England the freedom of the Panama canal is one of the bases upon which the president's whole foreign policy rests. He stresses national honor. He believes that bread cast upon the water will return in American glory in 1919. There can be no doubt but that the president is resigned to the fact that England will continue to be mistress of the seas. But America will be the traffic cop who will keep her down to the traffic rules and stop scandal! This will grind the faces off British imperialism. But it will probably satisfy British labor, and that situation is important. We will return to it later.

Democratic Internationalism.

Now for the second proposition, a democratic, economic internationalism. We must not forget that peace without victory is one of President Wilson's phrases. He is not a bitter ender. A man who is too proud to fight may be a bit squeamish about loot. It is the academic mind. And the German invitation is seen. The invitations to visit Germany will be rejected because that would be embarrassing to one who proposes to proclaim before the peace conference squarely against an economic boycott on Germany. For a year the president has had a group of college professors working on economic questions that shall arise after the war. And these professors will get a German boycott a decade off in any innocent phrase that may be proposed by the imperialist of any nation at the conference. The president has the college professor's low esteem of the business man. So the president may be depended upon to stand for no peace terms that will merely "help business." That program also will offend the European imperialist; but it surely will meet with the approval of the liberal, the labor crowd and the socialists of an international frame of mind, and in Europe they have it—except the Germans who are "we Germans" first.

The League of Nations.

Third—We now come to the league of nations. That must first of all be democratic. And the president never has indicated that he believed a form of government determined democracy in a nation. A democratic nation, according to the Wilsonian formula, is a free nation, a nation in which live no coerced populations. From the president's recent public utterances—and these are emphasized by his reiterated private expressions—the American stand for a league of nations will be organized not to enforce peace but to prevent war. The Wilson idea is millennial, not military. He will stand for supervised elections in self-determination among the weaker people—the buffer state people, the exploited and intruded smaller nations—and no one about the president would be surprised to see him drop Ireland like a monkey wrench into the machinery of the conference if it seems to lack other diversions, and again we find a policy which would soil the waters of the world's Junkerdom and give aid and comfort to their adversaries.

Mr. Wilson's Methods.

This program of Mr. Wilson's will not be popular with the envoys of the allies at the peace conference. No one knows this better than the president. Yet he believes that it is a program that will find great favor among the war-weary masses of Europe. He is aiming at them. And because he is aiming at them he went to Europe. For them, protest his friends, the transatlantic European circus parade; for them the pomp and circumstance of an American president leaving his country, breaking all precedents and receiving such homage from the nobility of Europe as no king or conqueror ever dared hope for. And still his friends protest that this triumph is not to flatter the president's vanity but to advertise his genius. Thus we reason. Back of the tenures of the two most powerful enemies of this program, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, are two great socialist constituencies; in Italy

also is an overwhelming socialist constituency; and the Belgian government was dominated by the socialist five years ago and the government may be again socialist when it begins to function. To this great European socialist constituency—which is not bolshevist—(yet!)—the president is appealing. He expects that constituency to be inadequately represented at the conference. And he has not colored the American delegation with a socialist tint. Mr. Lansing, Mr. Houston, Mr. White and Colonel House are anything but reds. They are far from the shell pink socialists who infest New York, and there is no hope that any of our American delegation in a preliminary rough and tumble could hold their own with Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

Either the British or the French may outtalk any or all of our peace delegates in a gala feast. Nor will the president sit in with the delegates. Certainly no one expects him to debate the merits of his case with the strong debaters of Europe. President Wilson never debated. He doesn't even assert forensically, but rather "ventures to suggest" and "by leave to offer" and "may-I-not-hope" or "sees the possibility of ukase No. 7 being accepted; and then having tossed it out of the cosmos returns to the cloister." He has legislated thus through congress. He expects to function thus at the peace congress. He will make definite and certain his 14 points under the three headings above suggested. Then the subsequent proceedings will "interest him no more." He will have the prestige of the triumphant procession across the earth, behind his program; he will have advertised it to the European masses, who according to the Wilson theory accept the program strongly; he will place the United States officially behind his program without reserve or qualification—even though it is sweetly elucidated in the subjunctive mood and then having spoken upon such formal occasions as armistice, Mr. Wilson will fade out like a movie film.

What Will Be Results?

And the program will be before Europe with one to defend it who can talk for sour apples. And hence no one to modify it. If it is adopted it will be the Wilson program—not the House plan, the Lansing proposal or the White resolution. And if it is rejected—it will still be the Wilson plan. And then what? Mr. Wilson has just one bag of tricks. It is putting the fear of God into his adversaries. He made the republicans vote for the Adamson law, gnashing their teeth as they voted; he made the southern democrats take conscription and a strong national flag, damning the hand that fed it to them. There was no debate; no explaining; no persuasion. Just a mild subjunctive ukase with a T. N. T. bomb in its disobedience; and the fear of balked socialism turning bolshevist in allied lands is the merry little hand grenade which the president has coated with the chocolate oil of his gentle self-deprecating suggestions and has so diffidently passed into the situation in his well known potential mood. The allied leaders have known for a month what he was bringing to Europe. Northcliff, who has been welcoming the American president while he abused Lloyd George, may have suspected what is in the president's package. But now Europe is beginning to realize it.

No one can predict what the result will be. The president is running true to form; he is treating the conference as he has handled congress for four years. And it remains to be seen whether the conference reacts to the Wilson treatment as our American congress reacted. But the spectacle of the president coating his radical democracy in the saccharine and soft soap of his persuasive rhetoric and thus while the fuse fizzes—disappearing as gently and as innocently as the Cheeshrate cat with revolutionary cream on its whiskers, will be well worth watching.

It is not necessary to agree with this program to report it fairly. And unless all his friends are fooled or unless they are fooling their friends, the foregoing is a fairly accurate guess on the situation that is unfolding these days in France.

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MILITARY HONORS THE LONDON PLAN

President to Ride to Buckingham Palace in the Royal Carriage—Troops as Guard.

By Associated Press.
London, Dec. 21.—Arrangements are being made for an imposing military reception of President Wilson, according to some of the newspapers. There will be a guard of honor at the station when he arrives and he will be greeted by King George.

Mr. Wilson and the king will then drive to Buckingham palace through the streets lined with troops. They will ride in the royal carriage. Premier Lloyd George will be among the prominent persons taking part in the welcome of President Wilson.

It is said that the route of the procession will be as extended as possible so as to permit of a great popular welcome.

President Wilson has not as yet replied to the lord mayor's invitation to a civil luncheon in Guild hall where it is understood the city corporation wish to present a welcoming address to Mr. Wilson. This address will be enclosed in a golden casket.

ARRANGE DATES FOR PRESIDENT

Final Details of Voyage to England Completed—Will Visit American Front—Peace Parleys Over Until February.

By United Press.
Paris, Dec. 23.—President Wilson will return to Paris from his English trip December 30, prepared to take up the final preliminaries of the formal inter-allied conference.

By that time he will have obtained the principal points of view of the British, French and Italian diplomats, together with those of some neutrals. The presidential party will leave Paris for American headquarters at Chaumont in a special train December 24. In addition to the president there will be Mrs. Wilson, their private secretaries and Rear Admiral Grayson.

Another special train will carry the party from Chaumont to a camped port Christmas night. They will arrive at this port at 10 o'clock the following morning. Thereafter all arrangements will be in the hands of the British.

Is Tendered Warship.

The channel will be crossed in a warship. The president will reach London at 2:30 in the afternoon and he will go to Buckingham palace, where he will dine with King George.

The president will attend a dinner at the guild hall on the 27th, and will go to Manchester on the 28th. On the 29th he will go to Carlisle, the birthplace of his mother, where there is to be a concert. He will return to London that night and leave for Paris the following day.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The preliminary peace conference at Versailles has been postponed until the beginning of February at the earliest, says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo De Paris. This postponement is due to changes in plans because of President Wilson's visit to England, and the reconstruction, due to the elections of the British cabinet, which will occupy Premier Lloyd George.

Preliminary exchanges, which were to begin today, have also been deferred.

By United Press.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Great Britain is willing to go as far as possible to meet President Wilson's point of view regarding "freedom of the seas," according to the advance skirmishes of the British peace delegation.

They say that Great Britain is fully cognizant of the necessity for revising antiquated sea laws. But they point out that any such revision must be consistent with Great Britain's insular position, which they believe, Wilson himself, will agree requires special consideration and safeguards.

These Britishers who, while not officials, are high in the councils of the empire, are giving the impression that Anglo-American differences regarding "freedom of the seas" and other Wilsonian principles are not fundamentally and most likely will be reconciled when the president and Premier Lloyd George have the opportunity for a direct exchange of opinions about the details.

Regret Conference Delay.

The greatest regret is expressed by these unofficial diplomats that Lloyd George's conference with Wilson has been delayed inasmuch as the French are busily utilizing every opportunity to cultivate the president and the American delegation. They express some apprehension that Wilson, because of his lack of direct acknowledgment will require erroneous impressions regarding the British attitude. In regard to indemnities, even Lloyd George's closest friends admit he went much further in the heat of election campaigning than he himself intended. He is said to be prepared to advocate a cooler atmosphere at the qual d'orsay (French foreign office). On the other hand, it is known that Wilson himself is somewhat embarrassed owing to the delays he has experienced in getting into immediate touch with the British leaders. He would have much preferred informal conferences with them and the French together for the purpose of a proper comparison and coordination of views. He is also extremely anxious to complete all this preliminary work as soon as possible and be ready for the informal inter-allied conference which is expected to begin the first week in January. He wants to give the conference his undivided attention when once it starts.

Spain For League.

Spain to the last man favors the league of nations, Premier Romanos declared in an interview today. "Spain unanimously recognizes that the project is the only salvation of the smaller nations," said the premier, who has come to Paris to confer with President Wilson.

Half of Spain's national budget consists of war expenses. If the league of nations were now in existence this money could have been used for industrial and commercial development.

"While counting upon formation of the league to help us out, we also count upon our friendship and commercial relations with the United States. With America, the past no longer exists—only the future—in which we hope for development of our commercial and industrial relations. This should be easy, because our ports are closest to America."

GERMAN BISHOPS PROTEST

Complain of Separation of the Church and State.

Munich, Friday, Dec. 20.—Catholic bishops under the leadership of the Loecse of Wuerzburg have protested formally against the separation of the church and state and the abolition of religious oversight of schools.

USE ONLY ENGLISH.

Washington, Dec. 21.—War time regulations requiring that communications of cablegrams shall be in plain language instead of code were revoked today by the government censorship board.

Prince Humbert Has the Wilson Smile; Rivals President

By United Press.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Entranced by the smile of President Wilson, Paris is now enthralled by the smile of Crown Prince Humbert, 14-year-old heir to the Italian throne.

The young prince is reputed to be the handsomest and "smilingest" boy in Europe, despite his long cruises on Italian warships and the hardships shared with his father at the Italian front.

On this, his first visit to Paris, Humbert has been unable to conceal his boyish pleasure and excitement. His dancing eyes and his dark, eager face, radiating the sunniest of smiles, instantly won the hearts of Parisians. He is already the idol of the Italian people.

ITALIAN CLAIMS BEFORE WILSON

Emmanuel and Premier State Desires to the President—Program of the Day Is Outlined.

London, Dec. 21.—It was definitely announced this afternoon that President and Mrs. Wilson would arrive in London on Thursday of next week, December 26. They will be the guests of King George at Buckingham palace.

Paris, Dec. 20.—President Wilson spent the most of today conferring with Italian statesmen and considering the claims that Italy will lay before the peace conference.

Early in the day Mr. Wilson conferred for some time with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, who explained their country's ambitions. The president has expressed warmest sympathy with Italy's aspirations, but has not committed himself fully as to his views.

After the conference Mr. Wilson spent some time in going over material presented and comparing it with data collected by Col. E. M. House, who spent some time in attempting to determine what, in his opinion, should be Italy's legitimate claims. Mr. Wilson frankly told Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino that he did not know what Italy should receive, but added that he intended to support action that would be just.

Become Friendly.

The cordiality shown at the meeting between Mr. Wilson and King Victor Emmanuel yesterday was subject of much comment by those who were present. The president has been somewhat concerned as to the event not knowing that the Italian king speaks English. After the exchange of greetings, the two statesmen came to a mutual understanding and during their conversation they could be seen to be smiling and gesticulating in the most friendly manner.

It is probable that members of the American peace delegation will hold informal conferences with Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino for the purpose of gaining personal knowledge of their views which have been explained in a preliminary way by Count Di Celleri, Italian ambassador at Washington. This will go far toward laying the ground work for consideration and determination of Italy's claims in actual conferences later.

Much Accomplished.

Mr. Wilson's first week in France is drawing to a close with his advisers feeling that much has been accomplished in a preliminary way. Organization is now appearing out of the confusion which prevailed during the first few days after the president's arrival. Various sections of the American mission are settling down to the work which must be done before the early part of January, when the first sessions of the peace conference are held.

Big Reception Tonight.

The program for the day also included a reception at the Marat residence of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to France. The ceremony, one of the most colorful and dignified to take place during Mr. Wilson's visit to Paris, was scheduled to begin at 5 p. m. The majority of the members of the large diplomatic corps here had never met the president and all were eager to greet him personally.

While the diplomatic corps was being received a committee from the French senate waited to formally welcome the president to France and expression to the cordial sentiments and bonds of friendship between the two republics. Because of this engagement a previously arranged luncheon with Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, was cancelled.

ROMANONES ARRIVES.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Count Romanones, the Spanish premier, arrived in Paris today. He comes for conferences with President Wilson and representatives of the allies.

PICK M'ADOO SUCCESSOR

Announcement of Rail Director Expected In Few Days.

By United Press.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Appointment of a new director general of railroads to succeed William G. McAdoo, resigned, is expected to be announced by the White House within a few days.

CHURCHES BOOST LEAGUE

Federal Council Endorses Plan to Unite Purpose of Nations.

New York, Dec. 20.—The federal council of churches announced today it had sent to President Wilson a cable message conveying the action of its executive committee at Atlantic City favoring the proposals for a league of nations, supplementing this letter with a letter containing the declaration and the resolution in full.

SHIP YARDS AT ISLAND A SIEVE

Report on Government Project Near Philadelphia Shows Millions Wasted, Investigators Assert.

By United Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—Gross mismanagement and extravagance permeated affairs of the American international corporation in building the great Hog Island ship yards at Philadelphia, according to findings of department of justice investigators made public at the White House today. While no criminal responsibility is fixed, recommendations were made for examination by a board of experts into the corporation's expenditures. The investigators are G. Carroll Todd and Mark Hyman, assistant attorney general.

The report says officials of the corporation attempted to justify their position by explaining that they were forced to sacrifice economy for speed. They claimed also that in giving them a second contract, the United States shipping board had waived any mismanagement. But the increase from \$21,000,000, the first estimate of the yards' cost, to \$61,000,000 was not accounted for to the full satisfaction of their investigators, says the report.

Combination of Factors.

Such discrepancy must be due to some fundamental miscalculation in the original estimates, to supervening conditions, including enlargement of plans, to mismanagement in operation or to a combination of these factors," the report continues. A discrepancy of this magnitude would seem to call for a clear explanation from the corporation; but this has not been furnished.

In 10 specific charges the investigators tell the story of how \$61,000,000 was expended in building the big plant; they reveal how the government paid "two to three times as much per shipway at Hog Island" than for building in other yards which were constructed under like contracts and under similar conditions.

Employees were brought from the plants of subcontractors to be placed on the Hog Island payrolls at greatly increased salaries, according to evidence gathered by the investigators. So many men were hired that there was an "organized riot" and the entire organization was disrupted with unsatisfactory labor conditions resulting. In some cases, the report says, the payrolls were so overloaded that men stood around idle. The labor turnover, as a result, ranged as high as 100 per cent a week, the data showed.

Paid for Knowledge.

It is charged that although the American international was paid a "very substantial fee for the 'know how'" and was expected to be equal to the task, it allowed seven weeks to elapse after signing its contract before giving attention to transportation features of the enterprise. As a result 11,000 cars of freight piled up in Philadelphia and finally an embargo had to be placed against all freight shipments to that city. Congestion in freight yards, due to the careless methods, the report says, was not confined to Philadelphia, but extended as far as Norfolk, Va.

Ordered Much Freight.

"In spite of formal warnings from the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the railroads," the report says "that more freight was being ordered than could be used, officials of the American international disregarded advice, and took the position that they were responsible for the job and would properly handle the situation."

When shipyard officials began to disentangle the freight congestion they found that little of the material they needed at once could be had. Construction of the ways and of the yard proper thus was held up for weeks, according to the report.

Elaborating further the charges of mismanagement, the report says:

"Having failed to make adequate progress during the first 12 weeks when the weather was good, the corporation sought to make up for lost time by jamming the work through six or seven weeks of unusual cold, when it was impossible to make the effort or expense, often trying to work night shifts, overtime and holidays, at enormous increase in payrolls to do work that could be done in a fraction of the time in proper construction weather. Much of this work could have been postponed without detriment to the program as a whole.

Hands Supplant Machines.

"Large quantities of construction and floating equipment were brought to the island and held idle during these weeks at a monthly rental of 5 per cent."

"The effort at speed under such impossible conditions resulted in abandonment of most forms of dredging and machine digging, forcing the substitution of hand picking and hand shoveling, often accompanied by blasting or thawing frozen ground and involved a sudden and horizontal increase again in the number of laborers needed, without adequate time to build up the supervising force."

Big Salary Boosts.

Amplifying their charges that tremendous increases in salaries were authorized out of the government funds, the investigators reported that 37 employees of Stone & Webster (subcontractors on the job) were transferred to the Hog Island payroll and their salaries raised from \$3,973 to \$5,379 each annually.

There are 2,614,523 volumes in the library of congress.

LIFT COPPER PRICE.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Maximum prices on copper will expire January 1 and will not be renewed, it was announced today by the price fixing committee of the war industries board.

PRICE OF BRAN JUMPS.

The price of bran jumped from \$27.73 to \$46.00 a ton here today, the sudden rise being due to the removal of all milling restriction, by the government.