

War Savings Stamps Will Save Soldiers

THE HERALD ONE CENT A COPY (SUNDAY TWO CENTS)

ITALIANS WIN BACK 3 HILLS; CAPTURE 2,600

Diaz Men Nearly Wipe Out Two Divisions in Fierce Attack.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald, Jan. 30.—Yerribucco following up their victorious action on the Asiago plateau of Sunday and Monday, the Italians yesterday won even more important successes on both sides of the Frenzella Valley. Three dominating heights—Col del Rosso, Col Dechele and Monte di Val Bella—were stormed and held against furious counter attacks. The Italian bag of prisoners was increased to 2,600, and six cannon and 100 machine guns were captured, the Rome war office announced today.

16 AMERICANS DIE IN FRANCE; ONE WOUNDED

Gen. Pershing's Report Shows Eleven Were Victims of Pneumonia.

One man slightly wounded in action, one death from gunshot wounds and fifteen deaths from disease were reported to the War Department by Gen. Pershing yesterday. One civilian was among the disease victims. Pneumonia was the cause of death in eleven instances.

Private Raymond Grover, Infantry, was slightly wounded in action, January 29. His father, Homer Grover, lives at 27 Jamesville avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Corp. Morris Williams, stevedore, died from gunshot wounds on January 29. His grandfather, John Brown, is a resident of Marvel, Ark. Benjamin F. Klass, construction company, was the civilian reported among the casualties. He died of meningitis on January 29. His emergency address is Mrs. Minnie Klass (relation not given), 32 West 152nd street, New York, N. Y.

The other casualties reported were: Private Thos. Ward, stevedore, January 17, pneumonia; Mary Benjamin (mother), R. F. D. 1, Box 65, Hazelhurst, Ga.

Private George D. McSorley, Infantry, January 24, pneumonia; Edward McSorley (father), 912 Twen-second avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Private Jessie Asbery, stevedore, January 26, pneumonia; Sylvester Asbery (wife), Sylvester, Ga.

Private Walter R. Allen, engineer, January 27, pneumonia; Walter R. Allen (father), East Green-wick, Kent County, R. I.

Sergt. O'Brien H. Williams, engineer, January 19, pneumonia; Z. V. Williams (father), Fairview, N. C.

First Class Private Paul Rich, Infantry, January 18, pneumonia; John Etter (friend), R. F. D. 3, Box 102, Salem, Ore.

Private Frank W. Cochrane, engineer, January 27, meningitis; W. G. Cochrane (uncle), 34 Livingston avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Private Seymour E. Carrio, field artillery, January 26, meningitis; Seymour Carrio (father), Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Private Albert Altrogem, engineer, January 27, pneumonia; Henry Altrogem (uncle), Clarence Center, N. Y.

MURDERS MAN WHOM HE SAYS SLANDERED WILSON

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Peter Meyers, 78, was in a heated mood when he murdered a German named Goebbler. Meyers, it is said, killed the man because he slandered President Wilson and threatened to kill Meyers for defending the United States.

ROOT URGES THRIFT TO HELP WIN WAR

Former Secretary of State Deplores Extravagance in U. S.

New York, Jan. 30.—If the American people do not learn to become less extravagant and save, there is danger that the allies will lose the war. This was the warning sounded by Elihu Root at a great war thrift meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight, under the auspices of the National War Savings Committee of New York City. Mr. Root said:

There is no other way. We are the most wasteful and extravagant people upon the face of the earth, and unless we can save out of our superfluity and give the benefit of our savings to our allies, then we shall lose the war.

Mr. Root urged the people to buy war savings stamps with every dollar which could be spared.

Musicians Threaten Soldiers.

Syracuse, Jan. 30.—Arwet Schempfer, a musician, well-known here, is in jail tonight on a charge of sedition, after threatening American soldiers in public.

Cut City Trees to Get Fuel.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 30.—Mayor Carson today gave orders that all poplar trees in the city should be cut and used for fuel. Cutting of trees in the public parks begins today.

Kerns Mission Arrives.

A Pacific Port, Jan. 29.—An official commission sent to the United States by the Russian Empire, Mr. Kerns, before he was deported, arrived here today on a Pacific liner.

Two U. S. Ambulance Men Killed by Germans At French Hospital

Two American ambulance men have been sacrificed to German frightfulness in Italy. The State Department yesterday announced that William Davenport Platt and Richard Cotta Fairfield, both of Baltimore, were killed when the Germans bombed the De Amilia Hospital in Mestre on the night of January 20. The hospital was destroyed and the two men were killed while they were attending to the wounded. They were killed while in the very act of caring for wounded at the doorway of the hospital. The bodies were recovered by the State Department in a special message through the American consul at Venice, forwarded through Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome.

GERMAN SHIPS TAKE SAMMIES ACROSS OCEAN

Eighteen Vessels, Including Vaterland, Now in U. S. Transport Service.

Over 600,000 tons of German shipping are now in the transport service of the United States. Every enemy vessel seized by this government has been overhauled and put in operation. Remarkable records in repairing the great fleet of Teutonic liners were made by American navy yards and ship 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.

Giant plants to provide dry-docking facilities for the mammoth enemy steamers are under construction along the Atlantic coast.

Daniels Planned. Secretary of the Navy Daniels last night paid high tribute to the American engineers who made possible the use of the enemy tonnage in record time. The Germans thought they had left the Vaterland unfit for further service, said the Secretary. A determined effort was made by the German crews to damage all the war-bound vessels beyond hope of repair.

Eighteen of the seized liners 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, Azamemnon, Aetolus, Mercury, Pocahontas, Huron, Antigon 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 was announced yesterday that the Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel sought refuge in Hampton Roads after commerce raiding voyages in the Atlantic and Pacific.

The nation's highest engineering authorities declared, after a thorough, exhaustive inspection, that the Leviathan was a far better ship than formerly.

The same young officer who rebuilt the Vaterland's engines was placed in charge of her machinery for service as a transport. After her bottom had been scraped and painted, he ran her across and back at a rate of speed two knots faster than she had ever made.

With her, one round trip from New York to France was completed with safety in eleven days, a high naval officer stated.

All of the seized liners are manned by naval crews.

"The Germans thought they had destroyed their ships," continued the Secretary, "but they are all available now. They are being used in transport and other service. The navy is using most of this tonnage. The remainder is engaged in the service of our government departments."

Asked if it was mainly on this available tonnage that Secretary Baker based his forecast of 500,000 American troops in France by Spring and 1,500,000 before the end of the year, Secretary Daniels said:

"This tonnage is of great help to the War Department in sending troops to France faster than was possible when the expeditionary forces first were sent across."

TROTSKY SAYS PEACE WITH HUN POSSIBLE

Bolshevik Minister Declares Russia May Accept Terms.

Stockholm, Jan. 30.—Although the all-Russian soviet now sitting at Petrograd is overwhelmingly against a separate peace with the central powers as long as Germany stands by her annexation program, Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, told the congress frankly that he could give no guaranty a separate agreement would not be signed. He made it clear, however, that the Russian delegation will fight such a result of the Brest-Litovsk parleys to the uttermost of its ability. Should Russia's miserable condition eventually compel her to enter into a separate pact with the central alliance, he said, the people of Russia will be plainly informed that the need of self-determination demanded it, and that the peace was not democratic.

He thus intimated that if Russia cannot have a just peace from her foes she may have to yield for the moment, but will fight on by other means to secure her rights and safety.

The Russian delegation was given a free hand by the all-Russian soviet and a reported to have started for Brest-Litovsk, where the arrival of the German and Austrian foreign ministers already has been announced.

Word was circulated in the neighborhood of a coal yard on Fourth street northwest that the dealer had a large quantity of coal.

Immediately there was a rush of applicants. When told by the dealer he had no coal, the housewives were doubtful and then indignant.

The dealer shut his doors and barred his windows. The crowd grew steadily in size and anger. Finally it was necessary to call the police to disperse the crowd and a guard was stationed at the yard for several hours.

Every policeman, fireman, or mail carrier in the city should beg, buy or steal a copy of THE HERALD tomorrow. It will interest you.

COAL SEEKERS KEPT AT BAY BY SOLDIERS

Men, Women and Children of the District Try to Get Camp Fuel.

Armed guards with fixed bayonets were kept near by residents from taking forcible possession of three cars of coal containing 140 tons and consigned to the American University training camp, it was known yesterday.

Three cars of anthracite were placed on a railroad siding for use in heating the fifty buildings in the camp and camp officials were notified. Trucks were sent immediately to bring the much-needed coal to the camp.

Hardly had they arrived and unloading started when residents in the neighborhood tried to obtain some of the coal. Buckets, baskets and bags were brought by men, women and children to carry back to their homes enough coal to make a fire.

Reg for Buckeful.

When told they could not buy any of it, several tried to climb on the cars and it was necessary to call armed guards from the camp, who stood about the cars and trucks and kept back the crowd.

Unable to get coal from the cars they begged that they be given "only a bucketful" and "just a little bit" of the coal. It wouldn't be missed, they said, but they had to have the coal until the last bit was unloaded and carried off to the camp. One then did the last leave and go back to their homes.

"We felt sorry for them," one of the enlisted men who helped unload the cars said, "but we had to tell them they couldn't have any. There were enough people there to crowd about the cars and trucks. The shipment arrived at the camp three days ago when the stock of coal had been exhausted and wood was being burned in the stoves to keep the buildings warm. Coal shipped to the camp was also taken at the present time. There is only a small amount, sufficient to last three or four days, on hand.

Plenty of wood has been bought, however, and if coal can not be obtained it will be used to keep the men warm.

The attempt by householders to obtain coal at the American University camp was the second demonstration by persons seeking fuel in the District. The other occurred in the northeastern section of the city.

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Police Doubted It.

Unknowingly, the Star claims, valuations of government securities and titles is thus passing into the hands of what may be an unscrupulous class of adventurers.

In showing their doubt of the Baltimore police, police department officials said that palmist and mystics here are operating under a license granted under a special act of Congress. The Baltimore paper correspondent, called at headquarters here, but could gain little information.

It was found by this newspaper, the story states, that even Cabinet officials do not believe their dignity to look for symbols of the nation's progress in a crystal ball. More than this, it is declared, "foreign ambassadors invoke the psychic forces to guide them in forming a critical decision; while Representatives and Senators have been known to quake with the anxiety of anticipation as the medium outlined aspects of the future."

Some of the predictions concerning international affairs which impressed the correspondent are set forth in the story. The correspondent was told that an international peace is to be arranged by President Wilson, of the impending assassination of the Kaiser, the freedom of Poland and of Ireland, the election of Mr. Wilson to another term of office and the extension of the Presidential term to ten years of office.

Secret Spy Theory.

Police here when presented with the facts by this correspondent, the story continues, stated they knew of no suspicion of a German spy system beneath any part of the crystal-gazing, etc., here.

Continued on Page Three.

Confirmation of this attitude was obtained from the police last night. They stated that a license fee of \$25 a year was all that was necessary for fortune tellers, mediums, astrologers, crystal gazers, etc., and that they were not alarmed over the situation. It was pointed out by them that the only requirement of these people was that of proper conduct toward their clients.

Following is given the pith of the condition here as reported by this correspondent to the Baltimore Sun:

Washington, the Capital of the Nation and a center of war activities in regard to the world, has seen the growth of a remarkable system of operation by fortune tellers, clairvoyants, crystal readers, East India mirrors readers, astrologers and psychology practitioners.

Got Stalling Facts.

It is such a system as started London some months after the outbreak of the war abroad and which was suppressed with an iron hand by the British authorities, after it was found that many of the soothsayers were eliciting the most vital secrets of the government, not only from the wives and children of men in high places, but also from the officials themselves, as well as members of Parliament and the diplomatic corps, who had rushed in droves to these men and women to get the news of the present and future. The secrets gained from one source were used as levers to gain other government information.

The Baltimore Star, informed that the fortune-telling system in Washington was placing in the hands of a group of men and women the secret

Continued on Page Three.

Co-Ordination Planned.

Although neither the army or navy has a representative on the committee, all departments of the government will co-ordinate with it through representatives and co-operate with its decisions. It is deemed advisable to concentrate final power in as few men as possible. The conference indicated a complete cohesion of all the forces of the government in winning the war.

One of the first acts of the committee will be to establish more trans-Atlantic ports in the South by allocating shipping there. This will be done particularly in cotton shipments. Instead of hauling cotton for shipment from New York, it will be short-hauled from cotton territory to cotton territory ports, mainly Savannah, Brunswick and Charleston.

This same principle will be followed in other territories with other commodities wherever feasible.

The emergency ports, however, will acquire no permanent overseas importance. Instead of hauling cotton from Boston, Philadelphia and New York will handle the bulk of the shipping when freight congestion is cleared, especially as they afford a shorter haul to Europe.

As soon as formal approval comes from Great Britain, representatives of the committee will be sent to England and France. With these, and with Sir Ernest Guthrie, acting as the representative of France and Italy, as is expected, there will be established a supreme interallied control of virtually every ship that plies the sea.

Refusal on the part of one of the attorneys representing members of the "Big Five" packing industry to permit the examination of confidential files yesterday afternoon led the Federal Trade Commission to postpone the hearing into the activities of the so-called meat trust. Francis J. Heney, special government investigator will leave at once for Chicago. He announced that he will resort to legal procedure to obtain the documents vital in disclosing the many ramifications of the packers.

Agents of the Federal Trade Commission notified Mr. Heney that they needed the private vault of Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift and Company in Chicago, after he declined to permit the constitution of the examination of telegrams, letters, memoranda and other data required by the government investigator.

"Henry Veeder is shown to be the clearing house of the packers of the expenses which they incurred jointly and which they divided up these in the purchase of cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves throughout the country. I have evidence on that," Mr. Heney announced to the commission.

Veeder is not only attorney for Swift & Co., but he acted at the time of the Veeder pool as the clearing house agent for them in many other things, particularly cottonseed oil mills which they jointly owned and operated. The clearing house was established in the State of Texas, where they plead guilty in a suit for penalties for combination in restraint of trade, they paid \$40,000 in penalties. They then divided up these oil plants among themselves. Veeder was the clearing house for them. So it was important to examine those records," the special investigator added.

Colin H. Livingstone, president of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America and Washington financier, was revealed as the "confidential agent" of the packers in business and social affairs affecting the organizations. He was relied upon, according to private messages taken from the files, to furnish information and Company with information relating to individuals connected with former government investigations.

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Disturbances and riots were vaguely reported from Berlin, in the Anzig (another big shipbuilding port), Bochum, the big mining town, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and Cologne. The unrest was fast spreading through the provinces, advised said. Electric and airplane plants had been closed up at Lichtenfeld, Heringsdorf and Johannisthal.

In the face of this nation-wide unrest which threatens not only grave internal upheaval, but also menaces Hindenburg's proud plan for a supreme smash in the West, the entire non-Soviet press is frantic in its pleas, denunciations, threats and scolding of Germany's labor.

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The German organization is indeed called "Workmen's Council," the only thing lacking to make the Russian parallel complete being "soldiers' delegations." But Vorwärts, the official German Socialist organ, significantly points out in a general editorial, "the Germans proceed slowly but surely" in the face of this suffering that there is an end to it."

Philip Scheidemann himself is a member of the "Workmen's Council." An action commission of ten men and women has been named.

As to the strike, dispatches are conflicting. Most of them represent it as an exceedingly grave and state that the employes' whole war industry is tied up. On Monday 500,000 workers were idle in Berlin alone.

Plants Tied Up.

At last accounts, all the important plants in Berlin and its suburbs had been virtually shut down, the ship workers in Hamburg had walked out, the navy yard men and munition workers in Kiel where the foremost German naval shipbuilding plant is located had struck, and workers in the Rhineland and Westphalia were walking out by the thousands.

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A "council of 500" has been created in Berlin as a nucleus for such a reconstructed party. The circumstances and the personnel of this body bear a striking resemblance to the germ from which Russian Bolshevism blossomed forth into its present dominating position.

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