

Surprise for Noah. \$100,000,000 for Powder. Intern Roosevelt? No, But—A Crack in the Boiler.

The world watches the strike in Germany—not too hopefully. An emperor commanding millions of troops with the will to kill, can keep workers down and starving long after hope of victory has gone.

There is encouragement, however, in the fact that the order "shoot to kill" sends German workers to their tasks.

If the Hindenburg THREAT to shoot convinces these Prussian gentlemen then REAL shooting from American flying machines would also convince them.

If they go on working and starving because shooting is threatened, they might decide in spite of Hindenburg to stop the war and stop work, inspired by a sufficiently active bombardment from above.

There is just one important thing in this war, and that is to hurry the work of putting first five thousand and then fifty thousand dynamite carrying flying machines from the United States above German soil.

Germany showed Great Britain how to carry on warfare at sea in the modern way BELOW THE WATER.

The United States must show the Germans how to carry on modern warfare ABOVE THE GROUND. How soon will the first five thousand American flyers begin work?

The United States starts building concrete ships.

We take lime rock, grind it into powder. That makes cement. We take sand, mix it with the cement, put threads or bars of steel through the mixture—and there's a ship.

Rock, sand and steel floating on the water—that would have surprised old Noah building his ark.

Interesting news, and a question for German gentlemen who said "the United States cannot really count in this war."

This Government has let a contract for a hundred millions to build two smokeless powder plants at Nashville and Charleston.

Each plant will produce five hundred thousand pounds of powder DAILY.

How do you think that powder is going to be used, Al Highest?

You have read the story sent out by sincere prohibitionists—not TOO particular as to the accuracy of their statements.

Through the official organ of the Methodist Church was published the statement that American soldiers, upon arrival in France, became afflicted with drunkenness in its worst form, with the vilest of diseases, and that the prisons were full of them.

But lies eventually die. Now, even the Reverend Mr. Woodfin, sent abroad to prove the charges of drunkenness and disease, says to Mr. MacRay, correspondent of the Washington Post:

"I am thoroughly convinced that the person who said our soldiers were spending their time in wine shops was telling a blank lie."

If you believed prohibition reports from abroad, you would think every American soldier a diseased drunkard, spending his time in jail.

If you believed prohibitionists at home, you would imagine the entire United States drunk and disorderly.

Because there are men in the Congress and legislatures that listen to such things, this country is to be put on a basis of illicit whiskey making and the steady growth in temperance of the last fifty years is to be wiped out by ignorance and hypocrisy combined.

Just how does Theodore Roosevelt feel when he reads the petition of Oklahoma citizens asking that Mr. Roosevelt "be interned for the period of the war?"

If little Eva had suddenly been accused by Legree of beating Uncle Tom to death, she would have felt very much as Mr. Roosevelt feels on this said occasion.

The Oklahoma suggestion is overdue. No one would want to see the Cro Magnon survival reduced to complete silent inactivity. But that Oklahoma petition has its educational value.

Once more the old statement repeated year after year as the spring fighting approaches:

"The war must go on until the ends are achieved." The allies say it and the Germans say it.

Lucky for the world that the allies do say it, and show no indication of cowardice, mental or physical.

German will power is marvelous and so is German endurance. The endurance of the big steam boiler, under a terrific pressure is marvelous also.

Look out, however, when the first little crack starts in your boiler.

The first crack has started in the German machine. The "All-highest" interrupts his task of outside murder to tell his own dear subjects in Berlin that he will murder them if they don't go back to work.

That is a good sign. The ending of the war in the right way is a matter of courage. If the allies have it—and they have—the German machine will blow up.

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THE FIRST STORY OF HOW THE SAMMIES FOUGHT THEIR FIRST BATTLE IN LORRAINE

STRIKE PLOT BLAMED FOR DEATH BLAST AT PRAGUE

Many Lives Reported Lost When Munitions Depot Explodes—German Newspapers Declare Troubles Near End.

ZURICH, Feb. 4.—Many lives were lost in a great explosion of a munitions depot at Prague, according to dispatches received here today.

Central powers' newspapers allege a plot by strikers. All reports of the explosion received here have been mutilated by the censors.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is 160 miles northwest of Vienna.

Report Strike Waging.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The general strike in the central powers is waning, according to German newspapers received here today. Thousands of workers were reported to have returned to the factories Sunday, although in isolated sections, new walkouts were described.

A copy of the Vostische Zeitung, received here today, contains a report that the strike leaders considered resumption of work in the face of the death threat of military officials. In Magdeburg, Ludwig, and Breslau, it was said, the strikers followed this advice, and docked to the factories.

Conditions are normal in Essen, the newspaper said. The Vorwaerts describing the first military court-martial of strike agitators in Moabit, a suburb of Berlin, said the building was heavily guarded by troops and that citizens were excluded.

Six Months for Socialist.

The first case called was that of Heinrich Schultze, an independent Socialist. He received six months' imprisonment for distributing strike literature.

In Cologne the president of the labor organization attended a strike.

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TRAINMEN SEEK 30 TO 40 PERCENT WAGE INCREASES

Wage increases ranging from 30 to 40 per cent for railroad employees will be asked of the Railroad Wage Commission by the four brotherhoods, it was stated today by one of the brotherhoods' representatives here.

It is declared to be the purpose of the four brotherhoods not to embarrass Director General McAdoo by extravagant demands, but to ask increases amounting to approximately 36 per cent of the increased cost of living occasioned by the war.

A. B. Garretson, president of the conductors' organization, and W. G. Lee, of the trainmen, appeared before the wage commission today. They presented statistics showing the increased cost of living and the inadequate pay of the present scale of wages paid freight and passenger conductors and trainmen.

For the conductors, Garretson asked a flat rate of \$5.20 per hundred miles for the freight conductors and \$3.25 per hundred miles for the passenger conductors. The difference between the demands is based on the fact that the freight conductors average a slower run than the passenger trainmen.

The present rate for a freight conductor is from \$4 to \$4.15, and \$2.00 for a passenger trainman, admits Garretson.

Garretson said the organization had paid of the organized road employees, asked through Lee, their present, increased compensation through the various grades, amounting to about 96 per cent of the increased cost of living. According to figures supplied the commission this cost has risen from 45 to 62 per cent since the war started.

JOHN L.'S EARLY BATTLES

The First of The Times' Series on Sullivan's Career in the Ring. On the Sporting Page Today

"Move On," Berlin Police Tell Deputy Scheidemann; And He—Moves Along

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Fifty German strike demonstrators were gathered on a corner in Meabit, the Deutsche Zeitung relates, when a policeman asked them to move along.

"Excuse me," said one, "but I am Deputy Scheidemann, of the Reichstag."

The policeman pointed out that Scheidemann was not there in his capacity as a member of the Reichstag, but as a demonstrator. Scheidemann moved.

Here's What the Czar And His Wife Do

He saws wood in the morning while she prays. She plays cards in the evening while he sleeps.

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2 (Delayed).—The first intimate story of former Czar Nicholas' secluded life of exile at Tobolsk, came out of Siberia today. Al Suchanoff, constituent assembly member from Tobolsk, described Nicholas Romanoff's intimate doings, his trials, sorrows, and heart burnings.

Suchanoff declared that: "Nicholas is bashful and diffident. He is scorned by many of his fellow-men."

Stripped of his glory as Czar of all the Russian, he is regarded by the Siberian peasants as a commonplace—something too dull to be of any interest.

Snubbed By Peasants. The people who formerly trembled at the Emperor's ukase, now turn at the Emperor's ukase, now turn his hat to them.

The family of Rasputin, "the black monk," lives near by, but treats Nicholas coldly.

The former Czar's favorite private life at court, which is being printed in several European newspapers.

"At first," Suchanoff said, "the population was very much interested in Nicholas, but the people soon accepted him as a commonplace."

Close Secluded Road. "On his first public appearance he went out to attend morning mass at a nearby church. He quailed at the prospect of walking through the streets, and chose a secluded road where he could be hidden from sight. But the people discovered him there. He was followed by a crowd of the curious."

"For the first time in his life Nicholas was of the people, walking with them. He respectfully took off his hat. The people scorned him. They made no reply to his salute."

"The Romanoff family is receiving French and Russian literature, and the newspapers, which are printed in the exposure of Nicholas' private life at court. The former Czar and his relatives are especially interested in the Rasputin episodes. The family of the "Black Monk" live near Tobolsk, but they never visit Nicholas."

Sawing Wood Literally. "Sawing wood in the morning has greatly improved Romanoff physically. His wife prays frequently, but she is also very adept at cards, and plays in the evenings."

"Nicholas is busy in his spare time teaching his little son history. Under his father's instruction, the ex-Czarovich has become familiar with all the international episodes of history, all of course, from the Romanoffs' viewpoint."

ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND JOHN L.'S FUNERAL

OSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be among the prominent men present when funeral services are held Wednesday morning for John L. Sullivan, former world's heavyweight champion.

At Colonel Roosevelt's home here today it was stated the former President will go to Boston either tomorrow night or early Wednesday morning.

Colonel Roosevelt, always athletic, became a great admirer of the champion and boxed with him on several occasions.

GERMANS ATTACK IN VOSGES SECTOR AS BIG GUNS ROAR

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Activity of the German infantry and artillery is increasing between the Moselle river and the Vosges mountains. Dispatches from the front show that German raids are now giving way to actual attacks while artillery duels rage when the fog lifts sufficiently for observation.

The Germans have apparently massed fresh concentrations of both men and guns in that sector. Severe losses were inflicted upon the Germans in the attack north of Bures on Saturday night. Between 1,000 and 1,500 German troops took part in the assault, but were thrown back by the violent fire of the French batteries and sick fires. The Germans followed up their unsuccessful attack by a bombardment and then by a raid.

SEC. BAKER EXAGGERATED WILDLY, SAYS HITCHCOCK

Estimates as to Number of Troops in France in 1918 Preposterous, Senator Declares.

Secretary of War Baker's recent announcement of the number of men the United States would send to France during 1918 was declared "an exaggeration of the wildest sort" and "absolutely preposterous" by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in a speech of amazing frankness in the Senate this afternoon.

Secretary Baker told the Military Affairs Committee last Monday that the United States would have half a million men in France "early in 1918," and would be ready to send 1,600,000 before the end of the year.

Senator Hitchcock this afternoon answered Mr. Baker's statement by pointing to the condition of American shipping.

Shipping Situation Alarming. "The present condition of shipping is nothing less than shocking," said Senator Hitchcock. "The present supply of shipping is worse than alarming. I am afraid to go too deeply into figures for one might be charged with giving information of value to the enemy were one to tell the truth about the present supply of shipping."

"All who are informed as to the present supply of our shipping were thunderstruck at the statements of Secretary Baker before the Military Affairs Committee. His sanguine predictions as to our ability to ship men to Europe and to supply them, when there, are exaggerations of the wildest sort."

"Let any Senator take a pencil and paper and figure the matter out for himself. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes five tons of shipping to supply one man in France. I mean by that, that the ships must sail regularly, cross rapidly, and be loaded and unloaded promptly. These figures take no account of transports necessary to take men across the ocean. They contemplate only the supplying of men over there. It makes no allowance for sinkings, no allowances for bad loadings, all of which have already occurred, and are still occurring. It makes no allowance for hospital ships which will be needed."

"Now figure up what total tonnage of shipping in constant and effective operation would be necessary to supply a million men in Europe, supposing we could get them over. We find that for supply alone it will require five million tons of shipping in constant use. Where is that coming from, and when is it coming? We all know the total tonnage of shipping now available to the United States is nothing like that amount. We all fear that it will not approximate that amount a year from now. I shall not undertake to say how

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

TUMULTY TO SEEK SENATORIAL SEAT FROM NEW JERSEY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Joseph F. Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson, will be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, to succeed the late Senator Hughes, says an Atlantic City dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

This assertion, the first indication of Democratic plans with respect to the Senatorship, was made today by North Jersey Democrats who came here to confer with Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City.

This statement was made: Secretary Tumulty has had the Senatorship in his mind for a long time. Having been a close student of legislation at Washington for close to five years as President Wilson's right-hand man, he is anxious to have a hand as one of those who formulate and pass laws. Recently Mr. Tumulty sent two confidential representatives to Trenton, N. J., and Jersey City to size up the situation there for him, and their report is said to have decided him to get into the Senatorial contest, with all possible confidence that he can be elected.

U. S. EMBASSY CLERK DEAD.

J. Stanley Morwood, clerk in the American embassy at Madrid, died there February 2. The American ambassador informed the State Department today.

IF GERMANS TORTURE AMERICANS— THERE ARE LOTS OF GERMANS HERE

If reports that American prisoners in Germany are being treated inhumanely are found to be true, this country has a remedy—retaliation. This was made clear at the State Department today.

"We are holding more prisoners than the Germans are," said one State Department official, "and if we cannot come to any understanding we will have to adopt a policy of reprisal."

It was admitted that there has been considerable correspondence with Germany, through Spain, in regard to the treatment of captives.

"VOLUNTEER OR—"



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Boxers Outpoint Pastors In Boosting Morale of Enlisted, Says Fosdick

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Boxers, not chaplains, are the men who are doing most to keep up the morale of the United States army, in the opinion of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Army and Navy Commission on training camp activities.

"A man like Packey McFarland has more good effect on the morale of an army than any half dozen chaplains I have ever seen," said Fosdick in an address here. "James J. Corbett, Benny Leonard, and other boxers are leaders in athletic training."

HALIFAX EXPLOSION BLAME IS PLACED BY INQUIRY BOARD

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 4.—The explosion which nearly destroyed the entire city of Halifax was due to carelessness by Pilot MacKay and Captain Lemond of the munitions steamer Mont Blanc, Judge Drysdale, head of the investigating commission, charged here today.

24-HOUR STRIKE CALLED BY DUTCH AS FOOD PROTEST

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The strike epidemic sweeping Europe was expected to manifest itself in Holland today. Revolutionary socialists and some trade unionists had called a twenty-four-hour walkout as a demonstration in favor of prohibition of food exports and the seizure and distribution of the existing supplies.

Some dissension within the ranks of the unionists was visible today. The Amsterdam city trades union council, supporting the revolutionary socialists in the demands that the Rotterdam workers join the strike was opposed by the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions.

SEPARATE PEACE LEFT TO TROTSKY AND LENINE

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—The congress of the councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates of all Russia, has adjourned at Petrograd, leaving the question of a separate peace with the central empires in the hands of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, and Vladimir Lenin, said a dispatch from the Russian capital today.

Another session of the congress will be summoned in May, it was said.

PERSHING'S MEN CRUSH FRONT LINE TRENCHES

Brave Americans Outpoint Foe in Quick Response to Big Gun Challenge on French Front.

By NEWTON C. PARKE. (International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 4.—American gunners have won their first artillery duel with the Germans.

That was the opinion of military men today who witnessed the results of the fight with big guns on the American sector of the Lorraine front on Saturday night.

The Yankee artilleryists registered three direct hits upon German dugouts, battered in part of the front line German trenches and made great gaps in the German entanglements.

The Germans are believed to have sustained considerable losses.

(A previous telegram from Mr. Parke said that two Americans were killed in the bombardment, nine wounded, and one other suffered from shell shock.)

Streets Filled With Debris. Streets filled with debris from battered in walls today attested to the violence of the Saturday night bombardment of the headquarters of a certain regiment on the American sector of the Lorraine front.

For many weeks this particular sector had been probably the quietest on the French front.

During the shelling the Germans alone used more ammunition than the American gunners at least kept pace with them.

It was noticeable on Sunday, however, that whereas our artillery wiped out the enemy first line at a certain point and demolished several dugouts, the Boche gunners did no great damage to our trenches, but the main destruction was done in villages which were well registered for artillery fire.

Artillery Hour Started Just as a blood-red sun was setting over the hills; the light being mirrored in small ponds between the lines, whose waters had apparently been turned into flaming fire.

From the German first line a volley of red rockets arose, signaling for a barrage, and a moment later another signal went up.

A signal was promptly flashed back to our artillery, which just beat the Boche to it. The almost simultaneous explosions of the two batteries along the narrow sector informed the surrounding country that an artillery duel was on.

After five minutes' bombardment the Germans suddenly increased their fire twofold. They laid a barrage over a certain sector of our front line with shrapnel, and sent high explosives into the front trenches and the communication trenches.

Quick Reply to Challenge. From the American gun, it came a quick answer to this challenge, the "ventrives" deluging the German front line and gradually increasing its area as the barrage increased in intensity. Enemy trenches were blown in and big gaps made in the German wire entanglements.

As the Boche scurried down their communication trenches our machine guns poured in a hot fire. It is believed that at this point in the fighting the enemy suffered considerable loss.

In the meanwhile, the American guns all along the sector were tuning up. Officers standing near a regimental headquarters scurried for shelter in a dugout when two big shells crumpled two houses into ruins up the village street.

Village Wiped Out. One of the officers, an aide to the brigadier general, was just returning to headquarters after a tour of the front. When he emerged from the dugout half an hour later he found nothing left of the village but a tobacco shop, the sign of which was suspended from a neighboring building.

There were no casualties there. A regimental commander who was formerly on General Pershing's staff in Mexico was in a dugout when the shelling began.

The American artillery responded to the shelling.