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HUNS RAID AMERICAN LINE IN FOG

2 YANKEES FALL; FOE'S LOSS HEAVY

Desperate Battle at Close Quarters Follows Violent Artillery Barrage; Mist Veils Movements of the Attacking Party.

MANY CASUALTIES IN SAME SECTOR

[By Associated Press Staff Correspondent]

With the American Army in France, Jan. 30.—(Delayed)—An American position on a certain sector of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daylight this morning. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage.

Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

FIGHTING IS CONTINUOUS.

Casualties have been occurring almost daily for several days on this sector. It is now permitted to disclose that all the recent casualties given out from Washington occurred in this sector. The deaths were caused by shell fire, mostly sharpshoot. Last night was fairly quiet through the American sector. The usual number of shells came over, doing no damage and there were the customary sporadic outbursts of machine gun fire from both sides at points where the opposing lines are nearest.

LISTENING POST SHELLED.

At daybreak this morning the heavy fog had been enveloping the whole position and the country for miles around for several days, became still thicker, blotting out all except the nearest enemy positions. At 7 o'clock three muffled reports sounded through the fog. There were three whistles followed quickly by three shell bursts. The projectiles exploded on three sides of an American listening post just outside the wire, within forty-five feet of an enemy listening post.

"HELL BROKE LOOSE."

"Then hell broke loose," said one of the men there. For fifteen minutes the enemy broke hundreds of high explosives around the post and the surrounding ground, cutting off the men there. Two of them were killed in the first few minutes.

Another man who was at the post told the correspondent later as he was lying on a cot in a field hospital that he saw four Germans approaching out of the fog as the barrage lifted. He brought his automatic rifle into play and saw two of the Germans fall. He kept on firing until shell splinters hit him in the head and arm.

SHELLS PLOW GROUND.

"The last I remember in the time before I reached the hospital," said another man, "is seeing something moving through the fog. I determined to get some Germans and put my rifle to my shoulder but never pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion behind me. Frozen earth, stones and shell splinters came my way."

Inspection of the scene of the raid showed that the ground was plowed up by the explosion of shells.

CAPTAIN SAVES WOUNDED MAN.

One of the men wounded recently was hit by a sniper's bullet. He fell in a trench filled with water and almost drowned before he was rescued by his captain. Several of the wounded had been listed as accidental wounding. There were mostly wounds of the hands.

IT IS CERTAIN THE ENEMY CASUALTIES FROM THE AMERICAN CANNON AND MACHINE GUN FIRE HAS BEEN AS GREAT OR GREATER THAN OURS.

DEAD BURIED ON FIELD.

The casualties given out in Washington recently occurred over a certain recent period. The dead were buried within the sound and range of the guns.

One man was blown to pieces by a shell in a regimental headquarters town as he was following his colonel into a dugout.

THREE MEN WERE KILLED BY ONE SHELL WHICH FELL IN A TRENCH AND ANOTHER DIED OF WOUNDS IN A HOSPITAL. QUITE A FEW OF THE MEN SENT TO HOSPITALS WERE WOUNDED IN THE UPPER PART OF THE BODY OR ON THE HEAD FROM SHRAPNEL.

SECOND ENEMY RAID.

For military reasons it has been inadvisable to send earlier or other details.

Today's attack marks the second time since the American troops entered the front line in France that their positions have been raided by the Germans. In the first raid, November 3, the American losses were three killed, five wounded and 12 made prisoners by the enemy.

Senate To Tell Views On Peace And War Issues

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—After Senator Owen introduced a resolution today to put the senate on record in support of President Wilson's fourteen principles for world peace and Senator Borah had introduced another to record the senate's position, Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee announced that the committee would meet soon to agree on a composite draft of the senate's views.

FARMERS' WAR WORK PRAISED

Wilson Calls For Greater Service in Nation's Cause.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—To the farmers of the United States President Wilson today sent a message in which he called attention to the country's need of their assistance during the coming year in winning the war. The message was sent through the farmers' conference being held at the University of Illinois at Urbana. The message was delivered by President James of the University of Illinois in the absence of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who was to have represented the president. The president had expected to attend, but in disposition made it impossible and he delegated Mr. Houston, who was prevented from participating by the tie up in transportation facilities.

BIG TASK FOR NATION.

The president's message said: "I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain but in the circumstances, it has seemed impossible for me to be present and, therefore, I can only send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thought which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind. "I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we

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ENEMY AIRSHIP FACTORY AFIRE; PARIS BOMBED

Aerial Raid By Allies Is Indicated at Zeppelin Works.

TWENTY PERSONS DIE AS HUNS RAID FRANCE

Zurich, Jan. 30.—(Delayed)—A tremendous explosion, accompanied by gun fire and followed by a huge column of fire, was heard in the direction of Friedrichshafen this morning, a telegram received at St. Gall from Rosenberg reports. The explosion probably was the result of an aerial attack on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

HUNS RAID PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 31.—German airmen have turned their attention from London to Paris. Last night this city was raided by enemy airplanes for the first time in more than six months.

TWENTY ARE SLAIN.

Twenty persons were killed and fifty wounded, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down. The occupants of the airplane were made prisoners.

(Official announcement from Paris last night said bombs had been dropped at various points in the city and suburbs by German aviators, that several persons had been killed, that many of the Paris police were reported to be the first aerial attack on Paris since July 27 of last year, the German raiders having been checked by the strength of the Paris defenses. The construction of new German high flying, speedy airplanes, however, led to resumption of the raids as has been forecast in several dispatches from Paris telling of preparations to meet the expected aerial attacks. A few days ago the Paris police were provided with gas masks as protection against gas bombs.)

REPRISAL, SAYS BERLIN.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—"As a reprisal," says the official statement issued today by the war office, "we dropped fourteen tons of bombs on Paris." The official statement adds that the raid on the French capital was the first systematic attack from the air.

\$500,000,000 WAGE INCREASE ASKED BY RAILROAD MEN

Minor Ailment Will Not Keep Men From Army

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—New regulations for physical examination of draft registrants changing weight, height, and other conditions and providing partial military service for men not actually rejected, were announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Local boards are directed to reject no registrant on account of foot or teeth defects and in most cases all men with temporary or remedial defects.

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES GROW

U-BOATS SINK NINE LARGE STEAMERS; "RUTHLESS" YEAR ENDS.

London, Jan. 30.—(Delayed)—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued tonight which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage. The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,309. British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,600 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

The sinking of fifteen British merchantmen exceeds by seven the total for the previous two weeks, in both of which six large ships and two small ones were lost. The admiralty reports of both January 2 and 9, give the sinkings as 21 merchantmen, in each case of which 18 measured more than 1,600 tons.

The ruthless U-boat warfare enters upon its second year tomorrow, without yet having accomplished its announced purpose—ending the war.

Demands Are For Average Boost of 40 Per Cent Over Present Scale.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Demands for wage increases pending before the railroad wage commission are for an aggregate average of 40 per cent, it was disclosed today. The demands represent a total of nearly \$500,000,000 this year, or about half the railway operating income of last year.

Requests for more pay continue to reach the commission. In nearly every case the labor union seeks to represent all members of the particular trade whether organized or unorganized, and the wage commission is said to be prepared to accept this principle.

Many of the demands are for much more than 40 per cent. They ask in some cases an increase to place certain trades on a parity with employees of other industries and in addition a flat increase to provide for higher cost of living within the last year.

Less than half of the 1,800,000 railway employees are organized. Within the last few weeks however, the unorganized men have met in groups and sent in petitions to the railroad administration or wage commission asking definite increases.

With the aid of its statisticians and examiners, the wage commission expects to determine certain rates of increases considered just for various classes of railway labor and probably will scale down the demands in many instances. An attempt also will be made to make the wage grants proportionate to pay in other industries.

LOGAN TO BE MAJOR IN U. S. SIGNAL CORPS

[From Courier Bureau] Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Adjutant General Guy E. Logan of the Iowa national guard will be given a commission as major in the signal corps, it was announced today in the war department.

Pershing Plans Offensive With High War Board

VERSAILLES, France, Jan. 30.—(Delayed)—General Pershing, the American commander attended today's meeting of the supreme war council here together with General Tasker H. Bliss, the chief of staff of the American army. Today's session aroused more interest than the preceding meetings of the body, as was evidenced by the crowd which gathered. The boulevard de La Reine was so thickly thronged that the police guard was reinforced to keep the crowd out of the Trianon palace where the session took place. The meeting opened at 3 p. m. and concluded at about 5 p. m.

SPEAKERS TELL OF WAR STAMPS

Need for Generous Response to Nation's Call for Aid Is Urged.

"Democracy is in extreme peril in this the most enormous struggle ever waged and this criminal outlawry must stop and we must stop it," said N. E. Kendall, one of the speakers for the thrift and war savings stamps at the Commercial club luncheon today. This evening at 8 o'clock two meetings will be held, one for the men in the dining room of the Commercial club and the other for the women of the city at the Wapello club. Speakers Explain Stamps. The purpose of selling the stamps and the great need of such savings was pointed out and urged by all of the speakers. This is a war for protection of American people and American principles," continued Mr. Kendall. "It is our war and while we did not seek it in the beginning, we have to win it in the end. "We submitted to insults and injuries but we saw our forefathers march breast to breast against the English king and we will not see our sons crawl before a German kaiser. The cause is worthy of us and we must strike firmly and without reserve. "We will not withhold our firm hand until the rule of Prussianism is removed from the earth."

MUST BACK BOYS.

James B. Weaver, of Des Moines, former head of the Iowa Red Cross, inspired his listeners and charged them with a duty of seeing that the boys, who have "gone over there" are given the proper backing. "It is something for every one of us to take to ourselves. We must back our boys, not only with the sympathy and love that follows, but with physicians, nurses, equipment and necessities for them. "No man is fit to live under the Stars and Stripes who will sit back and let the other man do his share. The nation that will advance after this mighty conflict is over is the nation which has the most savings. The time has come when it is now necessary to do this saving; it is indispensable."

MILLER TELLS OF SALES.

Homer Miller of Des Moines, state

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IOWA'S COAL FAMINE ACUTE

URGENT APPEALS FLOOD OFFICE OF STATE FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Des Moines, Jan. 31.—Urgent appeals for aid in getting sufficient coal to prevent actual suffering reached State Fuel Administrator Webster from many Iowa cities and towns today. Some of the messages told of numerous confiscations of carloads of coal throughout the state. The confiscations have served only to increase confusion because the fuel was consigned to other points equally in need. So far as is known, no Iowa community has run entirely out of coal since the shortage became acute but many have been forced to adopt stringent economies to prevent it.

WATERLOO FACES THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATION, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED BY ADMINISTRATOR WEBSTER.

Theater matinees have been eliminated, open hours for many stores have been restricted from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and deliveries of coal to residences have been restricted to half a ton to a load. Terre Haute, Ind., has confiscated many cars of coal scheduled for Davenport and other Iowa cities, according to Webster's report. Sixteen carloads for Davenport were taken in one raid.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FEWER.

London, Jan. 31.—British casualties reported during the month of January totaled 73,071. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 358; men 13,698. Wounded or missing, officers 1,205; men 57,756. The January casualties show a slight falling off from those reported during December which reached a total of 79,527. The total for November was 129,089, reflecting the severe fighting on the Cambrai front in that month.

ENEMY NOT BLAMED FOR NEWPORT CRASH

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The recent explosion at the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., was not the work of an enemy, naval officials are now fully convinced after a careful investigation. Reports to the ordnance bureau show 125 pounds of fulminate of mercury were destroyed by the explosion which occurred in the dryhouse located in a former bomb proof.

ARGENTINE STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

New York, Jan. 31.—The sinking in the Mediterranean of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irrioon on January 26 was reported in a dispatch from Paris today to the correspondent here of La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

ITALIANS MOVE LINES FORWARD IN SHARP FIGHT

Thrilling Battle Follows Attack on Sleeping Austrians.

HILLS LOST, RETAKEN, LOST AGAIN BY FOES

Rome, Jan. 31.—The Italians' new position west of the Frenzela valley on the mountain front was improved yesterday, the war office announced today. The line was advanced slightly northeast of Col del Rosso.

ATTACK BEFORE DAYLIGHT.

[By Associated Press Staff Correspondent]

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Jan. 30.—(Delayed)—Eye witnesses of the Italian attack of the past few days on the Asiago plateau tell a story of thrilling interest. From their accounts, it appears that the first Italian rush was in the darkness at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The sleeping enemy forces were taken completely by surprise. The sleeping in the thick of this fighting and by daylight they had swept the first line trenches and taken an old church which formed a strategic point in the enemy line of defense. They were vigorously supporting the heroic Sassari brigade which took and retook the heights of Col del Rosso three times against the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

KEY POSITION IS WON.

These early movements were a diversion to screen the main movement on the right where a stroke was delivered for the height of Monte di Val Bella. It was here that the most severe fighting occurred through Monday night and in the early hours of Tuesday. Italian storming troops took the eastern and western slopes and by 7 o'clock Tuesday morning had cut their way to the summit and were establishing themselves firmly in definite control of the key position.

BERLIN DENIES DEFEAT.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Italian attacks which were launched yesterday against the Austro-German positions southwest of Asiago on the northern Italian front broke down under the German fire, the German war office announced today. In the recent fighting the Austro-German forces increased the number of prisoners taken to more than 600.

BRITONS TAKE PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 31.—The official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium issued today reads: "Our patrol secured prisoners last night in the neighborhood of Epehy. Beyond some hostile artillery activity south and north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Paschendale there is nothing further to report."

DROP BOMBS IN GERMANY.

Paris, Jan. 31.—"French patrols operating at various points on the front took prisoners," says today's official report. Otherwise there were no developments during the night. "On Tuesday a French squadron, including Captain Guillemain and sub-Lieutenant Lancreux, bombed from a very low altitude the railway station at Thieuaucourt, where a large fire was observed."

FATHER OF MAJOR BREWER SUCCUMBS

Des Moines, Jan. 31.—Captain James A. Brewer, pioneer resident of Des Moines and well known civil war veteran, died at his home early today. His son, Major Guy A. Brewer, is with the Iowa troops, the 168th U. S. infantry, in France.

ENEMY AGENTS BUSY IN SPAIN

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Because of certain conditions in Spain which the government considers to the advantage of Germany and discrimination against the United States and its allies, the war trade board today ceased to issue licenses for export of merchandise to that country and held five ships about to sail for Spain. Recently, when General Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 blankets in Spain for American troops, and attempted to buy other merchandise, some influence, suspected to be German, intervened. Other incidents convince the government of German activity. Measures similar to those recently adopted toward other European neutrals are in preparation.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH NEUTRALS FOR TRADE DISCRIMINATION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The number of strikers in Berlin is estimated at about 120,000 in a semi-official statement issued in Berlin yesterday, saying there had been only an inconceivable increase in the strike since Tuesday. The Berlin newspapers, with few exceptions, have been published. The streets of the German capital, the statement adds, show no signs of a strike. All traffic is proceeding quietly and undisturbed. The statement denies there have been disturbances anywhere else in the empire. Evidence of the extent of the strike in Hamburg is found in the Cologne Gazette, which says that almost all the

Use Alarm Clock To Stop Talks Beyond Limit

WHEN some speaker becomes forgetful of his time limit at the business men's luncheons in the Commercial club held each Wednesday noon, an alarm clock will remind him. The committee on these luncheons has adopted this rule to compel adjournment promptly at 1:30, for the meetings are attended by busy men and may last but an hour and fifteen minutes, starting at 12:15. A suggestion box will be placed in the club so that members may help the committee with suggestions for speakers and entertainment at the luncheons. A placard will be placed in the windows of the club, banks and stores announcing the programs each week.

NATION RUSHES FOOD TO ALLIES

Trains and Ships in Race To Forestall Famine Overseas.

[By Associated Press Staff Correspondent]

New York, Jan. 31.—Fast freight trains loaded with food and other supplies for the entente allies started from the midwest for New York and other Atlantic seaboard points today, under orders issued as a war measure, on the urgent representations by the British, French and Italian governments as to food situation abroad. The system provides for the loading of twenty-five ships at railroad piers in New York harbor as soon as the trains arrive. "Solid trains will run on a sixty-hour schedule between St. Louis, Chicago and New York. On a previous arrangement it took from five days to two weeks to get such freight here from the midwest. One hundred locomotives have been ordered transferred from other parts of the country to the eastern roads to help expedite the movement.

SHIPPING POOL ARRANGED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—A plan for the pooling of trans-Atlantic shipping of American, allied and neutral registry in an effort to facilitate the transportation of war supplies needed overseas went into effect today under direction of the ship control committee. Freight consigned abroad will be loaded in bottoms wherever available and the committee is empowered also to direct ships to ports where freight is most urgently in need of relief.

EMPLOYES DIVIDE U. S. STEEL PROFITS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 31.—The sum of \$721,506.65 was distributed during 1917 among the retired employees of the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiary companies according to the annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension fund made public here today. At the close of 1917 there were 2,933 beneficiaries of the fund. The average pension now paid, according to the report is \$21.10 a month.

SHIP BUILDERS IDLE.

London, Jan. 31.—The cessation of work in Hamburg is virtually complete, according to a Daily Telegraph dispatch from Rotterdam. The strike has extended from the Vulcan ship building works in Hamburg to the works of Blohm & Voos, another large ship building concern. The strikers demand an immediate peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

DEMAND REICHSTAG ACTION.

The socialist party leaders in Germany, according to a statement in the Berliner Tageblatt forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News, have asked President Kaempf of the reichstag to summon the reichstag immediately in view of the alarming events of the past few days. At a meeting of the Berlin strikers on Wednesday, the Tageblatt adds, a resolution was passed declaring that the strikers would oppose to the utmost of their power any reprisals against their leaders or representatives.

BERLIN FIGURES VARY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Official dispatches today from Sweden dated yesterday and based on Berlin newspaper reports, estimated the number of strikers then in Berlin at 125,000, but said the socialists insisted the number was 300,000.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—The number of strikers in Berlin is estimated at about 120,000 in a semi-official statement issued in Berlin yesterday, saying there had been only an inconceivable increase in the strike since Tuesday. The Berlin newspapers, with few exceptions, have been published. The streets of the German capital, the statement adds, show no signs of a strike. All traffic is proceeding quietly and undisturbed. The statement denies there have been disturbances anywhere else in the empire. Evidence of the extent of the strike in Hamburg is found in the Cologne Gazette, which says that almost all the

EMPEROR'S MUNITIONS FACTORIES PARALYZED

Half Million Employees In Berlin District Lay Down Tools, Neutral Capitals Report; State of Siege at Hamburg; Newspapers Are Suppressed.

HINDENBURG'S PLEA FALLS ON DEAF EARS

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—Germany's strike has been extended in districts near Berlin, especially in Tegel, Aldershof, Spandau and Mariendorf, where 500,000 men have quit work. A similar number of workmen are on strike in the remainder of the empire. Important war industries are located in Spandau, a city of some 70,000 inhabitants nine miles west of Berlin. The government has large establishments there for the manufacture of artillery, small arms and ammunition. Tegel, Aldershof and Mariendorf are smaller towns, all within a few miles of Berlin.

700,000 BERLINERS IDLE.

London, Jan. 31.—The German strike is still growing in magnitude, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports. In Berlin 700,000 persons are on strike, he reports, 58,000 of these being women. A great number of socialist leaders have been arrested in various German towns according to this authority. The fact that Berlin is wrapped in a thick fog has made it impossible for the authorities to prevent the dissemination of pamphlets, the reports state.

HAMBURG IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.—A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck, according to the Hamburg Echo, a socialist newspaper. Altona and Wandsbeck are in the Hamburg district. Altona adjoins Hamburg. Its population in 1900 was 161,000. It is the seat of important industries. Wandsbeck is three miles northeast of Hamburg. In 1900 its population was 28,000. It has large brewing and distilling establishments.

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