

UNREST IN GERMANY CONTINUES
Conflict Between Pan-Germans and Non-Militarists
Kaiser Concerned Over Internal Hun Security

Effort to Agitate a General Strike in Berlin on Monday is Reported to Have Failed; Unrest Among the Working Classes is Not Yet Quelled However

By Courier Leased Wire.

Unrest among the working people of Germany has not yet quieted down or has the political conflict between the pan-Germans and the non-militarists lessened appreciably.

KAISER TO REICHSTAG PRESIDENT.

To President Kaempf of the Reichstag the Emperor expresses his "ardent daily wish" that the German people may "preserve their union until the final victory of our arms."

STRIKE FAILED.

Efforts to agitate a general strike in Berlin on Monday are declared to have failed, according to a message reaching Amsterdam.

WAR WITH ROUMANIA LIKELY.

The revolt in Finland is reported to be backed by the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd, which also has severed diplomatic relations, generally the first act leading to war with Roumania.

DISORDERS IN FINLAND.

Most of the disorders in Finland appear to be in the eastern provinces nearest Petrograd. The revolutionists generally are members of the Red Guard.

MILITARY SITUATION.

On the fighting fronts in France and Italy nothing has occurred to break the almost daily routine of scattered raids and artillery bombardments.

LONDON RAID FAILED.

German airplanes again have attempted to raid London, but with little success. Only four machines are believed to have penetrated the defences and one raider was brought down in Essex.

Strike Failed.

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, Jan. 29.—A strike in Berlin, Germany, announced for Monday in leaflets distributed at the end of last week, did not materialize.

According to a dispatch from the German capital, the agitation had only limited success, although the strike leaflets were spread from house to house in Berlin and the suburbs.

The trades unions refused to co-operate and only a few sections did the factory workers strike. The failure of the strike is said to have arisen from lack of central direction.

More of It.

London, Jan. 29.—Emperor William in a telegram responding to birth congratulations from President Kaempf of the Reichstag, says:

"I receive my warmest thanks for the loyal wishes with which you have again gladdened me on the Reichstag's behalf."

"I begin a serious and decisive year, with proud thankfulness for the immense successes which have been gained by our indefatigable warriors and their brilliant leaders."

I know to what extent the loyal work of the people at home has contributed to these successes and how much distress and anxiety had to be borne by everyone. Those are imperishable pages of glory which last year were added to German history and in which the great army leaders, the simple workers and the lonely widows inscribed their names.

"My ardent daily wish is that my beloved people without arrogance, but with a deep consciousness of their power and right, may externally and internally in the wish of self-discipline preserve their union until the final victory of our arms lays the foundation for the great news of the unfolding of their mental and economic power."

Petrograd, Jan. 25.—M. Joffe, of the Russian peace commission, at Brest-Litovsk, has sent a request to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, that he be given permission to go to Vienna to confer with representatives of the Austrian people regarding peace.

In a telegram to the Joffe said that his action was prompted by a general belief that the Austrian people were anxious for peace regardless of the views of their government.

The Petrograd newspapers emphasize the importance of dissonance in Vienna and Carrow and claim to have information that the unrest is spreading throughout Austria-Hungary.

The Vechernia Post declares that Austria-Hungary already has offered to make a separate peace with Russia regardless of the action of Germany.

WIN CONTROL. Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—The Red Guard has won complete control of Helsingfors, capital of Finland, a Stockholm dispatch to the National Tidende reports. It is not known whether the Finnish Government officials escaped from the revolutionaries.

many military chiefs have decided to separate the men and scatter them in unaffiliated western regiments.

Break with Roumania. Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The Bolshevik government, says an announcement from the semi-official news agency, decided to break diplomatic relations with Roumania when the temporary detention of the Roumanian minister here failed to stop the "Roumanian offensive."

The Council of People's Commissaries has issued the following orders: "First—That diplomatic relations be broken and that Roumanian representatives be expelled from Russia."

"Second—that the Roumanian gold reserves in Moscow be seized, the council being responsible to hold or return it to the Roumanian people."

"Third—That the former commander in chief of the Roumanian front, Lieut.-General Stertcherbatoff, be declared a rebel of the revolution and an enemy of the people and is hereby outlawed."

Petrograd, Monday, Jan. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, and M. Kameneff, left Petrograd today for Brest-Litovsk to resume peace negotiations with the Central Powers.

The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, while deploring the imperialistic tenor of the German peace terms, approved all the actions of the Russian delegation and charged the government to continue the negotiations.

The congress adopted a resolution that one of the raiders had been brought down in Essex.

The members of the Royal Geographical Society with many ladies in the large audience were assembled to hear a speech by Lieutenant-General J. C. Smuts.

General Smuts spoke calmly for an hour amid reports of the guns. Afterward Walter Hume Long, colonial secretary, paid a warm tribute to General Smuts and the African army, which represented all units of the British Empire.

A majority of the theatres went through with their performances with decreased audiences, but some were idle because of the failure of actors to arrive on account of the lateness of the suburban trains.

The raid was carried out by a considerable number of airplanes, which followed the familiar tactics of attacks in relays. As far as could be seen not more than three or five airplanes broke through the London defences.

The invaders were attacked by numbers of British machines. London has been expecting an enemy air raid during the past week of moonlight nights, but nothing had happened and the residents began to think they would escape altogether when about 8 o'clock last night the arrival of the unwelcome visitors was announced.

The anti-aircraft guns were soon in action and continued firing intermittently for more than five hours, while the populace passed an anxious time indoors or in underground shelters.

Great satisfaction was expressed when it was announced officially that one of the raiders had been brought down in Essex.

the staff of Brigadier-General Morrison and during the early period of the war up to and through the second battle of Ypres, served with his brigade in the double capacity of staff and medical officer.

Col. McCrae was a distinguished physician of Montreal and on the professional staff of McGill University. He was a son of Lieut.-Colonel David McCrae of Guelph, Ont.

He deceased, was 45 years of age and unmarried. Mrs. J. F. Kilgour, Brandon, is a sister.

London, Jan. 29.—Lieutenant-General J. S. Smuts, lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on East Africa last night, contrasted the British and German colonial viewpoints.

Germany was not looking for homes for settlers and had no population, particularly farmers, for emigration. Germany's colonial aims, the General said, were dominated by a far-reaching conception of world politics.

Her real aims were military and in getting strategic positions for exercising world power. Germany's ambition, he added, was for a great east and central African empire, embracing the colonies now owned by the British, Belgian, French and Portuguese, lying south of Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi River.

This territory, General Smuts declared, was first to supply raw materials for the German Empire, but was mainly for raising a great African army to carry out here schemes of world conquest.

"Suppose that German East Africa remains a part of the British Empire after the war," said General Smuts. "Cries of 'it will' and 'must' interrupted him, after which he continued:

"Germany's colonization methods really mean a policy diametrically opposed to that of the British Empire, which has found its symbol in the Union of South Africa. I do not want to speak about the disposal of German East Africa after the war, but the law of self-preservation must apply to that country where Prussian militarism must never be allowed to take hold."

"The East African campaign may be found to be a most important factor in developing the future and permanent peace of the world."

Germany, General Smuts said, proposed to have harbors on the Atlantic and Indian coasts of Africa for naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes could be dominated and Anglo-American sea power brought to naught.

"The native armies would be useful in the next great war to which Germany is already giving attention, declared the general who added:

"The untrained levies of the Union of South Africa will go down before these German trained hordes of Africans who also will be able to deal with northern Africa and Egypt without help from white troops from Germany. They will also mean a great army planted on the bank of Asia and whose force could be felt through the world."

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ITALY HAS LAUNCHED OFFENSIVE

Attack of Considerable Force Delivered on Mountain Front

COMES AS SURPRISE

Italians Attacked Between Asiago and Buenta River

Berlin, Monday, Jan. 28.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—The Italians launched violent attack yesterday on the northern mountain front, between Asiago and the Brenta River, says the official statement issued this evening.

Berlin heralded the attack yesterday by launching an attack on apparently considerable force on her mountain front in mid-winter. The blow comes on the Asiago plateau, where the Austro-German invaders were halted early in the winter in their effort to push down to the Italian plains west of the Brenta River.

Berlin heralded the attack yesterday in reporting the breaking out of a violent artillery duel in the Setti-Communi region—the Asiago sector. Its force was reported to have reached a climax at dawn on Monday in the vicinity of Col del Rosso, which height stands about midway between Asiago and the Brenta.

The supplementary German official report of last night, which was not received until today announces the opening of the assault in this region, describing it as a violent attack. There were no accompanying details.

In the lack of more definite news the probability suggests itself that the Italian effort is one somewhat similar to that of the French a few weeks ago east of the Brenta, which resulted in a penetration of the Austro-German line for a considerable distance and the subsequent withdrawal of the enemy from a rather extended area, improving the entente position notably.

Thus the Italians may now be endeavoring to effect a rectification of their line with a view to making more difficult any further attempt of the enemy to advance.

many military chiefs have decided to separate the men and scatter them in unaffiliated western regiments.

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GOEBEN SAFE SAYS CONSTANTINOPLE

Claim That Former German Warship Has Entered Harbor Quite Fit For Service—Damage Done Trivial

Asterdam, Jan. 29.—The Turkish Battle Cruiser Sultan Yaws Selim, formerly the German warship Goeben, according to a telegram from Constantinople, received here by way of Berlin, entered the harbor of Constantinople Sunday quite fit for service.

Numerous air attacks by Entente airmen, it is added, inflicted only unimportant damage to the funnel and the armored plating, only 2 small bombs having struck the ship.

Fleeing from two small British warships ten days ago, the Goeben was beached at Nagara Point, in the Dardanelles, shortly after the Midulla, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, had been sunk by striking the staff of Brigadier-General Morrison and during the early period of the war up to and through the second battle of Ypres, served with his brigade in the double capacity of staff and medical officer.

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E. AFRICAN CAMPAIGN A FACTOR

In Developing Future And Permanent Peace of the World

HUN COLONIAL AIMS Dominated by Far Reaching Conception of World Politics

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