

WOULD JUST SHERIFF FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

BOLSHEVIK BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS

Germans Obligated to Nail Their Lips With Formula Put Forward by Socialists—Russian Revolution Cannot Accept Conditions To Retain Poland or Lithuania.

London, Jan. 2.—Peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off by the bolshevik government, owing to the German attitude regarding Poland and Lithuania and the enemy's proposal that garrisons be retained at Libau, Riga, and elsewhere, according to a telegram from the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News, appearing in a late edition of that paper today.

The dispatch quotes an article from the bolshevik newspaper Izvestia, discussing "the new phase in the peace negotiations." The article says that, owing to pressure from below, the Germans have been obliged to soil their lips with the formula put forward by the socialists at the beginning of the war, but the German imperialists would not be imperialists if they did not try to take back in fact what, with gritted teeth, they yielded in words.

"The Russian revolution cannot accept their conditions to retain Poland and Lithuania. Just you try it, gentlemen," says the Izvestia.

This is the line, the correspondent of the Daily News adds, that probably will be taken at a general meeting tonight (Tuesday) to consider the report of the Russian peace delegates.

The bolshevik aim, he adds, is a world revolution of peace on their own terms which they think will discredit the imperialists generally.

The correspondent continues: "And, if in the long run, Russia is driven to conclude a separate peace on any other terms, I prophesy that the Russian signatories to such a peace will not be bolsheviks, but members of opposition political parties."

Negotiations for a general peace at Brest-Litovsk were adjourned Dec. 25 until Jan. 4. Since then at Brest-Litovsk and Petrograd representatives of Russia and the central powers have been discussing informally points to be settled in the event of a peace agreement being reached. Provisional agreement has been reached on some points, but the Russian proposals regarding occupied territories were not received with favor, especially by the Germans. A report from Amsterdam on Dec. 31 said that Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, would appear before the foreign committee of the German bundsrath on Wednesday to explain the status of the Russian negotiations.

DEMAND RETURN OF TRIPOLI. London, Jan. 2.—Weltman Pavlovitch, a non-bolshevik member of the Russian delegation to Brest-Litovsk, according to an Echoing Telegram dispatch from Petrograd, says that the German attitude in regard to the freeing of occupied Russian territories depends entirely on the relationship of the bolshevik government with the Ukraine and the Cossacks. He adds that if the central allies refuse to negotiate a general peace Germany will not consider her declarations to the bolsheviks binding.

Germany's fundamental war aims, M. Pavlovitch added, is to create an economic union stretching from Hamburg to the Persian gulf. The representatives of Bulgaria and Turkey, the Russian delegate said, are most obstinate regarding concessions and he believes their attitude will hamper further negotiations.

M. Pavlovitch thinks Germany will demand the evacuation of Mesopotamia, Arabia and Palestine for the freeing of Belgium and occupied French territory, and, if the successes of the

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GEN. PETAIN'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

Paris, Jan. 2.—In a New Year's message of the day Gen. Petain, French commander-in-chief, says to his troops: "Officers, subalterns, soldiers, 1918 is here. The struggle must continue. The fate of France requires it. Be patient, be persistent. In the attack, as in the defense, you have shown your worth. Each time you have attacked the enemy has retired. Each time he has attempted to break through you have stopped him. It will be the same tomorrow. The default of the Russians has not shaken your faith. I take this occasion to assure you that the co-operation of the United States is becoming more powerful every day. We are firmly determined, as long as necessary, to keep you for your country. I call for peace, those who are most persistent fix the conditions of peace. I salute your flags and in addressing to you my most affectionate wishes for 1918 I express to you once again my pride in commanding you and my full confidence in the future."

FREEZE RETARDS WORK IN FRANCE

Additional Hardships Fall to Lot of Soldiers—Transportation Handicapped.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Another heavy fall of snow in eastern and central France and in the Vosges has greatly increased transportation difficulties. Lyons, with zero temperature, almost unheard of there, is snowbound. The Lyons-Mediterranean line has canceled a considerable number of trains, and the few still running are hours late. St. Etienne, in the heart of the great ironworking district of central France, is under three feet of snow, and the railroads in the region are blocked.

Paris and northern France, curiously enough, are far more favored as regards both temperature and snow than central and southern France, and transportation of the armies is going on without interruption.

PROBABLE GERMAN DRIVE STILL PENDING

Gen. Maurice Declares Troops Are Being Diverted From East for Lunges.

London, Jan. 2.—The probability of Germany now taking a vigorous offensive attitude on the western front was pointed out by Maj.-Gen. P. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press today. There was two factors that contributed to this probability, the general said, the first being the steady flow of German reinforcements from the eastern front, and the second the fact that the American forces were not yet ready to take any considerable part in the operations.

ARMY ORDERS SHOW NUMEROUS CHANGES

Washington, Jan. 2.—Army orders today show numerous changes in the assignments of general officers. Maj.-Gen. James Parker, formerly commanding the Thirty-second division at Camp McCurtain, Waco, Tex., goes to command the Eighty-fifth division at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. Brig.-Gen. William G. Hearn, formerly commanding the Fifty-seventh field artillery brigade, takes command of the Thirty-second division. The orders contain also the formal assignment of Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir to command the Fifth division, regulars, at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.

ADVENTISTS TO GIVE HELP TO ARMENIANS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Help for the Armenian and Syrian people, many of whom have died for want of food and clothing, will be given in Seventh-day Adventist churches throughout the United States and Canada in a special Adventist service Saturday, Jan. 12. The foreign mission board of the church has issued an urgent appeal from its headquarters at Tacoma, Wash., saying a terrible toll of death has come to those nationalities from starvation.

JUDGE KEITH, VETERAN, DIES AT RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2.—Judge Jas. Keith, 78 years old, former president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, a Confederate veteran who served in the Civil war as a member of the famous Black Horse cavalry, and at one time a member of the legislature, died today at his home here.

TEXAS QUANTINING AGAINST PINK WEEVIL

Houston, Tex., Jan. 2.—Quarantine of three counties and part of four others to eradicate pink boll worm pest was decided upon here today, Fred Davis, of the state agriculture committee, announced.

COL. HOUSE SAYS RUSH TROOPS TO FRENCH FRONT

Recommendation of American Delegates on Returning From Inter-Allied War Council.

POOLING WAR RESOURCES Supreme War Council Designed as Next Move.

Plans Worked Out for United States to Visualize Problem of Food Control.

Washington, Jan. 2.—American troops are to be rushed to Europe in as large and as constant a stream as is humanly possible. The allied nations will so arrange their shipping as to provide the necessary transport. The merchant ship building program must be rushed. There is to be closer co-operation of all the co-belligerents to present a single and united front to German autocracy. The part of the United States has been clearly defined and arrangements made to carry it out.

These are the principal results, as they affect America, of the recent inter-allied war council in Paris, announced today for the first time by the state department.

These recommendations, made by the American delegates, of whom Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, was the head, are the result of the great council of heads of all the co-belligerents.

Constant and speedy dispatch of American troops to the European battlefield is the principal recommendation made to the government by the American delegates who recently returned from the inter-allied war council at Paris.

Speeding up of the merchant ship building program and closer cooperation with the co-belligerents are the other principal recommendations. This was disclosed today by the state department, which made public a summary of the result of the conference.

The principal recommendations of the American delegates headed by Col. E. M. House as President Wilson's personal representative are: "That the United States exert all their influence to secure the entire unity of effort, military, naval and economic, between themselves and the countries associated with them in the war."

"Inasmuch as the successful termination of the war by the United States and the allies can be greatly hastened by the extension of the United States shipping program, that the government and the people of the United States bend every effort toward accomplishing this result by a systematic co-ordination of resources of men and materials."

"That the fighting forces of the United States be dispatched to Europe with the least possible delay, incident to the general agreement that the general transportation system that will be gratifying to his state."

Secretary McAdoo was the right man for director-general of the railroads, declared Senator McKellar. "He will meet the such reforms that the roads will never go back to private ownership."

SEVEN DEATHS ARE REPORTED BY PERSHING

Washington, Jan. 2.—Seven deaths were reported today by Gen. Pershing. They included Private Ester Edwards, stevedore regiment, spinal meningitis, brother of Capt. E. M. E. Alley, Birmingham, Ala.; and Private Henry Threest, stevedore, pneumonia, sister Lucy Threest, Salem, Ala.

TWELVE INCHES OF SNOW IN VIRGINIA

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 2.—Snow which began falling early today had reached a depth (new fall) of twelve inches at 3 p.m. and was still falling. The ground has not been clear of snow here since early December, and several inches already was on the ground. Fuel shortage, which had begun to cause concern, was relieved today when state and local fuel authorities took over twenty-five cars en route to other points to be distributed through dealers. N. D. Maher, president of the N. & W. placed at the disposal of the fuel commission two motor trucks "to be used day and night" until urgent needs are filled.

MANY WOR MEASURES

Rosino, Jan. 2.—The Massachusetts legislature convened today for its annual session with the prospect of having to consider many measures connected with the war.

SNOW, SAYS BILLY POSSUM

Good night; I'm all a flurry; I per- pitate within. What could that shake and clare and crash At dawn this morning been? I have but one solution That might help in any way— Spontaneous combustion of those New Year's things we say. The weather? Conditions favorable for snow tonight— Thursday fair and moderate.

BARONESS ZOLLNER GETS HABEAS CORPUS

Knoxville, Jan. 2.—Baroness Ione Zollner today filed with Judge L. T. Sanford, of the United States district court here, a petition for release upon a writ of habeas corpus. The petition will be heard in Knoxville within the next twenty days. Meanwhile the woman is held at that point, where she was arrested about three weeks ago. She is charged with being guilty of a violation of the espionage act. In her petition she admits that Lieut. J. W. Spaulding boarded with her in Annapolis and that an affidavit was executed by him, in which "foolish" language was used as descriptive of the financial condition of the building, in substantiation of her representations to the landlord. This paper had been regarded by officials as suspicious. She admitted that she and Spaulding had a code of a few words, which he was to use in indicating the port from which he would sail, should he go overseas, and he would add the word "lovingly" if he could see her at that point. Last week the baroness was held at federal court on the espionage charge. Lieut. Spaulding is at Fort Oglethorpe. He was in the baroness' room at the time of her arrest.

SOUTH TO LOSE HALF RAILROAD SERVICE SOON

May Divert Engines and Cars to East to Relieve Serious Congestion There.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, Jan. 2.—Removal of locomotives from the Southern railway system, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway and other lines touching Chattanooga was forecast here today as a result of a readjustment of railroad equipment by Secretary McAdoo with a plan to extend relief to eastern states which are in the grip of a fuel famine.

Locomotives and cars may be diverted shortly from all southern Tennessee territory and eastern Ohio to relieve shortages in those sections.

Curtailement of passenger service between Chattanooga and the east is looked for in the program of readjustments which Secretary McAdoo is undertaking. Officials said today the service might be cut in half between the south and eastern cities. Such an arrangement would leave only the fastest trains on the Southern railway from Chattanooga to points east.

That the removal of Secretary McAdoo as director-general of the railroads was a pleasing appointment to Tennesseeans is reflected in the statements of the state delegation in congress and those visiting here.

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OUSTER BILL FILED AGAINST NICK BUSH

Charged With Failure to Enforce Law During Recent Strikes—Action on Relation of Atty. Gen. Thompson—Manufacturers and Business Men Are Behind the Suit.

The long predicted has occurred. Upon the relation of the state's attorney-general, Frank M. Thompson, ouster proceedings were instituted in Chancellor W. B. Garvin's court against Sheriff Nick P. Bush at 3 p.m. today. The attorney-general is assisted by W. B. Miller, and the bill is exclusively upon the state's relation, the ten citizens' clause not being brought into play.

The bill is voluminous, setting out numerous complaints and charges against the sheriff's administration. The meat in the account, however, is directed squarely at the sheriff's position in connection with the recent street carmen's and textile strike.

It is charged that the sheriff misdeigned himself in office and is guilty chiefly of acts of omission, failing to enforce the law and absenting himself when most needed in the recent rioting and general strike disorders.

Though little is known of what interests besides the state are behind the present action, Mr. Miller has been employed by private individuals who are anxious to sustain the charge and secure the sheriff's removal.

Up until 4 o'clock Judge Garvin had taken no action on the bill. In the event the sheriff is successfully removed, the coroner, Jack O'Donohue would fill the vacancy until the next election.

J. H. Wilson and Gaston C. Raoul were of a committee of about sixty-five which represented certain manufacturers and business men in bringing this action.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION SHOCKS CITY AT DAWN

A tremendous explosion that shook residences and buildings in Chattanooga and surrounding section for a distance of sixty miles occurred about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Preceding the mysterious report a bright light made the sky lurid and obliterated the shades of darkness for possibly a minute.

The light was high overhead and traveled southward at a rapid rate. Persons who saw it were filled with wonder and, while racking their brains in an effort to arrive at some explanation of its presence in the heavens, were startled by the basso detonation that followed. The report lasted but an instant before its echo died; the light vanished and darkness again settled down, only to be filtered and later blotted out by the rays of the dawn.

The probable solution, backed by word from Washington, is that a meteor, hurrying onward through space, shed its glare over the earth and later ran smack on some mountainside south of here and exploded.

Investigation revealed that munition plants and government industries in this entire territory were not harmed, and theories that one of these places had been blow up were set at naught.

When it developed that the explosion did not occur in Chattanooga, towns in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama were communicated with in an effort to trace the report, but the information thus obtained failed to throw any light on the mystery.

The bright light and then the explosion aroused residents of Ooltewah and Daisy. Out at Ryall Springs, Worley and in that section the general curiosity was rampant. Trenton, Ga.; La Fayette, High Point, Menlo and Rossville, all Georgia towns, and Valley Head, Ala., forty-two miles from here, felt the terrific shock and the ball of light caused the people to wonder.

With the minds of humanity dwelling upon the serious business of war and the problems arising in connection with the terrible conflict, it was quite naturally thought by many that a German airplane had dropped a missile of death as it traveled through the clouds or that some plant had been demolished by German sympathizers.

The too, the thought arose that there might have been trouble at Fort Oglethorpe, but communication with the army post brought forth the information that all was well with Uncle Sam's forces there and nothing startling had happened.

An operator at the Read house, in describing the phenomenon, said that she heard a roaring sound, then came a flash of light which was first pink then green, and that when the light died away an explosion occurred.

What was it? Where did it occur? Was it at Ooltewah? Was anybody killed? These and numerous other questions were asked by the curious—and practically everybody in this whole section was curious—in their efforts to get some line on the unusual incident. Telephones rang and neighbors discussed the explosion and the flash of light that preceded it, and expressed their various opinions; housewives

stopped their daily tasks to inquire of Mrs. or Miss So and So what had happened; business men discussed the matter and offices of the newspapers were deluged with inquiries. At press time for The News Wednesday afternoon the explosion was still unexplained.

Probably no occurrence in Chattanooga in many years has aroused as much curiosity as did the explosion of Wednesday morning.

Bright and early telephone calls began coming in to The News office for the explosion took place in that town, but regard by residents that had the powder mill was found to be unharmed, but the shock that caused Chattanooga-ans to wonder had the same effect there.

A large powder mill is located at Ooltewah and reports were that the explosion took place in that town, but when Ooltewah was called the powder mill was found to be unharmed, but the shock that caused Chattanooga-ans to wonder had the same effect there.

Residents of Ooltewah were first attracted by a bright light; then came a tremendous report that shook houses and caused windows to rattle. Thunder and lightning were attributed as the cause of the phenomenon.

Heard for Miles.

The little town of Daisy was also disturbed by the report and the light light was seen there.

The explosion was not heard at Cleveland and Oopshill, places.

When the army post was called it was stated at the other end of the line that no unusual noise had been heard.

Rossville, Ga., felt the force of the shock and the flash of light was seen by residents in that town.

Telephone communication with La Fayette, Ga., developed that what appeared to be a meteor passed over the town about 6 o'clock, traveling southward. Shortly after the large ball of light was seen, a loud report broke the quietude of the morning, and the thought sprang into a few minds that a German bomb had been dropped from the skies.

The report was heard at High Point, Ga., on the line of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia railway.

Possibly Near Menlo.

At Menlo and Summerville the same terrific shock was felt, and it was stated that it came from the section northwest of those places.

Residents of the section east of Moxonary ridge, including Ryall Springs and Worley, plainly heard the explosion and saw the light, but proceeded to their homes as usual.

Business inquiring what the explosion was they felt the force of the air, and so did residents of Valley Head, who also saw the light and wondered what it all meant. The Alabama town is forty-two miles distant from Chattanooga.

Inquiry at stations along the A. G. S., the C. N. O. & T. P. and Knoxville divisions of the Southern railway failed to throw any light on the mysterious noise. The report was not heard in Oklawaha; neither did it disturb Birmingham, Ala.