

AMERICANS FALL INTO GERMAN TRAP

U. S. Citizens Caught at Hel-singfors, Finnish Capital, When War Blocks Travel.

ARNO DOSCH MAKES ESCAPE

Only Way Out Is by Returning to Petrograd and Taking 12 Days' Hard Journey Through the Northern Russian Forests.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLECHOT.

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STOCKHOLM, March 28. via London, March 22.—Americans in a trap at Hel-singfors with the Germans at Abo, 275 miles by rail on the west, must escape by returning to Petrograd and take a 12 days' route, half in sleighs, through the Northern Russian forests, if they wish to come to Sweden.

I left Petrograd 19 days later than the diplomats and nations who went to Hel-singfors. I chose the northern road to avoid possible capture by Ger-mans stopping a Swedish boat. I had only vague directions and came alone, as the others had gone. But I needed only to keep my revolver in my lap to avoid interference from soldiers of Russian soldiers who had been disarmed by the Finnish White Guard and been driven across the frontier into Russia. Otherwise the trip was de-licious, with galloping ponies and sleeping nights on top of huge peasant stoves.

Revolution Is Dead.

I stayed in Petrograd until peace was signed, though there was no cer-tainty against a German entry any morning. The Red Army defense was valiant, but pitifully ineffective. I left Petrograd as soon as I learned that the Germans were approaching Aland Island, as I knew they would soon control the cable to Sweden. I was also anxious to get to Stockholm in order to write a series of articles on the Russian revolution with a free hand, telling the whole story of how the Reds, by forcing a class war, ruined the revolution.

The revolution is dead. Russia is in an inconceivable state of disorganiza-tion, the revolution only apparently continuing because no other force has yet arisen. It is the natural result of the class war.

I left Petrograd by Moscow railroad, traveling fourth class carriage. The others being broken. The train was full of all kinds of people—officers escaping with their families, soldiers fleeing from the front, proletarian and "bourgeois" jammed tight. The fleeing soldiers looted all night along the line, they killed their officers, cursing the German counter revolutionists and all other "bourgeois." The faces of the few officers will be a tragic memory.

I descended Peleia, north of Lake Ladoga, with the purpose to skirt the northern shore of the lake and arrive in the part of Finland held by the White Guard, in order to avoid trying to pass from the Red Finland to the White Finland, as I knew the op-posing forces are entrenched from the gulf across Finland to a point on Lake Ladoga north of Viborg.

My route touched Red Finnish ter-ritory and passed through charac-teristic Russian villages.

Peasants Are Disarmed. I found the peasants disarmed with the Bolsheviks, especially with the undisciplined soldiers who are trying to control the local soviets and put the country under the rule of bands of hoodlums. I found everywhere that the same peasants had organized militia, were refusing to yield power, and, with the aid of the better sol-diers, were keeping order, although embarrassed by these soldiers who had been chased from Finland and were wandering across the country in bands.

The disastrous policy of the revolu-tionists to destroy the army is thoroughly understood by the peas-ants, among whom I discovered many splendid soldiers, just returned, who had waited at the front until their regiments had been reduced by de-sertions to a dozen men. They said that the revolution was a mistake during the war, but not irreparable if it were not for the persistent work of the Bolsheviks all summer to de-stroy the army morale.

The political impression made by the villages is that they were willing to have peace, but the Bolsheviks are getting only a digressive peace. The villages have turned against them and are ready now to follow any new force.

The class war is unfavorably re-corded in the villages except by the hoodlums. Decent peasants are sick of hoodlum rule in the villages.

part of employers of workers which operate to delay or limit production of which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be dis-couraged.

"For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor."

"In fixing wages, hours and condi-tions of labor, regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected."

Right to Living Wage Recognized. "The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared."

"The fixing of wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable com-fort."

The National War Labor Board's functions and powers would be as fol-lows:

"To bring about a settlement by me-diation and conciliation of every con-troversy arising between employers and workers in the field of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war."

"To do the same thing in similar controversies in other fields of Na-tional activity, delays and obstructions which may affect detrimentally such production."

"To provide such machinery by direct appointment, or otherwise, for selec-tion of committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise, to secure settle-ment by local mediation and concilia-tion."

"To summon the parties to the con-troversy for hearing and action by the National Board in case of failure to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation."

Empire to Be Last Resort. "If the sincere and determined effort of the National Board shall fail to bring about a voluntary settlement, and the members of the board shall be unable unanimously to agree upon a de-cision, then, as a last resort, an em-pire appointed shall hear and finally decide the controversy."

"The members of the board shall choose the empire by unanimous vote. Failing such choice, the name of the empire shall be drawn by lot from a list of 10 persons to be nominated by the President of the United States."

"The board shall meet in the city of Washington."

"The board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or Federal law a means of settlement which has not been in-voled."

"The action of the board may be in-voled in respect to controversies with-in the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor or by either side in a controversy by its duly authorized representative. The board may refuse further hearing if the case is not of such character or im-portance to justify it."

Taft Votes Justification. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh gave out a statement of their views on the work of the conference. Mr. Taft said: "I am profoundly gratified that the conference appointed under the direc-tion of Secretary Wilson has reached an agreement upon the plan for a Na-tional labor board to maintain maxi-mum production by settling obstructive controversies between employers and workers."

"It is certainly not too much to say it was due to the self-restraint, the tact and earnest patriotic desire of the rep-resentatives of the employers and the workers to reach a conclusion. I can say this with due modesty, because I was not one of such representatives. Mr. Walsh and I were selected as rep-resentatives of the summary considera-tion, may refuse further hearing if the case is not of such character or im-portance to justify it."

Tribute Paid to Walsh. "I am personally indebted to all of the board, but especially to Mr. Walsh, with whom, as the only other lawyer on the board, it was necessary for me to confer frequently in the framing of the points which step by step the confer-ence agreed to."

"Of course, the next question is 'will our plan work?' I hope and think it will if administered in the spirit in which it is formulated and agreed upon."

Mr. Walsh's statement follows: "The plan submitted represents the best thought of capital and labor as to what the policy of our Government with respect to industrial relations during the war ought to be. Representing capital were five of the largest employers in the Nation, but one of whom ever dealt with trade unions, advised and counseled by ex-President Taft, one of the world's proved great administrators and of the very highest American type of man-ner."

BATTLE NEARS NEW AND DEEPER CRISES

Germans Turn South in Violent Effort to Split Forces of Entente Allies.

RESULT YET IN BALANCE

If Enemy Drives in Wedge, It Is Likely That He May Make Effort to Proceed Northwest to Amiens and Thence to Coast.

(By the Associated Press.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29.—The wheels of the war will continue to turn slowly on the British battlefront today, although there are many indications that intense speeding up may come at any moment.

Just south of the Scarpe near Arras, the enemy late this morning began a bombardment which might easily pre-empt another assault on that city. It is written in the books that such an attack will come, but up to the latest reports there has been no infantry ac-tion. Farther south, on the British right, there was hard local fighting about Messines and Bapaume, which was a continuation of yesterday's struggle, but the most important action seemed to be taking place on the French left, where it was reported the Germans were pursuing their furious attacks.

Along the rest of the battlefront comparative inactivity continued so far as infantry fighting was concerned.

End Is Not Discernible. This, then, was the status of affairs on the 16th day of the battle, and while no one can foresee what the end of such vast operations will be, there are many things to suggest that the in-terpretation of the situation: For two days past there has been a cessation along the major portion of the northern front of the bitter war-fare waged at the outset. Undoubt-edly this is in accordance with the Ger-man plans, for it was impossible for the enemy to proceed further without causing to bring forward his support-ing artillery, reorganize his fighting forces and establish communications. These things now are being accom-plished. The approach of the German operations is the question of time.

In this, as in any other offensive, delay gives relatively greater advan-tage to the defenses than to the aggres-sor, because the defense may be as-sumed to have better communications. For this reason the enemy must press his attack quickly.

The crucial center, which in the opening of the battle was in the vicin-ity of Albert, which the Germans hoped to use as a gateway to a westward advance, now probably is held copped to the zone below the Somme.

Southern Push Vigorous. This is due to two reasons. In the first place the resistance offered along the northern front undoubtedly upset the schedule and plans of the German command. Finding their progress here too slow, the Germans turned their at-tention to the southern sector, where they had continued their successes. In the second place, the allied armies, in order to divide the allied armies if possible, the French into the battle also raised a large problem for the enemy and gave the Germans a further reason for push-ing hard below the Somme, in order to divide the allied armies if possible.

The probabilities are that the Ger-mans will continue to exploit their successes on the south. The extension of the front of attack probably is due to the terrain which is restricted by the marshy valleys of the Avre and the Somme.

What the enemy's ultimate objective might be, if he should succeed in driv-ing his wedge between the two armies, is a matter of speculation, but it is not unreasonable to assume that he would proceed northwest through Amiens and thence to the sea. On the extreme north the Germans probably will press their attack against Arras, for they not only desire possession of this city, with its railway facilities, but wish to broaden the salient they have driven in the British line.

CITIZENS TO PAY HONOR

FAREWELL DINNER PLANNED FOR BOYS OFF TO CAMP.

Mayor Baker Will Preside and Governor Withycombe Will Be Present.—Na-tion County Men to Be Guests.

No detail that can add to the good spirit of the farewell dinner to be given Monday morning to the selected men of Multnomah and Marion counties is being overlooked. Women of the city have patriotically offered to decorate the Multnomah Hotel breakfast room, where the dinner will be held. Citizens are tendering use of their automobiles to convey the departing men on a short parade and to the North Bank Railroad station.

Mayor Baker has promised to pre-side, Governor Withycombe writes he will be present, and other invited guests include Captain J. E. Cullison, head of the selective service in Oregon, Acting Adjutant-General Williams, and promi-nent clergymen of Portland.

An important change of time for the dinner was announced yesterday, when the hour was made 11:15. Most boards have asked the registrants they are to in-duct to appear previous to this hour at the respective headquarters. Board No. 3 announces that his men, called to court at 11:20 at room 506, Courthouse, are to note the earlier dinner hour and report at 10 o'clock.

No solicitation for funds to defray expenses of the farewell is being made, but voluntary pledges of citizens to provide one, two or more meals are welcomed. The offers should be re-ported to T. D. Honeyman, of board No. 2, Yeon building. For reservations at the dinner tables relatives and friends of the departing men need to notify Secretary Stewart, of board No. 4, Stev-ens building, Main 5141.

The 11 men being inducted into mili-tary service by Marion County will be guests at the dinner, and it is planned to invite in any other inductees who are in Portland to entrain at 1 o'clock with the Multnomah County boys.

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS

VOTERS MAY NOW REGISTER FOR COMING PRIMARY ELECTION.

County Clerk Urges All Who Have Changed Residence to Enroll in New Precincts.

County Clerk Beveridge announced that beginning Tuesday the registra-tion department of his office will re-main open until 9 o'clock at night for three evenings this week and, starting next week, every evening until the regis-tration books are closed on the night of April 16.

This week the registration depart-ment of the first floor of the Courthouse will be open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings to permit per-sons who cannot reach the office dur-ing the regular hours to register for the primary election.

Mr. Beveridge urges all persons who have changed their residence since they last voted to re-register in their new precincts if they wish to vote at the coming election.

At the outside registration booths at the shipbuilding and other industrial plants but little business was at first reported, but it improved greatly dur-ing the past week and at least 1000 new voters have registered. Mr. Beveridge believes that 1500 or 2000 new voters will be reached by these outside booths by the end of the present week.

GERMAN I. W. W. IS JAILED

W. E. Zornelker, at Kalama, Says "U. S. Government Is Rotten."

KALAMA, Wash., March 29.—(Special.)—W. E. Zornelker, the I. W. W. who was arrested when prowling around the mill of the Kalama Lumber & Shingle Company last week, received a hearing before M. J. Gore, the local United States Commissioner, this week and was bound over to the Federal Court on a bond of \$2000.

Zornelker testified that he was of German parentage, born in America. He said he was of draft age, but would not serve unless forced to do so. He said that the United States Govern-ment was rotten, that this was a cap-italist war, that Germany was jus-tified in sinking the Lusitania and in invading Belgium. Furthermore, he said his conclusions were reached after a study of both sides of the ques-tion.

Work on Klamath Courthouse Starts.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., March 29.—(Special.)—The first actual steps to-ward the construction of the new county Courthouse, recently authorized

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(Continued from First Page.) Governmental necessities and the well-fare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

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