

PASSING DAYS OF KERENSKY REGIME TOLD

Moscow Was Scene of Heavy Street Fighting But Leaders Confident

GRIP SLOWLY SECURED

Bolsheviki Continues Fight Until Leadership Is Firmly Established

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—At the time of the Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd, which led to the overthrow of the provisional government under Kerensky, Moscow was also the scene of heavy street fighting in which several thousand residents were reported killed, many houses destroyed and historic buildings of the Kremlin riddled with bullets and shells originally prepared for use against the Germans.

The news of the Bolshevik revolution and the overthrow of the provisional government in Petrograd reached Moscow November 7. Deputies of the work and soldiers (the Bolshevik faction) and representatives of the municipal duma, under whose banner the anti-Bolshevik forces rallied, each immediately took steps to form an organization to seize the helm in Moscow, the representatives of the two hostile powers gathering respectively in the palace of the governor general and the building of the municipal duma.

Rival Body Gathers. The Bolshevik element in control of the council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies put through by a large majority a resolution to appoint a military revolutionary committee to act in harmony with the new Bolshevik regime in Petrograd. The committee at once issued an order calling upon the Moscow garrison to be ready for action at any moment and to obey only orders of the military revolutionary committee.

While this preliminary interchange of proclamations was going on the Bolshevik forces had adopted a policy of action and had on November 7th and 8th succeeded in occupying the Kremlin, the post and telegraph offices and had made an armed attack on the guard at the Municipal Duma. The real fighting, however, had not yet begun. Both sides were gathering their forces for battle.

Moscow Put Under Siege. The following morning the commander of the Moscow Military District, who had sided with the anti-Bolshevik Committee of Public Safety, proclaimed Moscow a state of siege, and ordered all troops true to the revolution and to the provisional government to hurry to the rescue of Moscow, and at seven that evening presented to the military revolutionary committee an ultimatum ordering the immediate dissolution of the committee and the withdrawal from the Kremlin of the Bolshevik military units which had occupied it.

A CHILD GETS CROSS, SICK AND FEVERISH WHEN CONSTIPATED. Look, Mother! If tongue is coated clean little liver and bowels.

If your little one's tongue is coated, it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When your child is cross, peevish, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally; if breath is bad, stomach sour, system full of cold, throat sore or if feverish, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

shops and distributed the arms among their followers. That night the first blood flowed, a Bolshevik detachment firing from ambush upon guards protecting the municipal Duma building. The civil war now was inaugurated, was to last for days and to cost thousands of lives. During the whole night of the ninth skirmishing was going on between Bolshevik troops and those of the committee of public safety. Heavy gun fire was heard in the Arbat region; the cannonade increased toward morning and continued heavy during the entire day of the tenth, growing in intensity toward noon.

The streets of the town were transformed into military camps and filled with armed patrols, barricades were erected and trenches dug in various places. A general strike, proclaimed by the Bolshevik committee, paralyzed business and economic life, affected all factories and shops, stopped the street car service and closed schools, including bakeries and groceries. Normal street life of course ceased entirely.

Bolsheviki Continues Fight. The Kremlin was stormed during the day by the cadets and loyal government troops and the Bolshevik garrison surrendered. Other Bolshevik troops scattered over the whole city and continued fighting. That evening encouraging news was received from the front by the committee on Public Safety, the commander-in-chief telegraphing that he was ready to aid in suppressing the Bolshevik mutiny a brigade of the guards with artillery, which would reach Moscow November 12, while the commander in chief of the western front wired that cavalry were approaching Moscow to aid against the Bolsheviks.

The capture by governmental troops of the Kremlin and their successful activity in other parts of the town induced the Bolsheviks to start peace negotiations with the committee of public safety. This submitted demands for the surrender of the entire military revolutionary committee, court-martial of the members of the committee and participants in the uprising and surrender of all arms by the council of workmen's delegates. The question of the disposition of the Bolsheviks' weapons should be decided by the military staff; arrangements for an armistice should be conducted by the military authorities, the Bolshevik leaders would recognize that the whole power in the city rest with the municipal duma.

Advantage Is Gained. On the morning of the 11th, the Bolsheviks rejoined with a demand for immediate and absolute surrender, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the building of the municipal duma. Announcing this to the population the committee of public safety declared that it would continue fighting with all energy against the Bolshevik insurrectionists and that troops from the front were approaching Moscow to suppress the mutiny. Their reinforcements, however, failed to arrive and the advance during the day was with the Bolshevik troops, who seized the powder factory, the railway stations and the post telegraph offices, and who by evening again approached the center of the city.

The fierce fighting during the day, which resulted in a great number of casualties and the destruction of a large number of houses, brought about successful negotiations for an armistice of twenty-four hours, to expire at midnight of the 13th. Both the revolutionary committee and the committee of public safety were to be dissolved, the red and white guards to be disbanded and the garrison of Moscow placed under the authority of the commander of the Moscow military district, assisted by a military consul.

It soon appeared, however, that the Bolsheviks had used the time of the negotiations to bring up reinforcements and munitions and hostilities were resumed most vigorously, to last until the afternoon of November 15th. After a period of intense fighting, in which the Alexeiev Military Academy and the telephone office and the building of the military staff, as the chief centres of resistance, were under continuous bombardment by heavy artillery, the Bolsheviks succeeded by the afternoon of November 14, in occupying the first two buildings and had the upper hand in other districts of the city as well.

Death List Appalling. The number of dead and wounded was appalling, a great number of houses were burning and looting was going on in various parts of the city. At midnight of the fourteenth a meeting of party organizations was held, which offered its mediation to both sides. Its efforts resulted in an agreement, virtually recognizing the supremacy of the Bolshevik Military-Revolutionary committee, the Committee of Public Safety consenting to exist and its armed white guard disbanded and surrendering its arms, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 15th the Military-Revolutionary committee upon its assumption of power by a Revolutionary committee put the seal of dissolution on the Municipal Duma for its activities against the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The newspaper account concludes with an extended review of the damage and destruction of public buildings and private houses in various parts of the city. The historical building of the Municipal Duma, suffering severely under the bombardment, was not wrecked entirely, had been damaged, the Medical Academy, the Kamerni theatre and the Girls' School of Besa were almost completely destroyed and the old church of Boris and Gleb had lost its steeple. In the National Hotel, headquarters of the French and English artillery officers, from the roof of which the American, English and French floated during the week of civil war, the interior was completely devastated. The Iverskaja Chapel, seat of the venerated miracle-working icon of the Iverskaja Virgin, had been bombarded but the interior had suffered only a little.

The framed Kremlin of Moscow had been the center of pitiless fighting and had suffered severely. The beautiful Beklemisheff tower, which had been the target for many shells,

was a ghastly sight, only a heap of broken stone marking the site of the tower. Little was left of the Spassky tower. A third tower, the Koutafia, was severely damaged. The Nikolai Gates were on the verge of collapse and the great line on top of them had been destroyed.

CATARRH VANISHES

Here is One Treatment That All Sufferers Can Rely Upon. If you want to drive catarrh and all its disgusting symptoms from your system in the shortest possible time, go to your druggist and ask for a Hyomei bottle.

Breathe Hyomei and it will rid you of catarrh; it gives such quick relief that all who use for the first time are astonished. Hyomei is a pure pleasant antiseptic, which is breathed into the lungs over the inflamed membrane; it kills the catarrh germs, soothes the sore spots, and heals all inflammation.

HOSTILITIES ARE ENDED BY SLAVS

(Continued from page 1) president, "will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and in no circumstances can consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere."

Determination Is Broken. "Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back." The address of the president was delivered in answer to recent utterances by Count Czernin, the Austrian foreign minister, and Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, made in reply to the peace aims of the United States and her associates in the war set forth by President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister.

No formal treaty has been signed between the Russians and the central powers, but the Bolshevik government has ordered an extension of hostilities against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and the withdrawal of its troops from the trenches and fortified positions from the Baltic sea to the Rumanian frontier. It had been foreseen that such an outcome eventually would follow upon the revolution movements in Russia. Long ago the enemy forces began the withdrawal of troops from this front, leaving virtually only a handful to face the Russians.

Rumanian Situation Critical. Peace having been effected by the Russians and the Ukrainians with the Teutonic allies, the situation of Rumania becomes a most critical one. Cut off now from her allies the Rumanians apparently are faced with the absolute necessity of effecting a separate peace or being overrun by superior enemy armies. Nothing has transpired to show whether another Rumanian cabinet to take the place of the one which resigned last week has been formed or whether any reply has been made to the ultimatum of the central powers that peace negotiations should immediately be started.

As had been anticipated the terms of peace between the Ukraine and the central powers contain the much desired clause providing for the immediate entering into economic relations between the contracting parties by which Austria and Germany may obtain much desired foodstuffs.

On the various battle fronts, except the Italian front, operations by small patrole and artillery units are in progress. On the eastern front enemy forces have heavily bombarded Italian positions and delivered attacks with infantry in the Frenzela valley region and on the new Italian positions on Monte val Bella, Col del Rosso and Masasso Rosso. In all of the attacks the enemy was repulsed by the Italian batteries.

General Sir Nevil Macready reports that there are 9,600 women employed in the different camps of the British army, and adds that he has nothing but good reports of them. The collection of hair among the women of Munich, organized by the German Navy League, has realized over 300 pounds. The hair is used for driving belts in U-boat machinery.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who goes as a government emissary to Switzerland shortly to direct a campaign to interpret American war ideals there, is a Southern woman by birth and lived in New Orleans up to the time of her marriage.

STOPS BACKACHE IN FEW MINUTES

Rub lumbago, pain, soreness, stiffness right out with "St. Jacob's Liniment"

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or neuritis has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Liniment" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone. Don't stay crippled! This soothing penetrating liniment takes the ache and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly and surely. It never disappoints.

KAISER WANTS GLORIOUS PEACE WITH GOD'S HELP

Emperor Says Greater Divine Responsibility Is Laid Upon Him

UTTERANCE IS HOPEFUL

Serious Self Discipline and Unity Asked to Accomplish Purpose

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.—Emperor William's decree in which he thanks those who addressed congratulatory messages to him on his recent birthday is published in the Berlin Reichs Anzeiger. The emperor recalls with gratitude "the proudest days of German history at the outbreak of the war" and "Germany's subsequent 'world historic successes'" and he lauds the "self-sacrificing perseverance, the enormous labor and the achievements of the people at home, by which, with God's help, the nation may look forward to a good peace."

Following is the full text of the German emperor's birthday decree addressed to the imperial chancellor as published in the German papers: "The more serious the times and the greater the responsibility laid upon me by God, the more warmly and the more grateful do I feel for these tokens of the most faithful allegiance to me and my house, where it intimates the relations between the crown and the people secured by my forefathers in long years of history has in the most hard times been drawn most closely. It gleams upon me when I express the fatherland's thanks to our heroic warriors at the front. It touches me deeply when I stand at the bedside of our wounded and dying. It meets me in a moving manner in all parts of the homeland, and even here, where it intimates in open expression of earnest anxiety concerning the future of the fatherland."

"Through twenty-six years it has been my heart's desire to consolidate in peace the empire united by the great Kaiser and his iron chancellor and to promote economic life, science and technology, and, therewith, the rise of the entire German people to an even greater participation in the intellectual and economic possessions of the fatherland."

"When the envy of our enemies forced me to call up all the powers of our people for the defense of our home soil, with deep thankfulness I recall those proudest days of Germany's history when all classes and parties proved that our beloved fatherland was worth of them every sacrifice. Since then, thanks to the superior generalship of our great military leaders and the inspired deeds of our army and the aid of our allies standing faithfully at our side, successes which will be historic in the world have been ours."

"With self-sacrificing perseverance, enormous labor and great achievements of the home land, we have also braved distress and hardship in the most trying times of our field and country, can, with God's help, look forward with strong assurance to a good peace. To this end, however, it needs most serious self discipline, internal unity and willing subordination to great aims, readiness to bear even the heaviest burdens and confidence in our own invincibility and the putting forth of all our powers for the great aim—the winning of a strong secure future for the fatherland."

RECORDER RACE MIXES WITH ALDERMEN WARD

(Continued from page 1) task, but Ward's intimation is uncalled for." McClelland observed: "I didn't intend to arouse the gentleman. If the janitor should quit, I don't know that the offices downstairs could run."

"Before 'Dad' Knowland was here, the city treasurer and the city recorder did their own messenger work," Ward remarked. "My object is to make him janitor of the city hall and also of the comfort station until such time as the police and the police-matron are sufficiently interested to look out for the comfort station. I don't know, though, if that time will ever come. If they need more help down stairs they shall have it, but the leg work for the janitor must stop."

Mr. Race again asked the privilege of the floor and read the city charter provision that the recorder is made custodian of the city hall, and showing that it is his duty to see that it is taken care of.

Salaries Readjusted. The question of salaries held an important place in the session last night for the reason that the committee on accounts and current expenses brought in its report on a readjustment which was voted on and adopted after a lengthy argument. The report was then referred to the ordinance committee with instructions to bring in the necessary ordinance. Rigdon is chairman of the committee. The plan adopted contains the following provisions: Street department—Chief mechanic, \$90 a month. Sewer expert, \$90

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Teamster \$75. Cart man \$70. Stable man \$65. Common laborers \$2.75 a day. Police department—Salaries of patrolmen, \$75 for the first six months of service; \$80 for second six months, and \$85 after one year. The readjustment of salaries in the street department maintains the recent increase voted and Alderman Elliott stays on the street and bridge committees.

Ward objected that the committee had been in too great haste in making its report and that he, as chairman of the police committee, had not been consulted. "The police committee should have been called in," he objected. "I do not think the graduated scale will work for policemen. The report is entirely too hurried and the committee has merely skimmed along in its investigations." He asked if the street committee had been consulted and Chairman Buchner replied that it had.

"Alderman Ward would have been called in for consultation if he had let the committee know he wanted to be consulted," said Rigdon. "In your street department report what do you mean by 'sewer expert'?" asked Ward. "Is there such a thing?" "He is considered an expert," answered Rigdon. "The city engineer tells me there is no sewer expert," replied Ward. Mayor Keyes objected that the trouble with the sliding scale for policemen is that it would become confused for the reason that the chief is elected every two years and appoints his patrolmen when elected. "He ought to keep the same force if possible," replied Rigdon "and get the thing out of politics."

Johnson came in with the objection that the members of the fire department can be raised only to \$89 a month and that they work twenty-four hours a day, while under the new plan policemen who work twelve hours can be raised to \$85. "This will cause a lot of dissatisfaction," he said. At this point McClelland took a fling at the report. "I find upon inquiry among the street workers that all of the street labor is common labor," he said. "There is no sewer expert, or any other kind of expert. I find, however, that there are expert families. It appears to depend on a man's fam-

ily connection. Men who can rush their horses into the barns by 5 o'clock are considered experts." CONSTANT SUFFERER FINDS "I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble and was down sick in bed," writes C. F. Reynolds, 412 Herriek St., Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills. In a few days I was up out of bed." Recommended for rheumatic pains, backache, biliousness, sore muscles, stiff joints, "tired out" feeling. J. C. Perry.

Dr. Fred Lewis Promoted to Captain of Company

SHAW, Or., Feb. 11.—O. E. Lewis has received word from his brother, Dr. Fred Lewis, at American Lake, that he has been promoted to captain of his company, the 363rd Ambulance company. Mrs. Hattie E. Bates of Portland is a guest of her sister Mrs. O. E. Lewis. The Red Cross dance and supper Thursday night was a very pleasant affair there was a large crowd and the net proceeds of the evening were \$37.60.

William Bauer of Eastern Oregon is visiting his mother, Mrs. Clara Rejsaecker. Mrs. Frank Goodin was in Salem Friday. Byron Wells of Mills City was home Sunday. Mrs. C. T. Gilbert was in Salem Saturday also Earnest Perkins, Miss Eva Wells, and Muriel Wells. John Smith and Dan T. Charuker-bain were in Salem Saturday. A jolly crowd of little folks gathered the afternoon of February 4 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Lewis at a birthday party given in honor of little Lucille's 9th birthday. Games were played until 5 o'clock when a dainty luncheon was partaken by the little guests. A beautiful birthday cake with nine lighted pink candles and a tiny silk flag delighted them all. The little hosts received numerous dainty remembrances from her playmates. Those present were: Lucile Lewis, Florence Fieber, Irma Fieber, Margaret Fieber, Evelyn Amort Anna Masser, Clara Amort, Walter Amort, Eddie Fieber, Walter Battiner, Merrill Amort and Kenneth Lewis.

SHIP ORDER IN U. S. ATTACKED

Trade Unionists Assail Australian Government for Order Sent Here

MELBORNE, Australia, Feb. 11.—Discovery that the Australian government had placed orders in the United States for building of four teen wooden sailing ships, has aroused the trade unionist to attack the government. The criticism is intensified by the charge that the government has been shipping Australian lumber to American yards for the construction of the vessels. The Premier, William H. Hughes is accused of having broken faith with the Australian ship rights by giving the American workmen the contracts instead of having the vessels built here. Mr. Hughes replied by saying that the ships were ordered from the United States to meet the critical situation and that with the cooperation of Australian workmen, the government was ready to engage in ship building in Australia. He said that the last information from the United States was that the construction of the fourteen vessels was being expedited.

Commenting upon the affair, W. A. Brown, secretary of the Port Philip Shipwrights Society, said: "It seems disgraceful that while Mr. Hughes has been agitating for shipbuilding in Australia, Australian tradesmen should have been hoodwinked in regard to the scheme and that vessels are to be built in America instead of Australia, especially when timber has to be sent from here for the purpose."

Mrs. Archie Stevens, a country school teacher, recently walked 39 miles in a violent storm to attend a teachers' examination at Toledo, Ore. The general experience of American railroads with the employment of women in shops has been found so satisfactory that they believe it will be one of the means of solving the war labor shortage.

Your Printed Message Should Be Appropriate. It should harmonize with the business in which you are engaged. It makes no difference whether your message be a business card, a handbill, a letter, a pamphlet, or a catalog—the rule holds good in every case. You would not expect a machinist or a coal dealer to be attired the same as a florist or a jeweler. It would not be appropriate. Neither would it be appropriate for their printed message to be similar. The coal ad may be printed in bold, black type, on coarse, heavy paper; but the high grade jewelry ad should be printed artistically with light face type, in refined colors and on finest quality paper. What is more, the printed message should be up to the minute in style. Old, antiquated style in printing creates just as bad an impression as would the hoopskirt, the hobble skirt or the "train" if worn today. It's our business to make your printed message appropriate. Our printing plant is supplied with the very latest type faces, ornaments and other equipment. The plant is in charge of a printer of unusual ability—a man who makes a study of what is appropriate and timely for each printing job. His services and his advice are at your disposal. STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT 215 SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET :: PHONE 23 AND WE WILL CALL