

## UKRAINE CITY, KIEV, CAPTURED

4000 Slain and 7000 Wounded in Street Fight With Bolsheviks; Imprisoned Authorities Are Released; Armistice Attempt Fails

## KRYLENKO IS RAISING NEW ARMY OF 100,000

Detachment of 600 Poles Annihilated by Bolsheviks; Odessa Is Threatened by Attack From Rumanians

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Feb. 9.—Kiev, one of the principal cities of the Ukraine, was captured by the Bolsheviks Friday after sanguinary fighting. The casualties are estimated at 4000 killed and 7000 wounded.

News of the capture of Kiev was contained in an official dispatch received by Bolshevik headquarters. The soviet forces under Colonel Muraviev, who defeated Kerensky at the beginning of the latest revolution, entered the city, from which the Ukrainian forces had fled, after releasing the Bolshevik authorities, whom they had imprisoned.

Streets Filled With Dead. The correspondents of the Petrograd papers, describing the situation at Kiev, said it can be compared only to the havoc, death and destruction wrought by the notorious Jewish pogrom in 1905. On Thursday, when the fighting was at its height, aviators were bombing the houses and there was promiscuous shooting from windows and roofs. Killed and wounded filled the streets. Mobs of hoodlums ran unchecked. The city duma attempted to negotiate an armistice, but failed.

Colonel Muraviev has telegraphed that he succeeded in hunting the Bolshevik armies in the Ukraine district with the autonomous Kharkov district regiment, combining against General Alexieff. Constant reinforcements are pouring southward to the soviet forces which are reported to have defeated the advance guard of Alexieff's troops in a skirmish near Voronezh.

The other Alexieff wing, under command of General Erdelli, is reported to have advanced beyond Zverovo after a skirmish in which Erdelli was wounded.

Krylenko to Raise Big Army. Ensign Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik army, is coming to Petrograd tomorrow to raise an army of 100,000 to proceed against General Alexieff and himself plans to take command.

At Bobruisk, 85 miles south of Minsk, the Polish troops have defeated the Bolsheviks. Other Polish units advancing toward Smolensk. Minsk province is declared to be in a state of siege.

The Rumanians now control the Akerman district of Bessarabia and are in a position to threaten Odessa. "After the fall of Kiev," says an official report, "Ukrainian detachments concealed themselves in different parts of the town. Two days later they assembled under Ukrainian officers and Cossacks and opened fire in all parts of the town. During two days of terror, four hundred of the inhabitants were killed by this senseless firing.

"The massacre reached its climax on February 5 when Ukrainians, under a Cossack general, bombarded the working class quarters. The energetic action of the revolutionary workmen and soldiers finally crushed this rising and drove the reactionaries out of town."

After the Bolsheviks captured Kiev, one of their artillery divisions with a squadron of cavalry attacked Pechorsky monastery, the last stronghold of the rada's forces. The other buildings were razed and the garrison surrounded.

The remainder of the Ukrainian army, according to this report, was caught between two Bolshevik columns, and being without ammunition, surrendered.

Polish Legions Annihilated. PETROGRAD, Saturday, Feb. 9.—Counter-revolutionary Polish legions were defeated by the Bolsheviks at Minsk February 6, the Polish forces suffering heavy casualties, according to a dispatch to the official news bureau, dated at Minsk February 7. One detachment of 600 Poles was

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## PLANT WHEAT RAISE HOGS IS PLEA TO FARMS

Need for Staple War Products in 1918 Demands Greatest of Effort  
SPRING WHEAT IS ASKED

Hungry Peoples of Europe to Be Fed Whether War Goes on or Ends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of livestock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued today by the department of agriculture. It re-emphasizes and amplifies the program for 1918 issued by the department last August.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the statement says, "taking into account our needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in the war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great.

Wheat and Hogs Demanded. "Chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods. It is believed that the necessary production can be secured through the use of the best known farm methods, but it may be necessary to an extent to sacrifice certain of the less important farm crops temporarily in the interests of others which rank highest in importance as food for man."

The department states that it will continue to assist farmers in every feasible way to secure and safeguard their seed supplies and to prevent losses of foodstuffs from insect pests and diseases of plants and animals.

"The acreage of spring wheat should be increased," the statement says, "in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies.

"The department believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage in 1914 without upsetting farm plans.

"It is hoped that many farmers especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat.

"To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat.

"If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some states cannot be planted, the barley acreage might be increased."

Other recommendations made are: The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent. Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase these areas established or acre necessary to sound agricultural practices. Productions of satisfactory substitutes for sugar should be increased.

More Poultry Necessary. The supply of dairy products should be maintained. Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available.

An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted. Rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

The production of grain sorghums (kafir, milo, feterita, etc.) should be increased greatly. The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained.

Wherever feasible the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products used to a greater extent in place of grain.

The number of beef animals should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased, in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

War Secretary's Wife Sings Troops With Song  
CAMP MEAD, Md., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war, stirred the patriotic fervor of more than 3000 men of the national army at the opening of the Liberty theater here tonight when she sang "Uncle Sam," a patriotic song.

## WILSON'S ACT STOPS SHIP YARD STRIKE

Employees Back to Work at Noon Today; Hutcheson's Relations with Shipping Board to Be Renewed

TIE-UPS DISASTROUS TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Success of Munitions Production Rests on Ships, Chief Declares

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Wilson's intervention has terminated the eastern shipyard strikes. Reports tonight to the shipping board from union headquarters in all districts except the carpenters', said the strikers would be back at work by noon tomorrow.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who was due here today, did not arrive but is expected tomorrow to take up the situation with government officials. Although heretofore Hutcheson has declined to leave the shipbuilding labor adjustment board a settlement of the carpenters' demands, officials believe that after the president's message of last night, he at least will be willing to renew relations with the board.

Strikes Threaten Organized Labor. Carpenters' brotherhood, it was brought out tonight, was made a party to the creation of the adjustment board by the signature of his vice president, but Hutcheson overruled his subordinate's action. This fact, according to Evert Macy, chairman of the adjustment board, is causing the present trouble at Seattle, where carpenters are trying to enforce a closed shop. All carpenters in the western yards agreed to the Pacific coast wage award, Mr. Macy said, until they learned recently that Hutcheson had repudiated it.

William B. Blackman, director of labor for the Emergency Fleet corporation, issued a statement tonight, declaring that shipyard strikes threatened the life of organized labor in that further shortage of ships will force the closing of plants producing war munitions.

"It is only through shipyard labor," he said, "that relief to labor throughout the country can come. Therefore, uncalculated strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but the very heart of labor itself through the reduction in employment which is faced by millions of men not engaged directly in shipyard work.

"For this reason, a shipyard strike is in effect a lockout of all labor in the country and threatens the very life of organized labor itself.

"On the shipyard workers depend the ability of other labor to obtain steady employment. If a group of shipyard workers ties up the shipyards or fails to give a full day's work, not only will the resulting stoppage of each man's work throw them out of employment, but this stoppage also will affect the employment of the 6,200,000 workers organized as labor throughout the country, the employment of the entire 12,000,000 workers throughout the country.

Labor Leaders Have Agreement. "Because of this fact the labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement with the navy department, the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation—an agreement which has been kept with scrupulous care by its signers and enforced by a board, the very personnel of which insures its success.

"I wish, therefore, now that the president has taken action in the carpenters' strike, to point out to employees and to the owners of organized labor throughout the country that their own interests are vitally at stake in this shipping matter, and that the whole force of their mighty influence must for their own protection be used to keep the shipyards running full time and block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes and trust the labor adjustment board to deal fairly with them."

Ships First Consideration. "This war can be won through construction this year of 5,500,000 tons of shipping to the United States and the allies. This amount will not only overcome the submarine, but also will leave a margin necessary to transport and care for 1,500,000 American troops overseas.

"There is but one thing ahead—a forced slow down in American factories until the ships are built. Not only are ports and docks now jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are also in Atlantic coast terminals alone more than 30,000 cars loaded with supplies for Europe. No greater surplus of supplies can possibly be permitted to accumulate, even though the estimated amount of war supplies needed this

year is 15,000,000 tons. The amount of war supplies needed this year is 15,000,000 tons. The amount of war supplies needed this year is 15,000,000 tons. The amount of war supplies needed this year is 15,000,000 tons.

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## CANDIDATE FOR MAYORALTY AT SEATTLE SHOT

Ralph A. Horr at End of Campaign Is Wounded by Unknown Man  
PATRIOTIC TALK BLAMED

Firing Follows Exclamation, "You Won't Heed Our Warning, Eh!"

SEATTLE, Feb. 18.—Ralph A. Horr, prominent Red Cross worker and candidate for the mayoralty nomination at the municipal primaries here tomorrow, was shot tonight by an unknown man, who concealed himself in Horr's office. The man who fired the shot, as well as another man who accompanied him escaped.

Horr was able to drag himself to his desk telephone and summon the police. At the city hospital doctors said he would live, the bullet having punctured the fleshy lower part of his left shoulder.

No reason for the shooting could be given by Horr. He declares, however, that he has received several written threats which were to the effect that if he did not cease his denunciation of anti-patriots he would be killed. Yesterday, Horr said, he received a letter advising him "for the last time" to "cut out the pink stuff."

Horr, who is an attorney, went to his office late tonight, after finishing the closing speech of his campaign. As he snapped on the light, he says, he saw two men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, facing him.

"You won't heed our warnings, eh?" Horr asserts the man declared, as he fired point blank. After the single shot the men fled.

It was twenty minutes before Horr managed to summon the police. "Horr is 35 years old, married and has resided here twelve years. He is a graduate of the University of Washington and for several years graduate manager of the student body at the university.

## ITALIANS KEEP UP HEAVY FIRE

Batteries Show Remarkable Activity in Harassing Enemy Troops

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Italian troops are showing much activity, and are harassing the enemy all along the line. There also has been considerable artillery fighting, according to the report from general headquarters today. The statement says:

"Between the Posina and Astico our patrols have displayed remarkable activity and our batteries have harassed hostile movements in the Laggi basin.

"Our artillery shelled troops marching along Galmara valley. There was reciprocal cannonading at the salient of Monte Solarolo.

"Our patrols carried out effective harassing actions against advance posts at Grav di Papadopolo, the middle Piave.

"Along the coastal regions the enemy intensified his artillery fire and pushed various patrols toward Cortellazzo. They were driven back, however, by hand grenade fire."

Repudiation of Russian Debt Firmly Protested  
PETROGRAD, Friday, Feb. 8.—All the diplomatic representatives of the 14 allied countries and six neutrals have protested against the repudiation by the Bolshevik government of the national debt and also against the decree respecting the confiscation of property. They have declared that these edicts have no value so far as their nationals are concerned and they reserve the right to claim damages.

House Passes Billion Dollar Deficiency Bill  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The billion dollar urgent deficiency bill carrying a half billion for the military establishment and large sums for the navy and other branches of the government, was passed today by the house.

Kuhlmann to Discuss Ukraine Peace Pact  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—According to the Cologne Volks Zeitung the German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuhlmann, will address the reichstag on Tuesday when the first reading of the Ukraine peace treaty will be taken up.

## LONG BILLS TAKE TIME OF SESSION

City Council Votes Reassessment of South Twelfth Street Property—Total Is More Than \$25,000

WRANGLE ARISES OVER TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

Maximum Speed Limit Is Cut from Twenty-five to Twenty Miles an Hour

About 95 per cent of the time at a four-hour session of the city council last night was given over to City Recorder Race for the reading of sundry bills of great length, and if the recorder hadn't been relieved now and then by members of the council he doubtless would have lost his faculty of speech from working his vocal chords overtime.

The South Twelfth street reassessment ordinance bill, which was passed, is as long as a gypsy's wagon track, and Mr. Race read twice from beginning to end. At the first reading the aldermen paired off for a social hour, City Attorney Macy lounged on the mayor's desk and entertained the executive with stories, the stenographer didn't try to hide the fact that she was bored. Chief of Police Poland alone looked dignified, but that's his business when attending council meetings, and Mr. Race just read right ahead.

The traffic ordinance, also passed, is nearly as long as the Twelfth street ordinance. After Mr. Race had read this one twice it was discovered that before the final reading, action in committee of the whole should first have been taken on the amendments, so after this requirement was complied with, the recorder labored through the bill a third time.

South High Hearing Set. The South Twelfth street ordinance provides for reassessments totaling in excess of \$25,000. On the South High street difficulty the committee reported that it had not been able to arrive at the merits of the objections and recommended a final hearing of objections at the regular meeting of the city council Monday night, March 4. The report was adopted and the city recorder is instructed to notify the property owners.

Enough contention arose over certain parts of the traffic bill to put the latter end of the session back to a normal temperature, which in the Sale mcity council is pretty high. Section 19 of the bill was amended to make the maximum speed of automobiles with the city limits twenty miles an hour instead of twenty-five. Scarcely any opposition was made. An attempt was made to eliminate the requirement that automobiles come to a full stop before passing standing street cars that are discharging passengers and substitute the requirement that the autos slow down to four miles an hour, but this lost.

Ward and Wilson Clash. Aldermen Ward and Wilson locked horns when the discussion reached Subdivision A of Section 37, which in the original bill provided that no automobiles should be parked on the south side of state street for a distance of 100 feet from High street curb. Ward explained that the purpose of the prohibition was to protect persons congregating at the Oregon Electric depot and moved that the figures 100 be changed to 60 so that the prohibition would not extend to adjacent places of business.

"But I want to park my car in front of the Oregon Electric depot," said Wilson.

"Well, the Oregon Electric doesn't want you, neither do the police," remonstrated Ward.

Wilson contended that the people who use taxicabs are mainly those who come in on trains and that it isn't right to compel them to walk across the street to find cabs.

"Would it help any to leave it 100 feet?" bantered Ward.

"No," replied Wilson. "I want the whole thing taken out."

"The police declare that some space must be left there," Ward answered. "They say if something isn't done, somebody will get killed there."

Mayor Keyes interposed. "Then there will be about forty arrests every day for violation of the ordinance unless you put up signs," he said.

"We will have signs," countered Ward. "We have arranged for them."

Wilson Heats Up. "Alderman Ward has this thing all cut and dried," cried Wilson. "He says he has the signs all printed."

"I didn't say that," Ward retorted.

"Well, I said it," snapped Wilson. "I didn't say it," Ward roared.

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## THIRD RAID IN THREE NIGHTS STRIKES LONDON

Hostile Aircraft Fails to Penetrate Defenses; None Is Killed  
STADIA CITY IS UNMOVED

Diners and Crowds in Theaters Calm as Gunfire Outside Is Heard

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Hostile airplanes are attempting a raid against London again tonight, making the third raid in as many nights. No damage or casualties are yet reported.

An official statement issued at midnight says: "Hostile aircraft crossed the coast shortly after 9 o'clock tonight and proceeded toward London. None of the raiders penetrated defenses, and so far there has been no damage and no casualties."

One of the bombs dropped on London last night hit a hotel, killing six or eight persons who were in a street nearby watching the progress of the raid. No one in the hotel received worse injuries than a few scratches. Three servants, who went outside a few moments before were killed, as were persons standing on the sidewalk, who were struck by the wreckage.

London is growing indifferent to air raids. On both Saturday and Sunday nights when the bright moon caused the people of the metropolis to believe that beyond peradventure an aerial attack would be made on the capital, the people went about their business and their pleasures as usual. Nothing out of the ordinary happened even when the anti-aircraft guns began barking, the people remaining in the theaters, although the gunfire could be plainly heard. Sunday night the big restaurants were filled with diners who calmly finished their meals and then quietly waited for the "all clear" signal to be given, after which they returned to their homes.

Large numbers of persons still take shelter in the subways and other places which are better able to resist bombs than their flimsily built houses, but in the more substantially constructed hotels and residences the people remain indoors, listening to the gunfire and the bursting of bombs. Few bombs dropped in the city either Saturday or Sunday night.

Sunday night's raid again proved how the air defenses of London constantly are improving. The work of both the gunners and the airmen seems to have been the best yet shown.

One raider coming through Kent met such a tremendous gunfire that he abandoned his attempt to reach the capital. Another raider was beaten off by an airman who fought him a long time, both men firing machine guns desperately until the enemy was compelled to abandon his attempt to get to London.

It is understood that a large number of British airmen were up both along the coast and on the outskirts of London. As usual, there were narrow escapes from bombs which burst in the gardens of residences, the occupants of which received only scratches from flying debris or slight cuts from the glass of broken windows.

\$2.65 Wheat Amendment Introduced in Senate  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An amendment to the food bill to fix 1918 wheat at \$2.65 a bushel instead of \$2 as now authorized, was introduced today by Senator Thompson and referred to the agriculture committee. Amendments fixing the price at \$2.50 were introduced recently by Senator Gore and another, naming \$2.75 was presented by Senator McCumber.

Bill Would Defer Farm Laborers Under Draft  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A bill providing that farm laborers be given deferred draft classification was introduced in the house today by Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee. Those affected would have to be steadily employed in farm work two years before the law became effective.

Russian Demobilization to Require Whole Year  
PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.—Although during the last eight months the Russian soldiers have been gradually drifting home, the number remaining under arms is variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000. Even if carried out in the utmost order and without interference by the central powers the work of demobilization and the return of the men to the towns and villages will require at least a year, according to statements made by a military authority to The Associated Press.

Hostilities Resumed on Great Russian Front at Noon; Germans Cross Dvina River to Carry Out Threat; No Resistance Is Met  
BERLIN, via London, Feb. 18.—Operations have been resumed at the Russian front. The Germans have crossed the Dvina. This announcement was made by general headquarters tonight.

TROOPS PUSHED INTO ESTHONIA AND LIVONIA  
War on Bolsheviks to Be Conducted by Kaiser's Troops While Austrians Deal With Border Problems  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—An agreement has been reached between Germany and Austria-Hungary, whereby, in the event of military action being necessary, the German troops will be confined to the frontier of Great Russia, and the Austrians to Ukraine only. This announcement is made in a Vienna dispatch.

(By The Associated Press)  
With Russia in the grip of internecine strife and her battle line devoid of men as a result of the peace declaration of the Bolsheviks, Germany has begun carrying out her threat of an invasion because of the failure of the Bolsheviks to sign a peace compact.

Reports from Sweden say that the Germans have begun pushing forward their troops into Russia's two remaining Baltic provinces—Esthonia and Livonia—the taking of which completely isolates Russia from the shores of the Baltic and gives the enemy, in addition to the port of Riga, the city of Reval, situated on the Gulf of Finland opposite Helsinki, whence they easily might operate against Petrograd by sea.

Although Austria-Hungary has shown dissonance over the stand that Germany has taken toward Russia, the dual monarchy evidently has been placated by a promise of German military activity will be confined to Northern Russia and Austria-Hungary left to deal with problems that may arise near her borders.

French Capture Prisoners. In France and Flanders the operations continue of a minor character, except for artillery duels on isolated sectors and here and there raids of more than the usual violence. The only attack of importance along the entire front has been in Champagne, on the sector where the French, aided by American gunners, captured German positions last Tuesday.

An American aviator, near St. Mihiel the Germans have increased their aerial reconnaissance and bomb-dropping expeditions. The American anti-aircraft guns are forcing the enemy planes to keep at high altitudes. One of them has been driven down damaged by an American aviator.

The British casualties during the last week were the lowest in many months, 1042 officers and men having been killed. The wounded and missing totaled 2093.

Bolshevik Await Attitude. PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Feb. 12. Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, responding today to an inquiry as to what would be Russia's action, since the Bolsheviks had declared that they would not fight any more, said: "That depends entirely upon Germany's attitude."

At a meeting of the Petrograd soviet last night, Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, was

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## HUNS AT WAR WITH RUSSIANS

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