

# CRIPPLED MEN FROM TRENCHES TO BE TRAINED

### Place to Be Assigned in Industrial Activity of Country Quickly

## UNION'S AID IS SOUGHT

### Major Gilbreth Suggests Plan for Early Investigation of Problems

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Crippled soldiers brought home from the trenches will be trained so that they may speedily re-take their places in the industrial activities of the country, the American Institute of Mining Engineers in convention here, was told today. Plans for the work were outlined in a paper prepared by Major B. Gilbreth, United States Reserves, but read by Mrs. Gilbreth in the absence of her husband who was unable to obtain a furlough.

"The problem of the crippled soldiers," said the paper, "is not a problem of war work only. It is a problem of industrial development. It is a matter which has interested labor organizations as well as employers and both should cooperate to outline an agreement along lines which will bring about the best good of all concerned. The future of labor relations depends, to a large extent on the manner in which this problem is settled."

"As to the attitude of organized labor to the admission of crippled soldiers into the industries, we cannot but believe that the unions will be prompt to welcome the 'weaker brother' back into the ranks and to cooperate in every way possible towards his most advantageous placement, just as they have been glad to cooperate in other industrial war measures."

An investigation of conditions in the industrial world, to discover where the opportunities for employment lie and to readjust industrial practices so that crippled men may be utilized, was suggested by Major Gilbreth. The entrance of women into many trades has complicated the situation and a plan by which crippled soldiers may be trained for particular work and placed in positions with as little delay as possible instead of allowing them to enter work in competition with untrained workers and women must be considered in working out the problem, he declared.

# BOARD MAKES RULING ON OATS

### Rise of 2 Cents a Bushel Over Previous Day Is Chicago Limit

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—In an effort to check speculation in oats which today sold at the highest prices ever recorded, the directors of the Chicago board of trade in special session adopted the following resolution:

"That no contract or purchase or sale in oats for any delivery shall be made during a day's session by members of this association at a price greater than two cents a bushel over the previous day's quotation."

Cash oats today sold at 95 1/2 cents the highest quotation before 1918 being 90 cents in June, 1867.

## U. S. Officials Arrest 26-Year-Old German

SEATTLE, Feb. 20.—Rev. John Martin Bauschweig, 26 years old, German, and alleged to be an alien enemy, and E. Robinson, secretary of the local I. W. W. branch, were arrested late today by federal officials.

Rev. Bauschweig is alleged by government officials to have been within the waterfront zone which is barred to alien enemies. Officials assert they found on his person 500 addresses of Germans. He came here a week ago from Berea, Ohio, where he attended Baldwin Wallace Theological school.

Robinson was arrested at the request of the United States attorney general, in connection with an investigation of an alleged plot to hamper the output of war materials in the northwest. A quantity of correspondence and records found in his room were seized.

# SUBSTITUTES FOR FLOUR RISE HIGH

### Portland Dealers Report Growing Scarcity of Rye and Barley Flour

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.—Flour substitutes advanced \$1 a barrel in Portland markets today, due, the dealers said, to increasing scarcity. Barley flour, heretofore \$11 a barrel, went to \$12; rye flour, rolled oats and oatmeal to \$12.50, and steel cut oats to \$13.15. Some dealers said they were entirely out of rye and barley flour.

# INTEREST RATE ON CERTIFICATES IS 4 1-2 PER CENT

### Issue of Indebtedness Paper Amounting to \$2,500,000 Announced

## WAY FOR LOAN OPENED

### Successive Interest Rise in Issues May Mean Still Higher Rate Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Future issues of treasury certificates of indebtedness, planned in preparation for the third liberty loan, will bear an interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent, or one-half per cent more than issues of the immediate past.

This announcement was made tonight by Secretary McAdoo, together with the statement that the \$500,000,000 block of certificates closed last week, was subscribed in full only because banks in New York and other big financial centers took more than their share and offset the scanty subscriptions from the rest of the country.

About \$2,500,000,000 in certificates remain to be issued at the higher rates before the third loan campaign, probably in April, and the rate for all will be 4 1/2 per cent.

This increase in the rate offers an indication of the treasury's perspective on money market conditions which may affect the next liberty loan. The second liberty loan, issued at 4 per cent, was preceded by several issues of certificates at 3 1/2 per cent, but this rate was increased to 4 per cent for the last block before the second loan. A similar situation preceded the first loan, which was at 3 1/2 per cent. In both cases the interest rate of the loan was the same as the rates on the late issue of certificates preceding.

Announcement of another issue of certificates, part of the \$3,600,000,000 certificate program in which banks have been asked to participate by appropriating 1 per cent of their total resources weekly for purchase of the certificates is expected within another week. The last block was announced two weeks ago and it was said that others would be offered every two weeks.

Receipts from the last issue had swelled the net balance in the treasury to \$916,321,000 today, and disbursements recently have been about \$40,000,000 a day.

Although the number of banks subscribing to the last issue of certificates was twice that for the preceding block, Secretary McAdoo said, the amount of subscriptions from the country at large was distinctly disappointing. The subscription of the entire amount offered, said the secretary, was due to the patriotic action of the larger banks in financial centers, notably New York, in taking more than their share of the issue, and this making up the deficiency which arose from the failure of other banks to respond to the request made of them.

Only the New York and Kansas City federal reserve districts exceeded their allotment. The Minneapolis district equaled its allotment.

# HUTCHESON YET REFUSES DEMAND

### Government Officials and Shipyard Carpenters Still Disagree

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Government officials and heads of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners failed to come to an arrangement today on the claims of shipyard carpenters but at the shipping board tonight it was said a settlement was not far off.

Acceptance by William Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' organization, of the principle of the open shop during the war, against which he has fought, was the most important development at a conference between the carpenters' leaders, members of the shipbuilding adjustment board and General Manager Fitz of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Hutcheson still refuses to leave the adjustment board, as requested by President Wilson, the question of deciding conditions of labor. He has not signed the memorandum given by seven other union heads signing the adjustment board full authority to adjust all differences.

# AMERICANS AT MERCY OF GERMANS IN AIR

(Continued from page 1)

fact remains that American troops are holding the sector and they are endangered daily because there are not American airplanes with them. The question most asked from one side or the other is: "When are our American planes coming here?"

One American Killed WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 20.—The Germans again attempted a raid against the American lines last night but the raiders were discovered and the artillery, responding to rocket signals, laid down a heavy barrage almost instantly. The Germans' path back to their line was marked by red lines.

positions repeatedly today. One American machine, in a dash over an enemy trench, sprayed it with machine gun bullets.

For several days the Germans have been concentrating artillery of various calibers opposite the American positions. They now have twice the number of guns as when the Americans first took the sector and between 800 and 1000 shells are being fired at the American positions, when at first there was hardly 150.

American artillery men continue their practice of sending the enemy at least two or three shells for one. Enemy artillery during the last 24 hours paid particular attention to towns and battery positions, firing hundreds of shells on them. Three soldiers wounded, the only casualties from the shell fire.

American shells have been dropped on enemy works and have cut the enemy wire to pieces in many places.

# Tunnel Cave-in Causes Death of Two Miners

CENTRALIA, Wash., Feb. 20.—A cave-in in one of the tunnels of the Washington Union Coal company at Tono today resulted in the death of two miners, Richard Williams and Ralph Jones.

Williams was taken out after the accident but lived only a few minutes. Jones' body had not yet been found tonight.

# Democrats for Suffrage Are Planning Campaign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Democrats of the senate favorable to passage of the house resolution for a federal woman suffrage amendment have a series of conferences today to discuss ways and means of gaining support for the resolution among Democratic senators opposing it. Members of the conference were said to be preparing to center their efforts upon Majority Leader Martin and Senators Swanson of Virginia, and Fletcher and Trammell of Florida.

Suffrage advocates said they needed only six more votes to insure the necessary two-third majority for the resolution.

Today's conference was called by Senator Randall of Louisiana.

# USE OF WOMEN TO BE KNOWN

### Department of Agricultural to See If Real Need Exists This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The task of ascertaining whether women are needed or wanted for agricultural work this year has been undertaken by the department of agriculture at the request of the United States employment service. Through its thousands of county agents the department will find out where work will be needed to aid in farm work. The employment service then will supply the need.

Mrs. Hilda Richards, chief of the woman's section of the employment service, is outlining a system of training for women, which will prepare them for agricultural work.

So far there have been little indications that women will be generally needed for farm labor.

In no case, it was announced, will women be supplied to take the place of available men at lower wages.

# Association Wants Inland Empire Highway Completed

SPOKANE, WASH., Feb. 20.—Completion with state funds of the Inland Empire highway across the state was asked by the executive committee of the Washington State Highway association, which met here today.

The government plan of building only roads necessary to the development of county engineers by means of agricultural resources, approved by county commissioners, highway construction inspection by the state highway department and a uniform system accounting for highway construction and maintenance were also endorsed.

Other resolutions of the last state highway convention, including one favoring completion of all present officially designated state roads before any others are started and cooperation with the federal government in the construction of necessary military roads also were approved.

# CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH FAVORED

### Montana Would Take All Fortunes Over \$1,000,000 for War Expenses

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 20.—The Montana house today passed, 51 to 29, a resolution to congress asking that the nation conscript all fortunes above \$1,000,000 for war expenses, and a resolution asking that congress give the president power to fix prices on grain sacks, binding twine and farm machinery.

# UKRAINE PEACE PACT DESCRIBED BY KUEHLMANN

### Germany Ready for Peace "Which Corresponds With Our Interests"

## PACT HAILED WITH JOY

### Negotiations Not as Easy as With Most Young Peoples, He Explains

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, at the opening session of the German Reichstag today delivered an address to the members in which he dealt at length with the peace treaty signed by the central powers with the Ukraine, and the collapse of the peace negotiations with Russia. Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, and Frederick von Payer, the vice-chancellor, were attentive listeners to the address.

Dr. von Kuehlmann asserted that the pacific intentions of Russia could no longer be credited, but he said that even today Germany was prepared to conclude a peace "which corresponds with our interests." He instanced the peace agreement with the Ukraine as an indication of the readiness of the central powers for peace. He referred especially to the advantages which the Teutonic pact would derive during the practical work from the economic treaty with the Ukraine and recommended the approval of the compact.

Speaking on the first reading of the Ukraine treaty, Dr. von Kuehlmann said the Ukraine people's republic was a young state, reared on the ground of the former Russian empire after the decaying edifice of the Tsar's empire, which shared the final guilt of the killing of the world's and sincere love of peace of the German army. The Ukrainian race was one of the strong elements of the Russian empire. In respect to its minerals, coal and iron, the Ukraine was very rich and also possessed elements of its own industry.

The Great Russian representatives on the Petrovski, the foreign secretary, continued, maintained friendly relations with the Ukraine so long as Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, could assume that the people's republic of the Ukraine would primarily direct their policies according to the interests of the Petrograd cabinet. When, however, the Ukrainians realized that the Petrograd cabinet was not pursuing a sincere peace policy, the representatives of the Ukraine adopted the standpoint of ending the war by peace; they would in no wise be responsible for the sins of czarism.

Negotiations Not Easy. "The negotiations were not quite as easy as in most cases with such young peoples," said Dr. von Kuehlmann. National ideals and desires were not far from the extermination of their presentatives. They made territorial demands which were hard to realize.

The demarcation of the frontier with Russia had to be left for a later period—after discussions with the Russian government then in power. He only thing that concerned us was to lay down the western frontiers of the new state, in which the demarcation of the frontier with Poland received the most attention and experienced the liveliest criticisms from the Poles.

Dr. von Kuehlmann said that with out being too sanguine he believed the country hailed peace with the Ukraine with relief and joy, "as the first step toward restoration of a general peace which we all hope to attain with the near future."

Interests Are Weighy. "As weights are the interests in question for us," Dr. von Kuehlmann continued, "they are considerably weightier for the dual monarchy. In our case the interests are chiefly external; in theirs in addition to the external there are momentous interests of an internal political nature. The fact that the sincere peace policy, the demarcation from the consideration which Dr. von Serdler (the Austrian premier) pointed out yesterday, namely, the fear that the further screwing back of their claims to the Cholim frontier would have resulted in the wreckage of the treaty. The overwhelming majority of the German people would not have understood such far-reaching consideration."

"A projected commission will include not only the representatives of the allies (Teutonic) but also Polish delegates. We have done everything possible to obtain a just demarcation of frontiers."

Polish Discussion Deferred. Remembering that the Ukrainian delegation probably had gained the conviction that the maintenance of sincere and cordial relations with

the central powers would not be bought too dearly, even at the price of territorial sacrifices on this hotly contested frontier, Dr. Von Kuehlmann continued:

"It is obviously possible that the discussion of the Ukrainian peace treaty may extend to a general discussion of Polish policy. I should not regard that as desirable. Opportunities for such discussion will occur later. It is inadvisable to extend the debate beyond the subjects directly connected with the settlement of the peace treaty."

The secretary then referred to the necessity for Austria and Germany to obtain supplies of food and fodder from Ukraine in exchange for raw material. That would lead to facilities, especially railway facilities, being made the subject of joint examination and measures. The restoration of legal relations, he added, were fully guaranteed, leading eventually to sound and safe trade.

Regarding the question as to whether the conclusion of the Ukrainian treaty might prejudice the conclusion with the Bolshevik government at Petrograd, said Dr. von Kuehlmann, "my impression is that that is not so. If any means whatsoever existed to induce Trotsky to sign a satisfactory peace instrument it is to be found precisely in Ukrainian peace, and I still consider the conclusion of this peace an important means of arriving at a settlement tolerable to both parties. The events preceding the rupture of negotiations are sufficiently known to the house."

"I can be brief in a historical review for new developments occurred which are calculated considerably to influence our relations with the Bolshevik cabinet. After the renewal of the advance of the German armies the Russian commissaries council sent a wireless here."

Dr. von Kuehlmann then read the message from the Bolshevik offering peace to Germany.

Confirmation Is Asked. "After our experiences with wireless dispatches and frequent denial of the official character of such dispatches," the foreign minister continued, "we requested that official confirmation be sent to our lines. The Petrograd government promised such confirmation forthwith. After the experiences of our negotiations with Trotsky and his cabinet I would not like the impression to arise among wide circles of the public that everything now is smooth and clear; that peace already is in our pockets. My reason for that remark is that I would like to share the honorable and sincere love of peace of the German people, which is fully shared by the government's disappointment. Events now will develop comparatively rapidly. We have entered into an exchange of views with our allies on this new fact. In view of the thorough manner in which the matter was dealt with at Brest-Litovsk, however, that can be completed very soon."

In concluding, Dr. von Kuehlmann said:

"As far as can be foreseen there will presumably be no material shifting of the basis of negotiations. If I may define the situation caused by this communication, as after conscientious consideration, I perceive it, I should say the prospects of a conclusion of peace with the commissaries is considerably improved by the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine; by our military pressure, and by the ruin of certain hopes that doubtless had been entertained in Petrograd."

"Hope can be expressed that we will not attain the goal, but we will not indulge in joy about the great result of our real conclusion of peace with Russia until the ink of the treaty is dry."

Pact Hailed With Joy. A loud applause greeted the speaker at this juncture.

"The impression I got outside in the country, the foreign minister continued, "was that the public received the conclusion of the Ukraine peace with relief and joy, and hailed it as the first step toward a better future and the restoration of the general peace which we all desire and which, with calm, clear, firm and resolute conduct of our foreign policy, we hope to obtain within measurable time."

Replying to various questions, Dr. von Kuehlmann explained the Russian policy which the peace was concluded with the Ukraine prevented an immediate exchange of views between the Ukraine and Poland. He added that the fact that the Bolsheviks were throwing large forces against the Ukraine proved there were foodstuffs there. He said he would gladly have concluded a treaty bringing peace to the whole of Russia, but he regarded the Ukraine peace as a step toward peace with the whole of Russia.

The president of the chamber in opening the proceedings made loyal reference to the golden wedding anniversary of the Bavarian royal couple, at which the members of the house rose and applauded loudly.

The president was authorized to send a telegram of congratulation to King Luis and his queen.

# THE LIMIT.

The young man and the girl were standing outside the front door, having a final talk. He was leaning against the doorpost, talking in low tones. Presently the young lady looked round to discover her father in the doorway, clad in a dressing gown.

"Why, father, what in the world is the matter?" she inquired.

"John," said the father, addressing himself to the young man, "you know I have never complained about your staying late, and I'm not going to complain of that now; but for goodness' sake stop leaning against the bell-push and let the rest of the family get some sleep."

Even a railroad dictator finds himself unequal to the task of moving trains in the face of a blizzard. The old-fashioned management could do that well.

Well, anyway, our Secretary of War is one Baker, who doesn't give short waits.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

# BRITISH LABOR RESENTS VIEW OF U. S. WORKERS

### Non-Participation of Americans Draws Little Comment at Session

## WAR HURTING LABORERS

### Chairman Points Out World Workers Must Unite to End Militarism

LONDON, Feb. 20.—During today's session of the international labor conference Arthur Henderson, former minister without portfolio in the war cabinet, read a cable dispatch received from Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announcing the refusal of the American federation to participate in this or other conferences at the present time, owing to the belief that German influences were their inspiration. The delegates listened quietly to the reading of the dispatch and made no demonstration at its conclusion. The message was then referred to a committee which is to decide the form of the reply, if any, which is to be sent to Mr. Compers.

Neither Mr. Henderson nor any of the other labor leaders would comment on the message, but from the remarks of delegates it was evident that they resented the imputation that German influences inspired the conference.

"I guess we ought to know more about than those 4000 miles away," said one delegate.

It was announced that no American labor men would be present at the meeting today or were expected to attend the sessions during the conference.

An official statement made at the closing of the day's session apologized for the absence of many foreign delegations by saying:

"Some of them have not been given passports and the traveling facilities to enable them to be present. In his opening address, J. W. Ogden, chairman of the conference, said:

"The working classes had nothing to do with the origin of this universal tragedy (referring to the war) but they have proved the chief sufferers, and it is fitting that they should attempt to unite the workers of the world in finding a way out of the horrible embroilment in order to rid the world forever of the soul and body-destroying ravages of militarism."

Five commissioners were appointed to deal with the various aims of the conference.

# BANK RESOURCES SHOW DECREASE

### Reductions in New York Deposits Noted by Controller of Currency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Resources of national banks on December 31, the date of the last call of the comptroller of the currency, were \$18,973,308,000, or \$479,789,000 less than the high record of last November 20, when settlements connected with the second liberty loan swelled deposits and resources to unprecedented heights.

The decrease was caused mainly by reductions in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Elsewhere in the country deposits and resources showed a slight increase over November 20. Withdrawals of government expenses was largely responsible for the reductions.

Aggregate deposits of all national banks on December 31 were \$14,445,629,000, or \$322,647,000 less than deposits November 20.

Loans and discounts of all national banks on December 31 were reported as \$9,390,836,000, a reduction below the November 20 record of \$14,921,904,000. United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness held December 31 amounted to \$1,624,529,000, a decrease of \$729,654,000, as compared with the preceding call. Other bonds amounted to \$1,870,977,000. Cash on hand and due from federal reserve banks was \$1,809,980,000, and bills payable and rediscounts were reported as \$741,848,000.

# Bliss Credited With Drafting of Document

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Credit for drafting the American document which played such a part in converting the Versailles conference to the plan for the Versailles conference of the war is given by Secretary Baker to General Bliss, chief of staff, and American representative on the supreme war council. Mr. Baker said today that he personally had nothing to do with preparation of the papers and that they doubtless comprised memoranda prepared by or at the direction of General Bliss. No part of the document can be published, Mr. Baker explained, for the reason given by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech yesterday enthusiastically praising the American plan. Mr. Lloyd George said the only reason he did not read it to the house was that it was "mixed up with the plan of operations."

Some day we shall know the name of the American who fired the first shot at the Germans. Now it is claimed by a number of soldiers.

# COMPROMISE IS PROMISED ON CABINET PLAN

### Democrats and Republicans Negotiate to Revise Overman Bill

## POWERS TO BE LIMITED

### As Measure Is Better Understood Opposition Wanes, Says Sponsor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Early compromise in the senate on legislation for further coordination and reorganization of the government was sight tonight as a result of negotiations between Democratic and Republican leaders for revision of the Overman bill, which would give President Wilson greater freedom of action.

Amendments virtually agreed upon promise largely to harmonize differences, allay Republican opposition and secure support in the senate from all sides except the group of senators unalterably insisting upon the military committee's bill for a war cabinet and munitions director. President Wilson was said to have no objection to the changes proposed and tomorrow it is said the senate judiciary committee, headed by Senator Overman, will redraft the bill.

Broad Powers Cut Out. As it is proposed to amend the measure, the president would be given any new substantive authority and provisions in the Overman bill which Republicans have regarded as conferring new and too broad powers upon the president are to be eliminated. The amendments, however, would retain the principal provisions authorizing the president to transfer departments, bureaus, commissions and other agencies and their personnel as he might deem necessary to effect greater economy and efficiency in prosecution of the war. It is proposed to strike a clause giving the president power "to employ by executive order any additional agency or agencies and to vest therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate," thereby limiting the executive's authority to changes within existing agencies and without power to create any new ones.

Opposition Is Waning. Another compromise amendment proposed would allow the president to transfer appropriations made by congress from one federal agency to another, but only for use in connection with purpose specially authorized by congress in making the appropriation.

Senator Overman said tonight that as the bill is becoming better understood opposition is waning, and confidently predicted that, with the changes proposed, the bill be reported out, probably next week, and obtain a substantial majority in the senate.

When the measure was first sent to the capitol by the president, virtually as a substitute for the war cabinet and munitions director bills, there were general predictions that it would die in committee.

# SLAVS MAY LOSE ALL OF FRUITS

### If Poland Is Detached With Others, Three Years' War Will Be Futile

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—First Sweden, then France, then Germany, have recognized the independence of Finland.

Finland until 1809 belonged to Sweden, and men of Swedish blood and speech constitute the bulk of the Finnish aristocracy and middle classes. Sweden wishes to resume ancient intimacy. There is much talk in Stockholm of a solversin of customs union of the Scandinavian countries, to embrace Finland.

A keen political struggle is expected in Finland between pro-Swedish elements and the parties which incline rather to sympathies with revolutionary Russia. The pro-Swedish elements will correspond in general to the bourgeoisie of Russia, while radical elements will oppose them. Numerically the radicals are stronger and with independence will have a much greater power than ever before.

The significance of Finland's territorial loss to Russia, is very great in many ways. Geographically, for instance, it may be noted that the Finnish coast runs up to within a few miles of Petrograd. It has always provided the bulk of the Russian seaman and pilots, and in any future war would be a formidable base against Petrograd.

If, as Germany plan, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and Estonia are lost to Russia, then Russia will be left with no exit on the Baltic except a small district around Petrograd. If Poland also is detached, Russia will have lost in a three years' war the entire fruits of three centuries of striving westward.

Some day we shall know the name of the American who fired the first shot at the Germans. Now it is claimed by a number of soldiers.

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