

PEACE IN 3 DAYS IS DEMAND

Germany Delivers Ultimatum to Bolshevik Government as Teutons Sweep On; Austrian Troops Move Forward into Ukraine

10,000 SLAVS DISARM; AMMUNITION GIVEN UP

Bridges Blown Up to Stop Fee; Attack on Petrograd Momentarily Expected; Some Resistance Met

VOLOGDA, RUSSIA, March 1.

The interior of Russia, following the example of Moscow, declared strongly against a separate peace with Germany. Workmen's and soldiers' councils in many provincial centers are issuing mobilization orders proclaiming a fight to the finish in behalf of the revolution.

VIENNA, via London, March 1.

Ten thousand Russians already have laid down their arms and considerable quantities of ammunition, carts and other rolling stock have been taken by the Austrians, says an official Austrian communication announcing the commencement of an advance in Russia.

(By The Associated Press.)
An ultimatum has been handed to the Russian Bolshevik government by the German commander in the eastern front, who has given the Russians three days in which to sign the peace treaty demanded by the Teutons. Coincident with this demand, the German advance into Russia has been resumed. There are apparently three columns of German advancing into Russia. One is near Luga, midway between Pskov and Petrograd; one is said to be at Polotsk, midway between Pinsk and Vitensk; and the other is at Sebezh, eighty miles east of Dvinsk. An official report says that the Germans have reached the right bank of the Dneper river north of Kiev.

U. S. Ambassador Leaves.

That the situation in Petrograd has become critical is reflected in the report that the American and Japanese ambassadors have reached Vologda, far to the east of Petrograd. The British and French embassies have also left the Russian capital, but nothing is known as to their destination.

Reports forwarded by way of London say that the Russian troops are destroying railroad property and burning stores as they retire. At no point is there serious fighting reported, but the advance of the Teutons is said to be continuous.

Austrians in Ukraine.

It was announced in a dispatch that Austrian troops have begun to advance into Ukraine. This movement, it is stated, is in response to an appeal from Ukraine, probably due to the operations of the Bolsheviks there.

German trench raiding operations have been repulsed by the French in several sectors of the line. At Chagnon, where the American troops were taken prisoner, the fighting was very severe. An attack by the Teutons near Butte du Miens resulted in the capture of a French position, but an immediate counter-attack evicted the Germans.

The British troops carried out a successful raid north of the Ypres-Staden railroad and captured a few prisoners.

Among the terms of peace communicated to King Ferdinand of Rumania by the central powers was a demand that Ferdinand abdicate in favor of his boy, the German officer of Hohenzollern. Prince William renounced all claim to the throne on the accession of his uncle, Prince Charles, in 1886. He was in command of a part of the Teutonic army which invaded Rumania in December, 1916, and at that time issued a proclamation declaring himself the rightful heir to the throne.

Bridges Blown Up.

LONDON, March 1.—According to a dispatch received here from a semi-official news agency at Petrograd, dated Thursday, the German offensive has been stopped by serious resistance which has been offered by the revolutionary troops.

The dispatch says that the Bolshevik forces are destroying all bridges, railways and roads by which

ARMY DOCTORS FACE TRIAL BY COURTMARTIAL

Chamberlain's Exposition of Camp Conditions Leads to Action

BAKER DEMANDS REPORT

Lieutenant Failed to Notify That Private Had Spinal Meningitis

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Investigation of the treatment of Private Albert Hestwood of Liberal, Kan., who died of spinal meningitis at Camp Doniphan, Okla., has resulted in Secretary Baker ordering the trial by courtmartial of Major Phillip B. Connelly, medical corps, U. S. A., of New York City, and First Lieutenant Walter H. Kirkpatrick, medical corps, national guard, of Haven, Kan.

It was announced tonight that Major Connelly who was in charge of the base hospital while Hestwood was a patient had been held responsible by the investigating officer for conditions at the hospital characterized as "nothing short of deplorable."

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick was the first medical officer to examine Hestwood and is charged with having sent the soldier to the hospital without making known the fact that he suspected spinal meningitis.

Major General W. M. Wright, commanding at Camp Doniphan, and Brigadier General L. G. Berry, who is in the investigating officer for conditions at the camp while General Wright was on an observation tour in France, have been called on by Secretary Baker for reports as to how such conditions as were found in the camp hospitals came to exist. Conditions at the Camp Doniphan hospital first came to public notice through a letter read by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, during a speech in the senate. The letter was written by Private Hestwood's father to a friend.

The report of the investigating officer said that with respect to the father's statement that the body was sent home in a sheet, the facts disclosed that the body was sent in a metal lined casket and that "this being a communicable disease, the body was wrapped in sheets and cotton to conform to shipping laws."

All the other facts set out in the father's letter were found to be substantially correct according to the investigating officer, who said the wards in the hospital and especially the one in which Private Hestwood died were in an unclean condition; there was an insufficient supply of bed linen; there was a lack of patient attendants on duty and patients went for long periods without a bath or without even having their hands and faces washed.

HOOD RIVER MAN AGAIN ARRESTED

Philip Solon, Draft Evader, Charged With Attempt to Wreck Train

HOOD RIVER, Or., March 1.—Philip Solon, who recently completed a ninety-day jail sentence in Portland for failure to register under the selective draft act, and Elmer Misner, a 16-year-old boy, were being held in jail here tonight charged with wrecking a Washington limited near here today. A wreck was prevented through the discovery by L. J. Stevens, a lineman, of large iron bolts and spikes laid on the rails. The passenger train followed closely behind the linemen. Solon and Misner were arrested near the scene.

SALEM TEAM IS OREGON CHAMP

State Title Taken by High School in Game at Portland Last Night

The basketball team of Salem high school won the championship of Oregon last night when it defeated the Washington high school team in Portland by a score of 29 to 17.

Prior to the Portland game the Salem team had defeated the best teams outside of that city. The Washington high school team, by a brilliant series of victories, has proven its superiority over all other teams in the Pacific, and for that reason the championship is conceded to the Salem team.

The game last night was warmly contested. The Washington team made most of its scores on fouls.

WAR FORCED BY GERMANY UPON FRANCE

Historic Documents, Read by French Minister, Show Kaiser Went to War Claiming Desire for Peace

ALSACE-LORRAINE IS FIFTY-YEAR DREAM

Verdun and Toul Wanted From France While War Is Staged on Russia

PARIS, March 1.—Two historic documents, one showing the German government's determination to force war upon France and the other setting forth the reasons which induced Germany to take Alsace-Lorraine, were made public today by Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister. The minister was speaking at the Sorbonne upon the anniversary of the protest made by representatives of the national assembly of Alsace-Lorraine against annexation to Germany.

"I will establish by documents," said M. Pichon, "that the day the Germans deliberately rendered inevitable the most frightful of wars they tried to dishonor us by the most cowardly complicity in the ambush into which they drew Europe. I will establish in the revelation of a document that the German chancellor after having drawn up preserved carefully, and you will see why, in the most profound mystery of the most secret archives.

"We have known only recently of its authenticity and it defies any sort of attempt to disprove it. It bears the signature of Bethmann-Hollweg (German imperial chancellor at the outbreak of the war), and the date July 31, 1914. On that day Von Schoen (German ambassador to France), was charged by a telegram from his chancellor to notify us of a state of danger of war with Russia and to ask us to remain neutral, giving us eighteen hours in which to reply.

Toul and Verdun Wanted.

"What was unknown until today was that the telegram of the German chancellor containing these instructions terminated with these words:

"If the French government declares, it will remain neutral your decision will be good enough to declare that we must, as a guarantee of its neutrality, require the handing over of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun; that we will occupy them and will restore them after the end of the war with Russia. A reply to this last question must reach here before Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock."

"That," said M. Pichon, "is how Germany wanted peace at the moment when she declared war. That is how sincere she was in pretending that she wished her to take up arms for her defense. That is the price she intended to make us pay for our baseness if we had had the infamy to repudiate our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium.

"Our mortal enemy in the war of 1871, Von Moltke, declared on the morning of the treaty of Frankfurt," added M. Pichon on taking up the question of Alsace-Lorraine, "that it would require no less than fifty years to wean the heart of her lost provinces from France."

M. Pichon contrasted the German acceptance then that the provinces were in reality French, with the reiterated pretensions of German statesmen since, especially the assertions of former Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, and the present chancellor, Count von Hertling, that most of the provinces were always German.

Germany Prepares for Aggression.

The foreign minister made public for the first time the full text of a letter written by William I, grandfather of the present German emperor, to Empress Eugenie. The letter is dated Versailles, October 26, 1870.

"After the immense sacrifices for her defense," read M. Pichon, "Germany desires to be assured that the next war will find her better prepared to repel the aggression on which she can count as soon as France shall have repaired her forces and gained allies. This is the melancholy consideration alone and not a desire to augment my country whose territory is sufficiently great, that obliges me to insist upon the cession of territories that has no other object than to throw back to the starting point the French armies that, in the future, will come to attack us."

After reading this passage, M. Pichon asked:

"Can one better destroy the legend Von Hertling tries to establish that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine had for its origin in the minds of its authors the wish to return to Germany provinces of which she had

Information has been received here that Fred Rosenberg, a Salem man who has been stationed at a cantonment in the south, has been promoted from captain to major and that he has recently sailed for France.

TWELVE MEXICAN BANDITS KILLED BY U. S. CAVALRY

Parley Follows Raiding of Ranch on Mexican Bank of Rio Grande

FLANK ATTACK FAILURE

Captain Thomas Orders Fire, and Mexican Dead and Wounded Fall

MARFA, Texas, March 1.—Twelve Mexicans were killed and several were wounded late today when a band of 30 Mexicans fired on an American cavalry detachment in command of Captain Kramer Thomas.

The Mexicans opened fire while a parley between the leader of the bandits and Captain Thomas was in progress on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande near Sierra Alto, south of Sierra Blanca. Private Mallaek was cast on the face by fragments of stone thrown by Mexican bandits but no other American was wounded.

The bandits had crossed the river, raided A. P. Neighbors' ranch and killed three cows. Captain Thomas went to investigate, taking a detachment of cavalry. The parley followed, during which the bandits maneuvered for a flank attack on the cavalry detachment, firing as they rode. Captain Thomas ordered his men to fire. Twelve Mexicans fell dead, the remaining members of the band carrying off their wounded to the hills. The fight was reported to Colonel George T. Langhorne, who rushed reinforcement to the scene and prepared for another clash at some point along the border.

EL PASO, Texas, March 1.—Mexican snipers fired across the river at Lieutenant H. E. Waldon, Lieutenant J. J. Neyland and Texas Ranger Joe Mullans tonight as they were walking near the international bridge. The fire was returned by the soldiers and the ranger and more than 100 shots fired. As fire as could be ascertained no one was hit.

An American coming from Juarez saw 25 federal soldiers marching double time to the Mexican end of the bridge. American patrol troops were deployed along the river front and a few shots were exchanged, then the firing ceased.

H. C. BREWSTER, PREMIER, DEAD

Parliamentary Party Arrives Too Late to See Premier Still Alive

CALGARY, Alta., March 1.—Conscious to the last, Premier H. C. Brewster of British Columbia, died at 10:15 tonight at the Holy Cross hospital. His death was caused by an attack of double pneumonia, which he contracted while attending the conference of provincial premiers at Ottawa last week.

At his bedside at the time of his death was his brother, Captain G. W. Brewster, who arrived from the coast this afternoon, and his private secretary, W. W. Baer, Hon. J. D. McLean, provincial secretary, and the other members of the parliamentary party did not arrive in time to see the premier while still alive.

During the afternoon he suffered a relapse and although he rallied slightly about 6 o'clock, his temperature became more acute during the rest of the evening.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Premier Brewster was the son of Gilbert and Amelia Brewster. His father was for many years collector of customs at Harvey, N. B., and was likewise a shipbuilder and shipowner. His mother was a member of the weels family, one of her brothers being the late Professor James E. Wells of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.

One son and three daughters survive: Corporal Raymond Brewster, who left here last year with the fifteenth battery for overseas; Edna, 18; Marjorie, 15; and Annie, 4, the latter being born just prior to the death of Mrs. Brewster. Premier Brewster is likewise survived by two brothers, J. H. Brewster, Associated Press telegrapher at Seattle, and Captain G. W. Brewster, mariner in British Columbia waters.

THE END OF A CIVILIZATION IS SEEN IN LABOR PARTY PROGRAM

Professor Joseph K. Hart of the department of education of Reed college, Portland, will address the people of Salem, under the auspices of the local branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, at Willamette university chapel, Wednesday evening, March 6, on "The Platform of the British Labor Party," as published in the New Republic of February 16, last.

It was after hearing Dr. Hart at Portland library recently on the same subject, that the appended article was written.

By R. A. HARRIS.

Apparently it remained for the British Labor party, following closely the lead, the vision and the spirit of our own President Wilson, formally to announce the definite program of the new democracy.

Of course the spirit of the program had been growing in all directions, and with the inevitable dependence of civilization upon the world's industrial forces so clearly focused in the present war, it was perfectly logical that labor's discerning representatives should come forward and assume the responsibility so obviously submitted to them.

Long and anxiously, since the beginning of this war, has the thinking world waited for some sign of labor's discernment of its great responsibility and opportunity. Little by little, during the nightmare of confusing and conflicting passions, movements and drives, the ranks of labor have gathered to the world standard—and in increasing ratio since it became more and more apparent that the howls and growls of "the beast" were sincerely for the

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE COMES ON APRIL 6

Active Campaign of Four Weeks to Follow First Anniversary of United States' Entry in World War.

ISSUE LIKELY TO BE OVER \$3,600,000,000

Interest Rate and Conditions Are Resting on Further Legislation

WASHINGTON, March 1.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war, the third liberty loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date tonight, Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features, such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are to be determined, and that new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be for more than \$3,600,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of the loan bear 4 1/2 per cent, affords some indication of the interest rate. How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending war finance bill carrying an appropriation of a half billion dollars, and action on the railroad bill, with its appropriation of a similar amount.

Although Mr. McAdoo made no specific announcement, it is now taken for granted in official circles that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

The statement concerning the date of the campaign was made at this time, Secretary McAdoo explained, to give every community time to prepare for the big bond sale and he strongly advocated popular demonstrations of patriotism on the opening of the loan and the second year of war.

After stating the date of the campaigning opening, the secretary continued:

"The amount, terms and conditions of the loan have not yet been decided because these features are dependent upon further legislation. I expect to ask the congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course, the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be con-

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JAPANESE WILL TAKE STEPS IN SIBERIA ALONE

Entente to Confide Task of Taking Necessary Action in Far East

RUSS VIEW IS UNKNOWN

Single Efficient Power Acting Independently Is Most in Favor

LONDON, March 2.—According to the Daily Mail, it is understood that the allies have decided to ask the Japanese to take any steps necessary for the protection of the allies in the far east.

Stress is laid on the fact that the British and Japanese governments hold that Japan's intervention in the Russian affairs is not to be construed as an act of hostility to Russia or the Russian government. Its purpose is to safe-guard menaced allied interests and to protect stores and munitions at Vladivostok and to assist Russia to lighten and eventually lift the burden of the German yoke.

Japan to Act Alone.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Indications now point to an agreement between the entente powers and America to confide to Japan alone the task of taking such measures as may be necessary to combat German aggression and influence in Siberia and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok. No final conclusion has been reached, however, and it was said in high official quarters tonight that conditions were changing so rapidly and so many new factors were entering into the problem that it would be unsafe to predict overnight what the issue might be.

Exchanges are proceeding rapidly between the entente governments and Washington and the matter was considered at today's cabinet meeting. It is understood that the state department is being slowly but steadily influenced to accept the view which seems to obtain in Great Britain and France, and possibly in Italy. That is that a single power, with an efficient army and navy within easy reach of Siberia and not otherwise employed, and acting in conformity with a general agreement, might be better able to deal with the situation than any international force.

Bolshevik Attitude Unknown.

The attitude of the Bolshevik government toward the proposed action by Japan in Siberia remains to be developed. The Russian contingent in Washington is strongly opposed to the step but as the embassy here is out of touch with the Petrograd government it is not in position to reflect its attitude.

It is gathered here that the Japanese government holds that it does not require any warrant from the

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U.S. BOYS REPULSE ASSAULT

Ground in Front of American Trenches Is Strwn With German Dead After Fierce Attack Near Toul; Americans Suffer Casualties

YANKS READY WHEN HUNS LET LOOSE GAS

Deadly Barrage Fire Poured Into Enemy Lines; Fighting Is Hard-to-Hand; West Point Captain Killed

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack this morning in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling this morning when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-seven heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on the American trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

Huns Let Out Gas.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At 6 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans numbering 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They advanced apparently intending to make a big haul and jump into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

West Point Captain Killed.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but unfortunately the captain was killed in the fighting. He is the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to be killed.

While the Americans were in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes, still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

German Dead Found.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions, the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snow storm at one point.

The ground was littered with enemy hand grenades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts and incendiary bombs which they had no opportunity to use.

They managed, however, to drop incendiary bombs in two dugouts which were destroyed by fire, but not Americans were in them. If the Germans captured any prisoners, which is doubtful, there were not more than two or three possibly from a listening post. Of the missing, many probably were buried. Digging for them now is proceeding and others may be accounted for.

Two German prisoners were wounded and the other taken was unhurt except for a welt on one of his hands where he was struck by a

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