

HUNS PRESS ON; MOSCOW IS OBJECTIVE

Teuton Armies Move on Capital From Three Directions; Hospitals 100 Miles Away Ordered Evacuated

SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS DISBANDING ARMY

Bolsheviki Makes Effort to Open Formal Negotiations With Ukraine

MOSCOW, March 22.—Notwithstanding that peace with Germany has been ratified by congress of workmen and soldiers delegates, the German advance in Russia still continues, the evacuation of Petrograd having served only to change the German objective to Moscow.

According to reports printed in the newspapers this morning the Germans are moving toward Moscow from three directions, southwest, west and northwest. From the southwest they recently have advanced 25 miles from Konotop, province of Tchernigov, in the general direction of Bryansk, which is 235 miles from Moscow by rail.

Further Advance Imminent. From the west the Germans are approaching Smolensk, which is about 250 miles from Moscow. In the northwest they have captured the station of Rosenovskaya, in the government of Vitebsk.

The order to evacuate the hospitals and other institutions of Ghatask, 100 miles from Moscow, indicates that a further German advance is considered imminent by the government.

The governments of Poltava, Kharkov and Tchernigov have all been declared in a state of siege by the Ukrainian government in an effort to save Kharkov and prevent a further advance by the Austrians supporting the Ukraine bourgeoisie rada.

Peace with Ukraine Sought. M. Tschitcherine, of the Bolsheviki foreign office, in a statement issued today says that the soviet government is negotiating informally with Ukraine for peace and that he hopes formal negotiations will open shortly.

MOSCOW, March 22.—The soviet government is rapidly disarming and disbanding the old army and eliminating its influence on public affairs. The Moscow soviet has removed from its executive committee all soldier representatives and similar action is taking place throughout Russia.

The new voluntary army will select representatives in the various soviets. The old soldiers are unwilling at many places to surrender their arms and return to work. At Petrograd three regiments declined to be demobilized. The Petrograd soviet has issued a statement saying that these regiments were under influences contrary to the revolutionary movement.

Evacuation Explained. In explanation of the government's evacuation of Petrograd, the soviet has issued a statement saying the commissioners went to Moscow for the purpose of saving Petrograd from destruction as they believed the governments' removal will demonstrate the strength of the Russian people's government and show the Germans that the capture of the capital would be useless as the government is prepared to fall back constantly upon the German advance, resisting and slowing down the enemy onslaught.

All available rolling stock is being used for the evacuation of Petrograd along the trans-Siberian railroad toward the Ural mountains. The Putiloff munition works and the Shluseburg powder factory near Petrograd, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen, are being moved to Omsk and Tobolsk.

Siberian Railroad Congested. The entire western end of the trans-Siberian railroad is congested with trains of machinery, guns, ammunition and automobiles. All sorts of war materials and factory equipment were stacked on flat cars and government employes, factory workers and thousands of German and Austrian prisoners are being sent to Omsk and other Siberian cities for industrial work in re-establishing plants.

Many prisoners when interviewed by The Associated Press correspondent showed little interest in the war, especially the Austrians, who apparently have no desire to return home. Some of them sought medicines from the American Red Cross unit for sick comrades and did not know that the United States had entered the war.

Volodga Growing Fast. Volodga, where the American embassy is now located, has suddenly developed from a provincial city with a population of 60,000 to a congested transfer point with a large floating population. Military missions of many nations leaving Rumania

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IMPORTS CUT TO GIVE TONNAGE TO U. S. TROOPS

First List Prohibited Entrance Made Public by War Trade Board

1,500,000 TONS ADDED

Least Essential Articles Affected—War Business Is Given Sway

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The first list of imports to be prohibited entrance into this country in an effort to conserve tonnage for prosecuting the war was made public tonight by the war trade board under authority of President Wilson's proclamation of February 14 which put all imports under license.

By denying permits for the importation of certain metals, foodstuffs and luxuries, which can be obtained here or can be sacrificed to the greater need of putting ships into war business, the board expects to add 1,500,000 dead weight tons to the fleet carrying men and munitions to Europe.

Tonight's list of articles constitutes only those least essential, concerning which there was little argument. Lists to follow will touch various interests more closely and will not be issued until after consultation with the trades affected.

Prohibition on the importation of the articles listed is not absolute, even for sea borne traffic, owing to certain conditions of commerce which will permit importation at times without hindrance to the war program. Return cargoes from Europe may bring prohibited articles, provided they can be loaded expeditiously and there is cargo space. Prohibited articles also can be imported by rail from Canada or Mexico, when originating in those countries or in others where such goods are being licensed for export.

The restrictions are not effective on goods shipped prior to April 15. United States consuls have been instructed not to issue consular invoices on and after April 15 for the articles mentioned in the list, without first being furnished with the number of the import license or being otherwise evidence of the issuance of such license. The obligation of furnishing proof is placed on the importer.

Army to Have Heavier and Warmer Clothing

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Warmer and more durable army clothing and blankets are recommended by a board of inquiry of the quartermaster's department announced tonight by Acting Quartermaster General Goethals.

The weight of the overcoat cloth is recommended to be 32 ounces instead of 30, now used and the weight of blankets is increased from three to four pounds. The inquiry board reported that shoddy could be advantageously used in overcoats and blankets.

It is recommended that goods for shirts shall be of 9 1/2 ounces and that as much as 40 per cent of cotton may be used. The regulation shirting now weighs 8 1/2 ounces.

Montana Senate Votes Impeachment on Crum

HELENA, Mont., March 22.—By unanimous vote, the Montana senate this afternoon passed sentence of impeachment on Charles L. Crum, formerly of Forsyth, and until recently judge of the fifteenth judicial district. Judge Crum was represented by counsel and his whereabouts are unknown. The verdict removes him from his office and disqualifies him forever from holding offices of honor, trust or profit in this state.

The final vote came after the presiding officer of the senate court, Lieutenant Governor McDowell, had submitted to a vote each of the six articles of impeachment, charging disloyalty and sedition. Three of the articles were approved unanimously and the three others by an overwhelming vote. The sentence was passed at 2 o'clock and five minutes later the senate had adjourned sine die. An officer of the federal court attended the trial. Whether an effort will be made to ascertain the whereabouts of Crum could not be stated, it was declared.

Edward Otis Acquitted of Espionage Charges

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Edward Otis, claiming to be a native of Riga, Russia, formerly quartermaster on a United States transport, was acquitted in the United States court here today, where he was on trial for the second time on the charge of violating the espionage act. At the first trial last week the jury failed to agree. Otis was charged with tampering with the navigating instruments of the transport.

U. S. TAKES FIRST RAIDER OF GERMANS

Vessel Captured 15 Miles Off Mexican Coast Planned to Create Havoc Among Pacific Coast Shipping

CREW LED BY DRAFT EVADER SURRENDERS

Attempt to Recruit Pro-Germans Frustrated by Secret Service Men

A PACIFIC PORT, March 22.—Germany's first attempt to outfit a raider at a west coast Mexican port with which to create havoc among Pacific coast shipping, has been frustrated.

The auxiliary schooner Alexander Agassiz, 32 tons net, formerly owned and operated by the University of California in research work at sea, was captured fifteen miles off Mazatlan Mexico, at 11 o'clock last Tuesday morning by an American gunboat, according to advices received here today.

The crew surrenders peacefully. The Agassiz, flying the flag of the imperial German navy, heavily armed and carrying a crew of five, did not attempt to engage the gunboat when overhauled. The crew surrendered. The Agassiz, manned by a crew of American bluejackets, is en route here under guard of the gunboat. The German prisoners of war will be landed here. The Agassiz is expected in port within two or three days. It will be turned over to the United States deputy marshal.

The Agassiz was not large enough to be used extensively as a raider. Federal officials say, however, that it was the intention of the German crew to capture a Pacific mail boat running to Panama, outfit it with heavier guns than could be mounted on the Agassiz, recruit a full crew from pro-Germans now living at west coast Mexican towns and then start out on a reign of terror.

Raider Flies German Flag. The Agassiz while lying at a berth near the Mexican customs wharf at Mazatlan, was suddenly changed from American to Mexican registry. The customs officials at Mazatlan, it is believed, must have known of this.

The Agassiz was fitted up as a German raider and allowed to sail from Mazatlan flying the German flag.

At Salina Cruz a number of pro-Germans have hidden war munitions. Among these munitions were several rapid fire guns, evidently intended to be taken aboard one of the ships captured by the Alexander Agassiz.

Draft Evader Is Leader. The ringleader is reported to have been a draft evader from California. This man is reported to have purchased the Agassiz from the Pacific Coast Trading and Shipping company of Los Angeles. Members of this company, as filed in the bill of sale at the time the craft was sold by the regents of the University of California at San Diego, January 24, 1917, included Francis C. Wheeler, Mand M. Lochrane and William Taylor. None of these persons is said to be implicated in the outfitting of the Agassiz.

The Agassiz, following her transfer to the Pacific Coast Trading and Shipping company, sailed from a Pacific port January 27, 1917, for Acapulco. For a time the vessel carried oysters from Tobarai bay in the Gulf of California to a floating cannery at Magdalena bay. Later the Agassiz was placed in service between Mazatlan and Manzanillo.

Shortly after the new year, the Agassiz was tied up at a wharf at Mazatlan, remaining there until she sailed out under the German flag last Tuesday morning.

Federal secret service men have been watching the movements of the conspirators for many months. They secured knowledge of the plot, permitted it to proceed until they thought it was about time for an American warship to take a hand. The warship was at the right spot at the right time.

Rural Letter Carriers to Be Given Pay Increase

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Rural letter carriers receiving \$1200 a year or less are granted an increase of 20 per cent by an amendment tentatively added to the postal increase bill today by the house. Rural carriers whose routes are more than twenty miles in length would also receive additional compensation of \$24 a year for each mile more than twenty they travel each day. The house still has the bill under discussion.

FRENCH BIRTHS BEHIND DEATHS FOR YEAR 1917

Keeping up of Population Presents Big Problem During War Period

SHOWING IS IMPROVING

Substantial Decrease Not Registered; Sociologists Are Optimistic

PARIS, March 22.—While the figures recording the births and deaths in Paris during 1917 again show that the deathrate exceeded the birthrate by a rather large percentage, statisticians find solace in the fact that the birthrate was slightly superior to that of 1915 and on a par with the rate for 1913. That after three years of the most devastating war France has ever known a substantial decrease has not been registered has caused the learned men interested in the problem of repopulation to hope for brighter results when life has resumed its normal trend after the war.

The statistics show that 44,200 died in Paris during the past year. The births totaled up to 32,830. In 1915 they had barely reached 30,000 and in 1913 about 33,000. The excess of the death rate to the birthrate may seem large to our American cities but it creates no alarm in France as the difference has been a long time in making its mark on the population obtaining at present, sociologists express comparative satisfaction.

Infantile mortality was kept at a very low rate, numerous institutions for the care of infants having been founded since the beginning of the war and the babies of the poor are being cared for much better than formerly.

Conspicuous among the organizations that have taken an interest in the welfare of the children is the American Red Cross and its activities in that line of endeavor has found great favor with the French population.

Tuberculosis of the lungs sent more people to their graves in Paris during the past year than any other two diseases combined; 8,424 being victims of the "white plague" or about 235 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Diseases of the heart hold second place in the list of man-killing diseases with 3,881.

Dreaded cancer was also very active causing 3,396 deaths in Paris in 1917. This has caused medical men to study what measures can be taken to treat this affection in its preventive stage.

Suicides were few, only 290 persons took their lives in Paris in 1917, a percentage of ten per 100,000.

The Frenchman who gives his life with a smile that his country may live does not part from it voluntarily in a madman's burst of self-pity and cowardice.

Halifax Casualties Are Officially Put at 1800

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—The number of persons who lost their lives in the disaster of December 6, due to the explosion of a munitions ship, was today officially placed at 1800. The chairman of the mortuary committee announced that the official list contained 1560 names and that the number of persons known to be missing brought the total dead to 1800.

FLOWERS HONOR DEAD YANKEES

Prefect of Nancy Decorates Graves Near Scene of Battle in France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 22.—The prefect of Nancy has placed over the graves of more than a score of American soldiers buried a short distance back of the lines in the Toul sector great bouquets of natural and artificial flowers. On the ribbons with which the roses were tied is this inscription: "To our American brothers who have died on the field of honor."

The graves lie in tow double lines, some of them being freshly made. Each has over it a little rude wooden cross upon which is one of the two identification discs soldiers wear around their necks. The other disc is buried with the soldiers' bodies. The graves are located within range of the enemy's guns and amid fields of barbed wire entanglements extending as far as the eye can see.

East of Luneville today school children visited the graves of the Americans killed in that sector and placed on them French and American flags and large bunches of bouquets.

WISCONSIN IS AT TEST FOR AMERICANISM

Loyalty Legion Adopts Platform Calling Upon State for Wholehearted Unity in Beating Germany

BERGER IS REGARDED SEDITIOUS CANDIDATE

Men Seeking Office Warned Not to Adopt Trotzky Peace Slogans

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—The people of Wisconsin were called upon in a platform adopted today by the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion to give their wholehearted support to the administration in conducting the war to a victorious end, to get squarely behind future Red Cross and liberty loan drives and to aid the government in seeking out and punishing all persons guilty of sedition. The meeting was attended by 1000 persons and every mention by the speakers of upholding the government in the war crisis was met with a great outburst of approval.

Americanism Is Demanded. The expected plank bearing on the United States senatorial situation, suggesting that either the Republican or Democratic nominee agree to withdraw in the interest of a unified loyalty, was prepared and discussed by the committee, but failed of incorporation. The only reference to the platform urges citizens of this state to lay aside all partisan feelings on election day, April 2, and to see that every loyal vote is polled, to the end that only men of courage and outstanding Americanism shall be elected, to public office.

President J. S. Rosebush of the organization, who delivered the first address, declared that those who seek public office in Wisconsin today on a platform of immediate peace are as simple-minded as Trotzky and invited to America the disaster that has befallen Russia.

Berger Held Seditious. Wheeler P. Bloodgood, in his address, declared that the law punishing sedition should be invoked against Mayor Daniel W. Hoan and Victor L. Berger, candidates of the Socialist party, because of the platform on which they are standing. The platform of that party, he charged, was a part of the third line of the German defense in that it was mere propaganda to assist Germany in winning the war.

The conference adopted a resolution requesting the chairman of the meeting to appoint a committee of five to take steps looking to the concentration of the Republican and the Democratic vote on one of the so-called "loyalty" candidates in the special election April 2 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Paul O. Husting.

It is not believed, however, that the resolution will have any effect on the senatorial situation or either Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic candidate, or Irvine L. Lenroot, will withdraw from the contest.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, addressed the meeting on German aggression and intrigue in the United States.

I. W. W. Start Campaign to Combat Liberty Loan Drive

CHICAGO, March 22.—A bond issue and a campaign for the sale of "general defense stamps" have been started by the I. W. W. to combat the liberty loan and war savings stamps campaign, according to literature seized by federal officials in recent raids on I. W. W. headquarters and made public tonight. Thousands of dollars already have been realized from the sale of the bonds and stamps, according to the literature. The money is to be used in defense of members now in jail and in the furtherance of sabotage, according to one pamphlet.

Another circular declares that although the work of the I. W. W. has been greatly handicapped by the activities of government officials, it is now "gradually getting back to normal."

Another document declares that "many money contributions have been received from Canada."

The I. W. W. bonds are called "freedom certificates."

Another American Given War Cross for Bravery

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 22.—Colonel John W. Barker, whose home is in New York state, has been awarded French war cross for gallantry in action on the sector east of Luneville.

PERSHING WILL SEND CHART OF GERMAN THRUST

War Department to Get Background for Measuring Enemy's Strength

DRIVE NOT UNDERSTOOD

Officials Wait on Further Information Before Giving Late Opinion

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Lacking reports of an official character beyond the communications issued by British government, American army officers tonight still were unable to formulate conclusive opinions as to the scope and purpose of the German thrust against the British front in the Cambrai region.

General Pershing is expected to transmit soon information handed on to him from the British headquarters. It is anticipated that a very complete summary of what transpired yesterday and of subsequent events along the British front will reach the war department in this way and form a background of information upon which officials can measure the strength of the German movement for themselves.

As additional details came in the purpose of the German high command appeared to center upon the recapture of the most advanced portion of the British trench lines in the Cambrai region. There was nothing to indicate, however, it was said whether the German purpose was to use the territory it was hoped to gain as a vantage point from which to strike further blows, or was designed to protect from possible allied efforts the communication centers in the vicinity of Cambrai.

No officer would hazard an opinion today as to the underlying motive of the German army command. All said the information thus far received was of too scattered a character to show conclusively whether operations at other points on the 50-mile front involved are mere covering enterprises or are elements in a scheme of grand attack.

On the face of reports thus far seen, officers were well satisfied with the display of resisting power made by the British troops. They were more than ever confident of the ability of General Haig's men not only to check the German onslaught within reasonable limits, but to hurl it back when its initial force has been expended. The promptness with which successful counterattacks were driven home by the British was noted as the unbroken spirit of the men after the terrific ordeal through they had passed.

Garcia, Thought Spy, Is Spanish Millionaire

PARIS, March 22.—When the police arrested the owner of a wireless outfit at La Balle, near St. Nazaire early this week, they did not catch a spy, according to the newspapers, but an eccentric Spanish millionaire, Gregorio de Angulo Garcia, whose passion in life is to have the correct time. In his large villa on the right bank of the River Loire there was found a collection of times pieces, ancient and modern, and in pursuance of his harmless craze he had installed a wireless outfit to catch the time signals flashed from Eiffel tower.

This received was disguised when private wireless plants were prohibited at the beginning of the war, and it was for this offense that he was arrested.

Baby Falls Four Stories Into Carriage, Uninjured

NEW YORK, March 22.—For at least half a century young men who aspired to journalistic fame have been given the axiom that anything unusual constitutes news. They have been told, proverbially, that if a baby fell out of a fourth story window and was killed it wouldn't be unusual, but that if it fell out of a fourth story window into a baby carriage in the street and was not injured it would be unusual and therefore news. It happened in New York tonight.

Mrs. Edna Wicker was leaning out a window of her apartment at 895 Second avenue with her two months old grandson in her arms when she fell out. The baby dropped into a go-cart in the street below. Mrs. Wicker was so seriously injured she may die.

McNary Candidate for Long Term in Senate

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican, of Oregon, named to complete the term of the late Senator Lane, announced today that he would be a candidate at the coming primaries for the Republican nomination for the long term. The election will be held in November.

HAIK LINE BENT BY TEUTONS

Hindenburg Claims Capture of 16,000 Prisoners and 200 Machine Guns; British Inflict Heavy Casualties on Advancing Foe

400,000 HUNS HAVE PART IN BIG ATTACK

Cambrai Wedge Is Plan of German Staff—British Fighting Machine Intact and Troops Are Gallant

LONDON, March 22.—(British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans, according to a German official communication received by wireless tonight.

The text of the communication follows: "The successes of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and La Fere were extended in the continuation of our attack.

Berlin Claims 16,000 Prisoners. "Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns so far have been reported captured. Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

LONDON, March 22.—The German attack on Friday along most all of the battle front continued their attacks in great strength. At several points the enemy made gains against the British, but at others he was repulsed in counter-attacks, according to the British official communication issued tonight.

German Losses Heavy. The statement says the British losses inevitably have been considerable but not out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle. The enemy's losses continue very heavy, all his advances being made at great sacrifice.

The greatest courage is being shown by the British troops. The communication says: "This morning the enemy renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole of the battle front. Fierce fighting occurred in our battle positions and is still continuing."

Enemy Makes Progress. "The enemy made some progress at certain points. At others his troops have been thrown back by our counter-attacks.

Our losses inevitably have been considerable, but they have not been out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle.

From reports received from all parts of the battle front the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy, and his advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice.

British Troops Gallant. "Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. Exceptional gallantry was shown by the 24th division in a protracted defense at Leersnyder and by the third division, who maintained our positions in the neighborhood of Croisilles and to the north of that village against repeated attacks.

A very gallant fight was made by the 51st division in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road against repeated attacks.

Identification obtained in the course of the battle shows that the enemy's opening attack was delivered by some forty divisions, supported by great masses of German artillery, reinforced by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions since have taken part in the fighting and others are arriving in the battle area.

Artillery Sets Precedent. "Further fighting of a most severe nature is anticipated."

LONDON, March 31.—The news coming from correspondents at the front today that 40 German divisions were engaged in the fighting on the front of attack and that the greatest concentration of artillery in the world's history was operating, gave the British public an idea of the tremendous struggle on the west front. But nothing in the dispatches either from Field Marshal Haig or from the newspaper correspondents, had prepared them for the German claim which reached London late tonight of the capture of 16,000 prisoners and 200 guns as the result of the first day's fighting in the new German offensive, and the disposi-

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