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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair, mostly northerly. (M STUDYING FRENCH TOO)

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## PRESIDENT'S NEW DIPLOMACY HAS DIVIDED ENEMIES

### Germany Finds Situation Created That Is Extremely Perplexing

## AT WAR WITH RUSSIA BUT AFRAID TO SHOOT

### People of Central Empire and Russia Are Rapidly Getting Beyond All Control

By Robert J. Bender (United Press Staff Correspondent) Washington, Feb. 18.—Russian chaos and President Wilson's "daylight diplomacy" have thrown the battling nations of the central powers and the republics of old Russia into confusion and dismay. History fails to record a parallel to the situation existing today in the old world. Ukraine, at peace with the central powers, is at war with the Petrograd Bolsheviks. Germany, floundering in a situation she has created by trying to effect a dominant German peace over Russia, finds herself at war with the Bolsheviks—and afraid to shoot. Austria, disagreeing with the German annexationist plans toward Russia, refuses to align her soldiers in any military demonstration against the Bolsheviks. Fear lest the Austria people sway Count Czernin against the German junkers, under appeal of President Wilson, gives the kaiser pause in his next step. Russia, anxious for a just peace, finds herself at war with factions in her own country. The powers, facing possible collapse of the Bolsheviks, don't know with whom to deal. The reins of the Lenin-Trotsky regime appear slackening. Numerous outbreaks of increasing violence are occurring. Sailors of the Russian Baltic fleet, first to embrace the original Petrograd revolution and then to jump to the Bolsheviks, have broken away to complete anarchy and are carrying fire and blood through Finland. Dr. Ignatius, Finnish representative here, today said cables showed the Baltic sailors are now "beyond control of the Petrograd Bolsheviks." Their incendiarism and looting are at the root of the new reign of terror sweeping Finland, he said. "These roving, disorganized bands of marauders have killed their officers and refused to obey the orders of the Petrograd Bolsheviks. They have stripped the country bare of provisions and plundered ruthlessly." And to further discredit the Bolsheviks, officials of the Kerensky regime in Washington have issued a pamphlet for circulation among the Russian consular agents here and for guidance of this and other government officials. In speaking of the Bolsheviks these

## RUSSIAN ANARCHY NOT OF ADVANTAGE TO CENTRAL EMPIRES

### Former Empire of Czar Would Now Be Dangerous Enemy to Outsider If Aroused

By J. W. T. Mason (Written for the United Press) New York, Feb. 18.—Increased indications of anarchy and civil strife in Russia cannot be utilized by the German militarists to their own advantage. Any attempt by the Germans to start a major offensive against Russia at this time would undoubtedly result in stimulating the Russians to bitter resistance against interference with their internal affairs. During the anarchic conditions of the French revolution, the French armies held Europe at bay when Europe tried to take advantage of the lack of order within the revolutionary area. The Russian people are capable of similar action now. Russia, ostensibly helpless before an invading force, is in reality more dangerous for the Germans at this time than she has been since the drive of Von Mackensen through Galicia. Von Hindenburg has never encountered a military situation resembling in any way the now existing one along the eastern front. Von Hindenburg's opponent in Russia, General Krylenko, was only an assign a few months ago. He has no military fitness for his exalted post. He is either a strategist or a tactician. Yet, Von Hindenburg hesitates to attack him and shows every indication of having been put in the most serious quandary of the war. The spirit of utter and uncontrolled freedom has been let loose in Russia and it is this spirit that is halting Von Hindenburg, as the czar's armies failed to halt him. Even the sinister turn to anarchy, the opposite pole to Germany's highly specialized spirit of organization, gives Von Hindenburg no opening that he is eager to use. It is something new for the kaiser's militarists, this unbridled freedom, and they are fearful of its high explosive possibilities. Embassy officials say: "Their internationalism is not based on the ideal of unity and cooperation of nations entitled to develop themselves along their own special lines, but is a striving for universal removal of the world's proletariat and the raising of a merciless class struggle. "The fancy of the Bolsheviks draws, beyond the conclusion of the present war, a sinister picture that shows, instead of peaceful development of nations applying their energies to creative activities, destructive flames of social revolution throughout the world." In this world international tangle, President Wilson has thrust forth his appeal for a just peace—sparing in general and in many details with the views of the Austrian people and adding further to the confusion of the German junkers. How the trend of world events is affecting these junkers and the Austrian government will probably reveal itself this week when Chancellor Hertling at Berlin and Count Czernin at Vienna are expected to answer the president's last address to congress.

## A WHIRLWIND WEEK OF WAR LEGISLATION EXPECTED IN CONGRESS

### Railroad Control Bill Will Be Followed Closely by Other Needed Legislation

By L. C. Martin (United Press Staff Correspondent) Washington, Feb. 18.—A whirlwind week in ending big war jobs was ahead of congress today. The railroad control bill was expected to clear the senate and be ready for house action by Saturday. Chairman Smith of the interstate commerce committee was to ask for a definite date for a senate vote today. Close on the heels of this measure was to come the McAdoo war finance corporation bill. House action was expected early in the week on the daylight saving bill; the senate already having passed it. Both houses were to wind up the \$50,000,000 housing bill to provide better living conditions for shipyard workers. The billion urgent deficiency bill, carrying money for many needs of General Pershing, was to receive house approval and follow in the senate after the railroad and war finance corporation measures. War re-organization work will center in the senate judiciary committee, where the Overman bill empowering President Wilson to re-distribute the administrative functions at will, will be whipped into shape. The military committee probably will vote again on its war cabinet bill which today apparently was deadlocked. Deep in constructive work, the senate was prepared to pause in the near future while Senator Reed's report on investigations into sugar and coal is presented to it. The report is deemed certain to assail aspects of the food and fuel administrations. The price fixing bill—long promised by President Wilson and cited by opposition elements as the most startlingly drastic move yet proposed—was undergoing its final revision in the house and senate agricultural committees. The big navy bill was to emerge from committee soon, as were the executive, legislative and judicial and the rivers and harbors budgets. Watson on Railroads Washington, Feb. 18.—Government ownership of transportation and communication lines would mean the ultimate destruction of the republican form of government in the United States, Senator Watson, of Indiana, declared to the senate today, discussing the railroad control bill. Watson declared that if government ownership of railroads comes it will quickly be followed by government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines. This would "undoubtedly mean a let-

## SIXTEEN KILLED IN GERMAN RAID OVER ENGLAND

### Thirty-Seven Other Persons Wounded Sunday Night Says Official Report

London, Feb. 18.—Sixteen persons were killed and thirty seven injured in Sunday night's air raid over London, Lord French announced today. Of those killed, thirteen were men and three were women. German planes, renewing their attacks on England for the first time since December 8, killed 27 persons and injured 41 in bombing expeditions Saturday and Sunday nights. One of the enemy planes was reported to have been brought down off Dover Saturday night. No details of Sunday's raid other than the casualties, have been received. Portuguese Troops in Action London, Feb. 18.—Portuguese troops have been active on the west again, Field Marshal Haig reported today. They took a few German prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. "One of our posts drove off hostile raiders near Gavrelle," he said. Several casualties were inflicted on the enemy in a patrol encounter in the Messines sector. "The enemy artillery was active south of Atras and Cambrai on the road north of Zonnebeke" in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke. Bring Down Allied Planes Berlin, Feb. 18.—Sixteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in the last two days," the German war office announced today. "Artillery" was the succinct report concerning operations on the west front. CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA By Joseph Shaplen (United Press Staff Correspondent) Petrograd, Feb. 9.—(Delayed)—Kieff has been re-captured by Bolshevik troops. The Radas (Ukraine) forces

## HOLD WEST FRONT LINE AND ALLIES WIN VICTORY CORRESPONDENT ASSERTS

### Germany Can Expect Little Aid From Austria and Resources Are Weakening

By William Philip Stimm (United Press Staff Correspondent) (Copyright 1918, by United Press) Bern, Feb. 17.—(Delayed)—Hold on the west front and the war is won. Therein is the whole story of my Swiss impressions. I don't mean that peace will follow within 24 hours of Hindenburg's fiasco, but I certainly believe an allied peace is possible this year. This conclusion is unshaky. It was reached by a process tantamount to mathematical computation. From personal observation I know what the French punch is like, and what British bulldogism is; while from my study here I believe I have gained a fair idea of what Germany can do. From this knowledge, I don't believe the Germans have the proverbial chance in a thousand, despite Hindenburg's strategy and Ludendorff's tactics. Hindenburg can expect little or no aid from Austria. Emperor Carl's position is too wobbly to warrant sending Austrians, Hungarians, Czechs, etc., to their slaughter on the west front. The Prussians may browbeat Austria into activity against Italy simultaneously with a German offensive against France, but this appears about all. Czernin said in December that as Germany is fighting for Trieste, Austria might fight side by side with Germans on frontiers other than Austria. Ludendorff has practically re-organized the German army which probably comprise two hundred divisions (2,400,000 to 3,000,000 men) when the offensive starts—if it starts. Despite the armistice agreement, the cream of the divisions from the Russian front have been drafted to the west. The older troops on the west front have been replaced by storm troops. Austria will aid with artillery and guns captured from Italy and elsewhere. The Germans are boasting a horrible new gas. They brag that this gas has already been tried out in Italy and Cambrai. But if the information which I have is true, the allies have no need to worry much. Germany is putting up its biggest bluff. Dying of rot, she is trying to scare the allies by making faces. Doubtless she has one punch left—after which—nothing. The masses are thoroughly war weary. The election at Bautzen is a proof of this. Bautzen, an agrarian center, always was violently Pan-German and adamant against socialism. Before the recent election the war party, certain of the result, proclaimed the outcome would show the extent to which the people were backing the kaiser. A socialist was elected by a large majority, throwing the militarists into consternation. Through the latter's own demands, the election cry was "for or against reconciliation and peace." However, as George Archibald, American jockey, just out of Austria, said: "Don't let this German peace talk fool you too much. Just give them a winning streak and they'll insist on annexing New York and Chicago." "On the other hand, if they pull an offensive, just give 'em another dose of that Verdun stuff and they'll be eating out of your hands."

## CARPENTERS WILL RETURN TO WORK WITHOUT DELAY

### Appeal of President to Patriotism Breaks Grip of Disloyal Leaders

## AMERICAN FEDERATION STANDING BY WILSON

### Many Strikers Back to Work by Noon—Others Will Report Tomorrow

New York, Feb. 18.—The marine carpenters strike is over, as a result of President Wilson's request to the labor leaders. This afternoon T. M. Guerin, member of the National committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners announced that nearly every one of those that went out on strike in greater New York has reported back to the shipyards for work and that tomorrow morning would find every man in his place. "The men are willing to leave the matter in the hands of President Wilson," said Guerin this afternoon. "I have received a report of the meeting in Brooklyn where more than a thousand men who are on strike in the port of New York attended. They voted to a man to go back to work. Most of the men put on their working clothes and were back at work at 1 o'clock, although a few had made plans for the rest of the day and will be back in their places in the morning. The same will be true in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, where telegrams have been sent to tell the men to go back to work." President Took Action Washington, Feb. 18.—While striking carpenters in eastern shipyards were returning to work today under spur of President Wilson, the government prepared to launch a program that will prevent further walkouts. The government now and hereafter will act on the principle that no strike is justified until all methods of adjustment have been tried to the limit; and that any action taken contrary to this principle will be regarded as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. President Wilson yesterday struck at the heart of the trouble—William Hutchenson, head of the carpenters and joiners—in a message demanding that he send the men back to work and end the strike. At the same time, President Wilson acknowledged the action of all other labor organizations in standing loyally by the government in the threatened crisis. "I feel it my duty," the president wired Hutchenson, "to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places. The action of labor as a whole in the carpenters' walkout marks a unique page in the history of organized American workmen. All the leaders lined up with the government against the strike sought by Hutchenson—and forced him to yield through the pressure of labor and public opinion. As one final gun in the campaign of the other trades to leave Hutchenson to his own fate, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last night issued a statement upholding the hands of the government in prosecuting the war. "The problem of production, indus-

## BOMB AMERICAN HOSPITAL WHILE CAROLINA KID SANG AND PICKED HIS OLD BANJO

## Great Speed of Enemy Aero Planes Overhead Caused Bombs to Miss Mark

By J. W. Pegler (United Press Staff Correspondent) With the American Airlines in France, Feb. 17.—(Delayed)—The wounded and sick occupants of a field hospital a few kilometers behind the American trenches had been transferred to the rear today as the result of a boche air raid. A German airplane, flying low in the light of a brilliant quarter moon Friday night, released ten bombs directly over the hospital. Surgeons standing in the yard saw trails of sparks from the burning fuses streaking toward the earth like red rockets. The airplane's velocity caused the bombs to miss the flimsy wooden hospital building. They struck in a nearby field, making enormous holes. Fragments smashed the windows of the operating room. I was visiting some soldier friends a short distance from the hospital when the raid occurred. The wooden hut in which I sat a door two feet from my head, from the earth. A little Carolina kid was picking a banjo and singing in a nasal whine: "My mother's dead in a lonely grave, "My father's runned away "My sister's married a gambling man, "And I have gone astray. "The explosion knocked down the can-

dles in the hut. The captain sprang up and relighted them. The kid stopped singing momentarily, then asked: "Captain, hadn't I better keep on singing?" The captain laughed and replied: "Sure, boy, shake it up." The kid took up the song where he left off, with the sound of the airplane's motor and machine guns rat-a-tat-tat overhead and bombs crashed in the field nearby. This morning I visited the hospital where a young officer who had not yet been transferred to safety showed me the ugly, jagged fragment of a bomb which hit a door two feet from his head. He told how he lay helpless in bed, gazing at the sky through a window and saw the livid "tracer" bullets from the airplane's machine guns shoot toward the hospital. He heard bombs whistle earthward like the roar of shells through the air. "I have been under fire in the trenches, but I have never felt last night's sensations before—hearing the plane directly overhead, waiting for the bombs, wondering whether they'd hit directly on the roof. One fellow sat up in bed and yelled: "Go on, drop it! Drop it!" An even more brilliant moon caused the officers to fear a repetition of the raid and this resulted in the evacuation of the hospital. You can't believe everything you read in the stars.



THE HOHENZOLLERN FINGERPRINTS—NO. 1 (Result To-morrow)

## Transport Victim Is Given Tribute at U.

James B. Gurney, Former Student, Honored at Parade on Friday University of Oregon, Eugene, Feb. 18.—An impressive ceremony was held at the university Friday afternoon, when the whole battalion of some 250 men drew up before the administration building and came to "present arms" in honor of James B. Gurney, a former university freshman, who was aboard the transport Tuscania when she went to the bottom as the result of a German torpedo. Under Colonel Leader the battalion was drawn up, the flag on the building was at half mast, and a token of honor was paid to the man who gave his life to his country in the cause of democracy. Colonel Leader addressed the formation saying but a few words: "Gentlemen, we are drawn up here to pay an honor to one of the members of the college who has given his life, the greatest sacrifice possible, to his country. Battalion, present arms!" George H. Parkinson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Eugene, and regimental chaplain of the university, gave the benediction. Gurney was a resident of Glide, Oregon, and entered the university as a freshman last October. He left college soon after the Thanksgiving holidays to enlist in the 20th engineers, and was on board the torpedoed ship when she went down.

## Abe Martin

"I must get some spawberbs for meatless day," said Lufe Bud, today. "When some folks want 't' be real assurin' they say, 'Don't worry, I'll look after it personally, myself.'"