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The Daily Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER THIS IS BOHEMIA TIME Oregon: Tonight and Friday fair; moderate winds, mostly easterly.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 45 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

RAILROAD BILL IS NOW FINISHED BY COMMITTEE

President Is Given Supreme Rate-Making Power During Period of War

FEDERAL CONTROL IS LIMITED TO TWO YEARS

Committee Reports Finance Control Corporation Bill to Senate Today

WIN FIRST SKIRMISH
Washington, Feb. 21.—Administration forces today won the first skirmish on the railroad control bill in the senate. By a vote of 32 to 23, Senator Cummins' amendment, reducing by \$200,000,000 the compensation to be paid the railroad roads was rejected.
Washington, Feb. 21.—Here are the outstanding features of the railroad bill now the center of congressional attention:
* The supreme rate making power given to the president by the house bill and to the interstate commerce commission by the senate measure.
* Limitation of federal control to two years after the war by the house bill and 19 months by the senate.
* Compensation on the basis of the net operating income of the last three years.
* A revolving fund of \$500,000,000, to increase facilities.
* Roads to be taxed as heretofore. Not exempt from excess profits tax.

ABE MARTIN

By L. O. Martin (United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Feb. 21.—Congress today put the finishing touches on the railroad control bill—the first big "win the war" measure to be passed at this session.
The senate began voting on amendments with strong hope of getting a final vote on the bill itself tonight. From two p. m. today debate will be limited. Senator Lewis, Illinois, is the only senator with a set speech to make. Debate and disposition of the large number of amendments will take many hours, with five and ten minute speeches on each.
Senator Cummins has nearly a dozen amendments, designed to reduce compensation to the roads, and to define governmental powers more specifically than the committee bill. Senator Townsend of Michigan has offered a complete substitute bill, while a score of other changes will be sought.
There is no doubt the bill will be passed and Senator Smith of South Carolina, who has charge of it, predicted today it will not be greatly amended.
The house will end general debate on (Continued on page two)

Mrs. Vernon Castle Will Wear Ordinary Mourning

New York, Feb. 21.—Those who have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Vernon Castle, anticipated something new in mourning styles, will be doomed to disappointment.
At her home here today the widow of the aviator dancer declared that the customary mourning attire would be in order.
"Clothes?" she queried in a reproachful tone when asked what style of mourning she would wear. "Why, I haven't but one dress to my back." The thought of taking occasion to create a new style because of her husband's death was decidedly distasteful to Mrs. Castle. Only the simplest creation in the ordinary black crepe will be worn. Of course, the attire will be made along the distinct Castle lines, it was stated at the home.
Mrs. Castle leaves Saturday for Cuba, where, upon the recommendation of her physician, she will take a long rest

ANY RESISTANCE TO GERMAN ADVANCE WAS NOT EXPECTED

If Capital Is Defended Hindenburg's Plans May Be Badly Disarranged

By J. W. T. Mason (Written for the United Press)
New York, Feb. 21.—Germany's military advance upon Petrograd is stimulating the Russians to a resistance that may have important consequences for the future of events in the east.
Von Hindenburg ordered an easy parade into Petrograd and it is obvious that his plans have been disarranged by the spontaneous demand among the Russians for a proper defense of their capital. Instead of a sabre-rattling, heel-clicking march in the true spirit of German ruthlessness, Von Hindenburg has checked all attempts at speed records and is sending detachments ahead of his army to try to argue the Russians into non-resistance.
"This policy, so contrary to the Von Hindenburg militaristic ideal, reveals the fact that the Germans know they cannot afford a heavy casualty list on the eastern front. A determined show of Russian resistance at this time, involving the killing and wounding of a large number of Germans, would undoubtedly cause a renewal of unrest within Germany. Even if Von Hindenburg were to reach Petrograd, a series of heavy battles would exact from him a greater price than he knows he ought to pay for the city's capture.
It is impossible to determine in advance how serious and how prolonged will be the resistance of the Russian army. New facts are coming to light concerning events in Petrograd that suggest the existence of a strong offensive spirit. The "willingness" of the Bolshevik ministry to sign a German peace was carried by a vote of only five to four. This represents a serious division of opinion as to whether a matter and means the Germans are far from having the game in their hands. The adoption of a new fighting policy might easily result in Petrograd, if Russia's new revolutionary army imposes no more than a temporary check on Von Hindenburg's now offensive.

TWENTY-FOUR SAMMIES ARE BURIED IN FRANCE

Little Cemetery Close Behind Lines Growing With War's Daily Toll

By Fred B. Ferguson (United Press staff correspondent)
With the American Army in France Feb. 19.—(Delayed)—In a little cemetery immediately behind the lines of the American army where now twenty-four Americans lie buried, a funeral service was interrupted by a German shell. Swishing in during the services, the shell burst within a few yards of the burial party.
The roar of American guns sounded reason for those who have given their lives to the cause of democracy. A stone wall separated the American plots from a cemetery used by the French near a church.
A priest was praying when suddenly a German shell exploded with terrific violence. Pieces flew against the stone wall and flattened themselves.
None of the party was injured, but the services were abandoned when the prayer had been finished.
There has been heavy artillery in the American sector during the last 36 hours, as well as aerial activity. German airplanes have been driven back after crossing the American lines. The sky was illuminated at night by the artillery fire, which continued through the day.

CHAMBERLAIN IMPROVES

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator Chamberlain, Oregon, operated upon for appendicitis, continued to improve today. His physicians consider his progress toward recovery satisfactory.

PRESIDENT WILL BE GIVEN POWER TO CONDUCT WAR

Bill Favored by Administration Is Favorably Reported Today

ONLY MINOR CHANGES MADE IN ORIGINAL

Executive Given Broad Powers For Reorganizing All Bureaus

Washington, Feb. 21.—The subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee today voted, three to two, to report favorably the "empowering" bill designed to give President Wilson authority to slash red tape in the war government.
Senators Overman, Nelson and Fletcher voted for the favorable report, with Senators Reed and Dillingham against it.
The committee amended the bill in several particulars, but did not change its purpose, that of giving the president broad powers of reorganizing governmental agencies in practically any way he may see fit for more effective prosecution of the war.
Only two amendments limit in any way his power. One eliminates the authority originally conferred for creation of new agencies without congressional action. The other provides that appropriations heretofore made for any executive department shall be spent only for the purposes for which appropriated and not made available as a general fund for all departments.

Fear Effect of Women Working In Industries

Washington, Feb. 21.—Coming generations of Americans are endangered by the indiermittent rush of women into industry. Women should enter only those lines of work not injurious to their health and morals. There are plenty of men to take care of the manual labor jobs—and when the supply falls men in office and "light" work positions should be replaced by women.
This was the warning today of Mrs. Hilda Mulhausen Richards, chief of the women's division of the labor department.
"Don't try to be conductresses or munitions workers because you think it romantic," Mrs. Richards said. "There are plenty of foot walkers and ribbon counter and office jobs which can be handled over by their patent leathered masculine possessors."
"I have just returned from New York where I saw women running street cars. I found the picturesque conductresses working from 12 to 14 hours, undergoing heavy strain and under very unfavorable moral conditions."
"There is no pressing need for women rushing into such jobs now. Only three per cent of the male labor supply has been affected by the draft so far."

Canned Salmon Supply of Northwest Is Taken

Portland Or., Feb. 21.—The canned salmon supply of the Pacific northwest was commandeered today by the government. Orders were sent to all local packing companies by Salmon Administrator Ed B. Deming for holding all canned salmon for army and navy use. Prices will be fixed later.
The order covers every size and can of salmon and all grades and varieties except the "cham" or poorest grade. All northwest and Alaskan canneries are affected.
Proceeding the order, Deming sent requests from Bellingham to all packers and canners, asking an immediate report on the amount of salmon on hand, stating the government desired it for the army and navy. Shortly after the information was telegraphed, the order was flashed from Bellingham ordering all salmon in the warehouses of canners and packers held for the use of the fighting forces.
The method of price fixing has not been outlined as yet by Deming.

COAL SHIPMENTS CONTROLLED

Washington, Feb. 21.—An embargo against lake shipment of bituminous coal to North and South Dakota, except for public utility requirements, is being prepared, the fuel administration announced today. By shutting off lake shipments, the Dakotas will be required to draw on the surplus from Montana and Wyoming, thus releasing the dock supply for Illinois and eastern centers.

ELIHU ROOT IN LETTER ON NATIONAL SERVICE DISCOUNTS PEACE TALK

Taft and Other Leaders Join In Urging Nation to Push War Operations

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Urging America not to be shaken from war preparations by peace talk and citing "poor Russia's present condition" as a warning, Elihu Root today addressed a stirring letter to the Congress of National Service, in opening session here.
"The Bolsheviks," Root wrote, "were very eloquent about a peace without annexations and indemnities. They filled the minds of the Russian peasants with these ideas to such an extent that they stopped fighting and stopped making munitions. When they got to Brest-Litovsk they found that Germany had no intention of making such a peace."
"She wanted the Baltic provinces of Russia, and she seized and purposes to keep them."
"We must beware of anything in the remotest degree approaching that."
Root's position as chairman of the American commission sent to Russia lent his warning added gravity in the minds of the 1500 delegates today.
"Sincere and constructive criticism on the conduct of the war is a useful thing," continued Root. "But we all must be careful that neither shortcomings nor criticisms lead in the slightest degree to divert or decrease the heartiness with which we all support and reinforce the president and his officers carrying on the war."
Urging a permanent policy of universal military training and a definite financial program for this war, Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois today opened the session of the congress.
Adoption of these two policies now would "shatter the hope of the central empires that we may become weary," Lowden said.
Former President Taft and the governors of eight states are expected to address the congress, whose 1500 delegates will formulate plans to educate the American people concerning war problems and the new responsibilities of citizenship.
Declaring that "the war party which hatched this war half a century ago is now in supreme control of Germany," Lowden said further:
"If our people understand the war's meaning they will pay the price, whatever it may be, for complete victory."
"This is a war of democracy; but it is something more. It is the eternal war of good and evil. It is our second war for independence. It is a war between the spiritual and the material forces of the universe for supremacy in the world."
Universal military training will give America security for the future, Lowden declared.

Man Power at Premium SAYS GENERAL W. A. WHITE

New York, Feb. 21.—"Right now when the man power is at its highest premium, the American public has the power to actually create additional forces for the fight to save civilization," said Brigadier General W. A. White, head of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, in an interview with the United Press.
"Under the new convention agreed to by Great Britain and the United States, all British subjects subject to service now residing in the United States will be allowed sixty days in which to enlist under the British flag. If they do not take advantage of this opportunity they will become subject to draft into the United States army."
"Thus every man who enlists during these sixty days actually adds one individual unit to the fighting forces against the Kaiser," exclaimed General White. "The United States will raise an army of a certain size anyway. If a British subject remains here and is classified under the draft, he will not add to the size of the American army. But if he joins the British forces he adds one individual to the man power of the allies."
"It is also a fact that we are in a position to train men much more rapidly than is the United States army. This is very natural for we have been in this war now for almost four years. Our machinery for developing soldiers is complete. Therefore, a man joining our forces becomes an actual fighting unit on the western front much sooner than if he goes into the American army."
"Now we are launching a national campaign to enlist as many as possible during the next sixty days, before they become subject to the United States draft. In this work we ask the cooperation of the American public everywhere in urging our citizens to come forward and join the colors. Every American who helps in this recruiting will actually increase the forces upon whom has fallen the task of saving civilization and making the world a decent place in which to live."

Austrian Foreign Minister Must Answer Socialists

Washington, Feb. 21.—When Count Czernin again answers President Wilson's peace proposals in the Austrian parliament, he will have a new force to consider. This is the belief here today following publication of a United Press dispatch from The Hague telling of a socialist demand for consideration in Austria of the American president's proposals.
The feeling here is that the wedge between Germany and Austria is slowly but surely being forced. Whether it eventually will lead to an actual breach between the two nations is a matter of conjecture, but in circles close to the situation the belief is it will not at this time. Military men point out Austria cannot afford to split with her powerful ally.
The demand of the socialists, however, is a straw, leading to the current diplomats believe is forming in Austria. It is an indication, they declare, that President Wilson's statements are having the desired effect. How much power the group of socialists has to influence the government is unknown here.
General weariness of the war, together with a growing dissatisfaction with proposals that Austria join a new drive on Russia, is believed to be responsible for the demands.

Fast Passenger Trains Taken Off by McAdoo

Washington, Feb. 21.—Through passenger service between New York and Chicago will soon be limited to one fast train each way, day and night, it was officially stated today at the railroad administration offices here.
This marks the inauguration of a nationwide clipping of fast passenger service between practically all the big cities of the country.
Surveys were being made today by the railroad administrator to determine exact passenger conditions at all points, what service may be lopped, what conditions must first be altered to permit of the sweeping curtailments which eventually will come.
What line will be used for the reduced New York-Chicago service has been left to Regional Director Smith at New York, it was stated. Fourteen fast thru trains now run between the two cities; four leaving terminals at the same time. None, according to Director McAdoo carried a full complement of passengers.

AERIAL CAVALRY IS BUSY ABOVE BELLIGERENT LINES BEFORE COMING OFFENSIVE

Thirty-Five German Planes Destroyed In Past Three Days by British

By William Philip Simms (United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the British Armies in the Field, Feb. 21.—Aerial cavalry has been successfully and extremely busy during the past few gorging days in the high, freezing, sun-filled heaven.
The Kaiser's aerial Uhlans continue to battle Britain's cloud-hurding lancers, which are daily observing preparations for the German offensive.
Thirty-five German planes have been destroyed in the past three days and nineteen driven earthward, uncontrolled—a total of 54 "knutsen" by the British, of whom only ten are missing, despite the severest and almost unending fighting, day and night.
While Hindenburg and Ludendorff are poring over the details of their im-

SCENES AT BREST-LITOVSK WHERE PEACE NEGOTIATION WERE FINALLY BROKEN OFF

Rejection of German Terms by Trotsky Caused Dramatic Scene

The following dispatch filed last Saturday relates the scenes at the breaking off of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk—the first detailed account of that dramatic occurrence.
By Joseph Shaplen (United Press Staff Correspondent)
Petrograd, Feb. 16.—(Delayed)—The central powers' delegates refused the proposal of Foreign Minister Trotsky to send a German officer to Kieff to prove that the Ukraine Rada (governing body) did not exist.
The following day the tenth plenary session of the peace conference was called.
Foreign Minister Kuehlmann, flushed with his diplomatic victory over the Ukraine, arose to present General Ludendorff's ultimatum, directed at the Bolsheviks.
Trotsky, anticipating him, took the floor and read the declaration, breaking off the negotiations. There was dead silence.
When Trotsky had concluded, Kuehlmann and General Hoffman sat apparently stunned. Kuehlmann finally hinted it was "impossible to quit the war cart without the proper ticket."
"You evidently are suggesting that your guns are a proper substitute for proper judicial formula," said Trotsky. Hoffman nodded affirmatively.
"I don't believe the peoples of Austria and Germany will permit you to do that," continued the Russian minister.
None of the central powers' representatives replied.
Kuehlmann finally muttered that it was necessary to settle the diplomatic details and suggested another session.
Trotsky refused, saying: "We must return to Petrograd; we have no more to say. If you have anything to say, the radio is still working."
The Russian delegates departed without bidding farewell and refusing to shake hands.

Former Mayor Mitchell In Aviation Service

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 21.—Former Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York today reported for duty at the North Island army aviation station. He has the rank of major and joined the corps in New York immediately after his defeat for re-election.

Murdered His Wife and Shot Himself

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.—Don Van Dusen, 25, traveling salesman, today shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Anna Van Dusen, 23, in the heart of the city and then killed himself.
Two men, H. P. Jackson, and J. R. Minter, saw the tragedy.
They were approaching a street corner when they saw Van Dusen raise the gun and fire five shots point blank at his wife. She fell to the sidewalk, dead, a bullet through her heart.
Jackson and Minter started in pursuit of Van Dusen who ran a block through the drizzling rain, as they were about to overtake him, Van Dusen lifted the revolver to his head and pulled the trigger. He fell dead.
Police are attempting to establish a motive for the tragedy.

Germans May Bend But Cannot Break Lines

New York, Feb. 21.—The Germans may bend our lines in some places, but they can never break it, was the message brought back to America by Major General H. A. Greene, today. Greene is commanding the national army division at Camp Lewis.
"The British will stop any drive made against them and so will the French," he said. "As for the Americans, it goes without saying they will bring to a halt any thrust made at them by the enemy."
General Greene saw Major General Wood in Paris and stated that he was rapidly recovering from the wounds he received while at the French front.
Other returning commanders were Major General D. T. Allen, commanding the national army of the southwest, and Harry C. Dale, who command comes from Kentucky and Indiana.

RUSSIAN ARMY CONCENTRATES TO HALT INVADERS

General Bonchbruyevitch Is Placed In Command of Defending Armies

LENINE IS FOR PEACE BUT COUNCIL OPPOSES

Berlin Reports Steady Advance Along Four-Hundred Mile Front

By Joseph Shaplen (United Press Staff Correspondent)
Petrograd, Feb. 19.—(Delayed)—The Russian armies are concentrating at Vitebsk, under General Bonchbruyevitch to halt the German invaders.
(Vitebsk, a Russian province, bordering on Courland and Livonia. Its capital of the same name lies about 250 miles east of Riga and 300 miles south of Petrograd.)
Commanders of the Russian army on the whole front have ordered demobilization halted and wired the soldiers in Petrograd:
"Do your duty; defend the revolution."
By an overwhelming majority the Bolshevik and revolutionary socialists of the left in the central executive committee voted to defend Petrograd at all costs. A mobilization of all workers is being considered.
The information flashed to the Smolny Institute that if the majority socialists do not break with the German government the independent socialists will start a civil war.
The Germans have occupied Hapsal (a seaport on the Gulf of Finland 68 miles southwest of Riga) and arrested all the officials and members of the soviet.
From Dvinsk (125 miles east of Riga) the enemy is advancing toward Pskoff (an important railroad center about 100 miles northwest of Dvinsk and 175 miles southwest of Petrograd).
The Austro-Germans are concentrating along the southwestern front while forces of the Ukraine Rada are concentrating at Brest-Litovsk under German generals.
A report was received from Kieff today that the Rada had proclaimed acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian protectorate.

COUNCIL PREFERS TO FIGHT

By Joseph Shaplen (United Press Staff Correspondent)
Petrograd, Feb. 20.—(Delayed)—American Ambassador Francis and the allied envoy at Petrograd today were preparing for a quick departure from Petrograd. They were overwhelmed by the sudden news of Lenin's and Trotsky's "willingness" to sign the German-dictated peace. They declared, however, that even a separate peace would not mean a break between Russia and the allies.
The members of the left created a stormy scene in the executive council when they heard Lenin's report on the decision to announce Russia's willingness to sign the peace pact. If the Germans spurn the offer, they said, there is certain to be a terrible battle.
"If General Hoffman continues the war, he will restore the nobles and landlords and bankers," the Evvada declared. "We will fight to the last bullet and the last man."
Premier Lenin was the chief advocate of the wireless sent out from here announcing Russia's willingness to sign the German peace. Four other commissaries supported Lenin, while four opposed him.
The opinion prevails here that Petrograd's fate will be decided in a fortnight.
The commissaries (ministers) peace decision was reached after two extra sessions.
War Commissary Podvoisky reported the organization of scores of thousands of red guards.
Members of the Petrograd garrison prepared for a desperate defense and are throwing up trenches around the city.
The Bolsheviks sent an ultimatum to the Don Cossacks, ordering them to surrender. A desperate rifle battle followed. The Cossacks retreated to Rostoff (on the Don river about 25 miles from their mouth) where they are being besieged.
The above dispatch said Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomat were to leave for "San Francisco," which may have meant "San Francisco" but was garbled in cable transmission.
This would be the only comparatively safe route they could travel. On the north, the Finnish revolution is under way; on the west and southwest the Austro-Germans are advancing; while on the south, the Cossacks are threatening.

ABE MARTIN

Constable Plum has a letter from his son-in-law saying: "I've bought a auto so I won't have to listen to the war arguments on the 'street cars'. Who remembers when the girls wore side lace shoes?"

