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HIGH DEFENSE COUNCIL FORMED IN PETROGRAD TO RESIST INVADERS

Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky at Head-Martial Law Is Proclaimed—Workmen Are Eager to Fight But Soldiers Hesitate—Thousand Women in Petrograd Offer Services—Berlin Officially Reports That Advance Is Proceeding Eastward Meeting Little Resistance About Nine Thousand Prisoners Have Been Taken

By Joseph Shaplen,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—(Afternoon)—A high defense council has been formed, composed of Premier Lenine, Foreign Minister Trotsky, Stalm, Proshiam and Karelin. The city has been placed under martial law. The Petrograd soviet and the Pan-soviet executive council have endorsed the people's commissaries policy regarding peace. (Probably refers to the ministry's efforts to sign a separate peace, if Germany will permit; and to fight, if Germany continues the invasion.) The workmen are eagerly preparing to fight. The soldiers are hesitating. Hurried preparations for defense are marked by confusion and desperation.

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—(Evening).—Men, women and even prisoners of war are rallying to the defense of the Russian revolution.

A thousand women have offered themselves for the army.

Fifty thousand workmen soon will be ready to take their places in the battle line, it is declared.

Even thousands of war prisoners in Petrograd and Moscow—mostly Austro-Hungarians and Slavs, but including some Germans—are willing to join the defense—Bolsheviks assert.

Telegrams received from Soviets in all parts of Russia urge a fight to the finish.

Petrograd, February 21.—(Night).—The people's commissaries are in favor of the Russian armies retreating until they make a stand before Petrograd. This is especially true of the workmen's representatives.

Officials opposing this plan point out that evacuation of Ukraine means northern Russia will starve.

Letish riflemen have announced they will go to the front to fight for the freedom of Lithuania and Estonia.

The bourgeoisie in Petrograd seem to be waiting the coming of the Germans gleefully, hoping they will be able to save the property they held before the revolution.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 23.—(Delayed)—We are proceeding eastward in Estonia and have occupied Tallinn in Livonia, the German war office announced today.

Dubno has been reached.

Our prisoners altogether include two generals, two colonels, 443 other officers and 8,770 men.

Dubno is in Volhynia, fifty miles west of Rovno, a city already reported to have been captured by the Austrians.

Headquarters Moved.

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—(Delayed)—The Russian western front military headquarters have been hastily moved to Smolensk (fifty miles east of Vitebsk, five hundred miles south of Petrograd and 250 miles west of Moscow). It was lost touch with the separate armies.

The Germans in Livonia have seized a hundred railway engines and thousands of cars.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IS OBSERVED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON FRONT LINE

First Time Sons of Father of Democracy Serving On Foreign Battlefield

By Fred S. Ferguson

With the American Army in France, Feb. 22.—(Delayed)—Standing on fire steps, crouching in listening posts and machine gun positions, or concealed in dugouts where telephones and other war instruments are hidden, American soldiers observed Washington's birthday.

It was the first time the sons of the father of democracy had spent that day in a European battle line, to save the principles he represented.

Every man in the front line trenches had a turkey dinner in honor of the occasion.

German shells were whistling by and shrapnel was bursting overhead as the anniversary was ushered in at midnight. A cold, brilliant moon lighted up the trenches and No Man's Land almost like day.

The knife-like temperature cut thru

the heavily bundled men standing rigidly in the trenches, watching for some boche movement. The Sammies' "tin hats" surmounted wool helmets which were drawn up to their eyes. They kicked their feet softly against the side of the trench in an effort to warm them.

Then came the "life savers." Men from the rear brought up steaming hot coffee, carrying the huge cans through the twisting communication trenches. Every man got a big cup. It was not only hot, but good coffee.

Meantime, a boche or American machine gun or automatic rifle would rattle; a grenade explode; and then the German artillery would open up with a brief chorus. The shells would swish and scream over the trenches, bursting far in the rear.

German bullets would whine closer overhead as the American sentries cut loose with their rifles at suspicious objects in No Man's Land. In the artillery's telephone dugout were two boys from Chicago, two from Boston and one from

SECOND BIG DRAFT WILL COME IN JUNE IS LATEST REPORT

Number To Be Included In Call Is Yet To Be Determined

Washington, Feb. 23.—The second big draft will be made in June, according to present plans, it was learned from authoritative sources at the provost marshal general's office today.

The number to be included in the call and mobilization planned is to be determined by the war council of the war department, it was stated.

Unless some great emergency arises, no nation-wide calls of men will be made under the second draft. The present plan provides for a continuous stream of men moving from civilian life to army camps and from the camps to France. Comparatively small numbers of men will be ordered from certain districts to camps just across the sea.

The formal call authorizing some definite number will be made merely for the purpose of allocating the district quotas.

Many more special and industrial calls, such as the recent ones for bricklayers and accountants with Pershing's forces, will be made under the second draft, it is believed. For this purpose an elaborate card index system, showing the occupations of all registered men, is being compiled.

Commencing today, about 75,000 men of the first draft will begin moving to the training camps. This mobilization will be completed within five days. On March 3 about ten thousand more will be sent and this will leave only about six per cent—approximately forty thousand—of the first draft who have not been inducted into service.

RAILROAD CONTROL BILL ARMS DIRECTOR M'ADOO WITH BROAD LEGAL POWER

Senate Passed Bill Yesterday Without Division and House Will Rush Action

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 23.—Within ten days Director General McAdoo will be armed with the broadest possible powers to run the country's railroads.

This appeared certain today as the house continued to hurry the railroad control bill to final passage. The senate passed it late yesterday without a roll call, after a long day of wrangling. As the measure left the senate it appeared certain that it will not take long to reconcile the differences between the house and senate bills in conference. The house is to pass the bill early in the week and the conference will take but a few days.

The bill as it passed the senate expressed the views of the administration faithfully on every point save one—treatment of small competitive railroads.

Kicking over the traces at that, even the senators in charge of the bill voted to bring all short line competitive roads under the benefits of government control to save them from disaster.

The administration wishes to include those actually needed by the government. But on everything else, the senate went along with the president and gave him practically unlimited powers to set aside laws, to initiate rates, make

regulations, to lend money, buy securities; in short, to do anything he deems necessary through the director general to make government control a success.

The utter rout of forces opposing the administration's wishes with regard to basis of compensation, power to make rates, length of government control and other points, was expected to be followed by a similar victory in the house. The chief of provisions of the senate bill follow:

Empowers the president to make agreements with railroad for payment of an annual return equivalent of the average operating income for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Provides appeal to the court of claims to settle disputes on compensation.

Authorizes the president to lend railroads money for improvements and equipment.

Provides \$500,000,000 for this purpose.

Authorizes government purchase of railroad securities.

Provides the president may initiate rates and make them effective immediately, subject to revision by the interstate commerce commission.

Includes every short line competitive railroad in the country under federal control, whether designated by the director general or not.

Terminates government control eighteen months after the end of the war, but gives the president power to terminate it at any time he may deem advisable.

Gives the president full power to set aside existing laws that hamper effective government control.

ALIEN ENEMIES BEING WEEDED OUT AT CAMP LEWIS—DISCHARGED

Four Austrians Are Under Arrest and Face Court Martial and Death Penalty

Camp Lewis, Wash., Feb. 23.—A total of 200 alien enemies have been weeded out and discharged from the service of the national army at this camp today, it was announced today. Thirty four were divested of their uniforms and released yesterday.

Four Austrians, now held under guard as a result of alleged threats to shoot their officers and turn over their comrades to the enemy at the first opportunity when the troops should reach the fighting front, may be court-martialed and shot, it is declared. Evidence of the alleged treasonable utterances of these men, whose names are withheld, is now in the hands of the division judge advocate.

Advices from Washington received here quote the judge advocate general's office as saying that any national army soldier charged with plotting treason would be court-martialed and if found guilty, would be liable to the death penalty. This ruling would appear to apply to the Austrians in question.

Mike Bellan, an Austrian drafted from Butte, who is said to have declared that "Americans are fools" and expressed the hope that the Germans would give this country "a good whipping," has been arrested on a presidential warrant and will be interned.

Thomas Helmuth Ritter, sergeant major arrested some time ago, following disappearance of important military documents from the office of the adjutant general here, has been dishonorably discharged from the service. It is reported and will be interned for the duration of the war. No direct evidence that would be sufficient to convict Ritter of espionage was produced.

The greater number of the men discharged from the 91st division were not accused of serious offenses, but were simply dropped because of question as to their entire loyalty to the United States.

M'ADOO ASSERTS RAILROADS ABLE TO DELIVER FOOD

Heads of Food and Transportation Bureaus Clash Over Existing Crisis

AMICABLE AGREEMENT SEEMS TO BE PENDING

International Pantry Is Required and Hoover Will Be In Charge of Supplies

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 23.—The food crisis facing the allies has developed a sharp dispute between the railroad and food administrations.

Herbert Hoover, having announced that the next sixty days will be critical ones and everything depends on the ability of the railroads to move food, Director General McAdoo will send his railroad after it. McAdoo added a long statement to show he is working hard and moving much food.

Whereupon the food administration said McAdoo, obviously appreciating the danger, apparently can be counted on to do everything possible to alleviate it.

Meantime, behind these frontal movements, there is much fast skirmishing between the reserve forces of the two administrations. The first assistants, rear guard and others have entered into a lively discussion, with the tendency of both sides being to "pass the buck."

"So far as transportation is concerned," says McAdoo's reply to Hoover, "there is no danger of a food shortage again in the eastern part of the country."

Hoover further adds to Hoover, as "sole purchaser of supplies in this country for the allied governments," that "if you will notify me from time to time of the location of specific supplies and the port or ports to which you wish such supplies transported, I will guarantee the necessary transportation, subject alone to blizzards and floods."

Hoover, being out of the city when McAdoo's missive arrived, food administration officials pondered over it and then countered with:

"Mr. McAdoo's statement is very reassuring since it indicates further cars will be furnished western terminals and the shortage from those terminals to eastern territory now will be overcome. As the railroad directorates are evidently alive to the situation, they will no doubt take all necessary steps."

While the verbal swords of these officials clanked merrily on, the house agricultural committee today completed its report on the compulsory rationing and whatless day bill and declared as the allied food situation "is becoming seriously critical" Hoover must have broader powers at once.

At the food administration it was stated today that the inter-allied food problem is developing need for an international pantry with Hoover as the steward, to equitably portion its limited contents. Hoover only awaits passage of the compulsory rationing measure to start his gigantic task. Wheelless and meatless weeks are ahead, officials here believe, until the present chaos is relieved.

I.W.W ARE DENOUNCED IN SERVICE CONGRESS

Governor of Arkansas Classed Senator LaFollette As One of Their Leaders

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, speaking before the Congress of National Service here today, branded the I. W. W. as the Bolsheviks of America and classed United States Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin as an I. W. W. leader.

"You and I realize that there is a Bolshevik in the United States as well as in Russia," Governor Brough declared. "It is the I. W. W. If I were in the United States senate today I would vote for the expulsion of the Bolshevik leader—Robert LaFollette."

Governor Brough declared the brunt of the war is going to fall on America.

Dr. Eugene Davenport, dean of agriculture at Illinois university, declared America should increase its human food production.

"Four fifths is now produced to feed

HINDENBURG'S ARMY EVIDENTLY NOT LARGE AND ADVANCE SLOW

Quite Likely That Possibility of Resistance Is Causing Some Anxiety

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for United Press)

New York, Feb. 23.—It is improbable that Von Hindenburg has more than fifty thousand men engaged actively at all points in the German forward movement into Russia.

The slowness of the Tontou advance, in view of the absence of opposition has now undoubtedly become influenced by the increasing possibility that the Russians may organize a trap for the numerically weak invaders. Hindenburg is taking no risk of suffering heavy casualties and causing renewed unrest within Germany. The bulk of the German troops on the Russian front are quiet. For the first time the German

VLADIVOSTOK PILED HIGH WITH MUNITIONS

Greater Part Was Shipped From Vancouver During Romanoff Regime

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 23.—The city of Vladivostok and the district surrounding it to a distance of three miles are piled several feet high with all kinds of munitions of war, railway equipment, automobiles, and in fact every conceivable article, the greater part of which was shipped from the port of Vancouver during the Romanoff regime. A few months ago there were several Canadian and United States railway engineers trying to assemble the rolling stock, but the majority of those men have either left or are now leaving. So declared J. Howden today to a representative of the province.

Mr. Howden, who has just returned from Russia, is a veteran of the South African war.

His opinion of the Russian is not a very high one. There is, according to the statement he made, graft from the Baltic sea to the Pacific coast. The Russian seems to live, move and have his being in that word, and that is one reason, he declared, why the country has retrograded to such an extent. Trotsky and Lenine are not the men, he stated, to undertake the government of a country like Russia. Though he may have certain abilities, Trotsky's training in the kitchen of a big hotel in New York is not the sort of training, said Mr. Howden, that fits a man to handle a territory like Russia.

JAPANESE CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK PORT

Squadron of Warships in Harbor Has Had Quieting Effect There

Tokio, Feb. 1.—(By mail).—Presence of a squadron of Japanese warships in the harbor of Vladivostok has been successful in restoring quiet and maintaining order at the Russian port according to all reports sent here. Since the squadron arrived conditions have returned nearly to the normal and although factions of Russian revolutionists are said to be decidedly covetous of millions of dollars worth of munitions and railroad equipment shipped to Vladivostok by the allies, it has not been molested.

Lieutenant Colonel Araki of the Japanese general staff who has been in

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UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE SPIKED HELMET

Abe Martin



What's become o' th' country relatives that allus brought a suitcase full o' provisions when they dropped in on you? Th' way most girls wear their hair they couldn't hear a feller if he did propose.