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The Daily Astoria Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday probably fair. Moderate westerly winds.
THE SUGAR SITUATION IS LEAKING UP

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 49 SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE OF CAPITAL AGAINST GERMAN

In Spite of Acceptance of Peace Terms Work Is Feverishly Pushed

WORKMEN WOULD FIGHT BUT SOLDIERS REFUSE

Americans Trying to Stir Russians Up To Make Stand Against Invaders

By Joseph Shaplen
United Press Staff Correspondent
Petrograd, Feb. 25.—(Night)—Despite acceptance of the German-imposed peace, mobilization and hurried preparations for the defense of Petrograd continue.

Small German detachments are reported moving toward Petrograd from Pskoff (162 miles southwest of Petrograd). Workmen's battalions were quickly organized and several are already moving in the direction of Pskoff.

After the capture of Pskoff, the Germans advanced several stations. The Russians then began a counter offensive and the city changed hands several times. The remaining Russian workmen's battalions are continuously leaving for Pskoff.

The garrison soldiers refuse to fight but the workmen are enthusiastically joining the revolutionary army. Four thousand from the Putiloff works and three thousand from the Viborg and Smolny have formed an armed camp with red flags flying.

As soon as the news of the capture of Pskoff was received here, the factory whistles called the workmen to arms. Their spirit is belligerent and they are determined to die for the revolution.

The defense committee issued a proclamation declaring the revolutionary capital is in the greatest danger and urging all to fight and die for the revolution.

Red guards and Lettish riflemen recaptured the Pskoff postoffice, battling in the streets with German detachments which had been cut off from the main lines.

Reval was stubbornly defended before it was captured.

Turks Enter Theboudon

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—Turkish forces entered Theboudon on Sunday, according to reports from Turkish sources reaching here today.

SCENES ARE STIRRING

By Joseph Shaplen
United Press Staff Correspondent
Petrograd, Feb. 25.—(Delayed)—The scenes at today's meeting of the soviet's executive committee were most stirring.

Men accustomed to follow Premier Lenin unwaveringly cursed and swore demanding the revolution die fighting.

Despair filled the ante chamber and corridors of the Taurid, which originally saw the birth of the noblest hopes of the revolution.

The coolest and most unconcerned of all was Lenin. The premier, short and stocky, with massive head and sturdy shoulders, deep-set eyes and iron features.

ABE MARTIN

Washington, Feb. 26.—Declaring the "Bolsheviks of America" have the nation by the throat in their hour of trouble, Senator McCumber of North Dakota advocated the passage of his "labor conscription" bill in the senate.

McCumber declared that this profiteering was "encouraged and acquiesced in by the government and warned that unless steps were taken to correct the evil, the American people would be heard from."

The "Saturantia of Extravagance" at the Hog Island shipyard he cited as the crowning instance of Bolsheviki sentiment in America, which he described as standing for "more, still more and always more."

The attitude of shipyard labor, particularly on the Pacific coast, which he declared was "slacking in a most shameful and disgraceful manner," he also cited as an example of "Bolshevism" of the workman.

"Never before have we so needed



CHANCELLOR ACCEPTS SOME OF PEACE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN WILSON'S SPEECH

In Address to Reichstag Yesterday Count Von Hertling Makes New Peace Drive

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—"Regarding recent Swiss intrigues, I declare that we never have sought, and we never will think of assailing Swiss neutrality," Chancellor Hertling declared in his Reichstag speech yesterday, according to dispatches received here.

"We hold the greatest esteem and gratitude toward Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavia, Spain and other neutrals, who have preserved their neutrality despite temptations and oppressions. Our war aims from the beginning have been:

"Defense of the fatherland.
"Maintenance of territorial integrity.
"Freedom of economic development.
"Even our aggressive warfare has been defensive. I aim to emphasize the latter, so there will be no misunderstanding regarding the operations in the east.

"It is our sole aim to secure the fruits of our Ukrainian peace. We do not intend to establish ourselves in Rethonia or Livonia. Our chief aid in Courland and Lithuania is the creation of self-determination and self-administration. Our military actions have far exceeded the original aim.

"Regarding Rumania, we desire to be fair with a state which, on the basis of the success of our arms, we are now concluding peace.

"Regarding Poland, Germany and Austria freed her from an oppressive dependence for the purpose of creating an independent state. Her constitutional problem is now being discussed. The Ukraine peace at first produced a great unrest in Poland. We hope that

COUNT VON HERTLING'S GOOD FAITH DOUBTED

Might Allow Wilson's Principles to Apply to West European Nations

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for the United Press)
New York, Feb. 26.—Immediately following the refusal of the German militarists to offer Russia a peace based upon President Wilson's four fundamental points of the self-determination of nations, Count Von Hertling has now turned to the western powers and expressed a qualified approval of President Wilson's attitude.

No trust can be placed in the German chancellor's generalities because they are contradicted by the imperialistic policy of the Germans at Berlin, Litovak, constituting the first peace conference of the war. Count Von Hertling may be willing to subscribe to limited self-determination in the west, but there is nothing to indicate that he will accept the principle in the east.

The United States is now fighting for the preservation of democracy in Russia, as well as the establishment of democracy by the central powers. It would be highly detrimental to the future relations between the eastern and western powers.

CAPITAL AND LABOR ARE BOTH DENOUNCED

Senator McCumber Says Profiteers Are the Bolsheviks of America

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HARDSHIPS OF FLORIZEL WRECK TOLD BY SAILORS

Forty-Three Survivors Reach St. Johns With Harrowing Tales

NINETY-TWO ARE DEAD IN CAPE RACE DISASTER

Deck Was Swept Clean Five Minutes After Doomed Vessel Struck Rocks

St. Johns, N. S., Feb. 26.—A story of hardship, self sacrifice and unflinching courage unequalled even in the "graveyard of the Atlantic," as the Newfoundland waters are named, was unfolded here today by survivors of the wreck of the steamship Florizel. These survivors, 43 in number, led 92 of their fellows behind them—dead.

Growsome in its awfulness, tragical in its fiction-like telling, the story of the Florizel and her brave rescuers left a thrill with St. Johns today as preparations were made to dispose of the bodies which have arrived from Broad Cove, where the pitiful bulk of the pride of the Red Cross line pounds on the rocks.

Inside of five minutes from the time the vessel struck, nothing movable on the main deck was left standing from amidship aft and she was submerged to her saloon deck.

The seas smashed through the passage and smashed everything in the way. Iron bulkheads also gave way. On both sides of the ship boats and their davits, with the whole superstructure, were demolished like matchwood. The foretop mast crashed to the deck, maiming and killing passengers who had rushed from their staterooms.

Many passengers were swept into the sea. One by one they died. The smoking room, captain's quarters and Marconi room were havens for these men and women. Several met death in these attempts.

By eight o'clock Sunday morning 25 or 30 men had succeeded in reaching the smoking room several had reached the captain's room and the Marconi room was packed to suffocation. In this latter room ten feet by ten, there were at one time 43 men and a woman—Miss Cantwell. Every hour or so men died from exhaustion and exposure and as they fell were removed to make room. Their bodies were no sooner laid outside than they were swept overboard. Thirty-three persons were taken from this stateroom by the rescuing party.

Other parts of the ship had their human cargo closely huddled to keep warm. One by one they died and were swept away. Bodies rolled backward and forward with the ruffling waves, and the smoking room and captain's room resisted the battering of the seas until about 10 a. m. Sunday when three pounding seas in succession swept across this section. When they receded both houses and their occupants had disappeared. In this sweep went John Mann, Tom McNeil, Captain Joe Keon, Jim McCoubrey and several others. The Marconi house now held all these who were alive above decks.

IS GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DISLOYAL?

That Is Testimony Brought Out Before Committee Hearing On King Bill

Washington, Feb. 26.—Germany considered the National German-American Alliance "as a bond of common faith" and strongly approved it, Gustavus Ohlinger, of Toledo, Ohio, declared before the senate sub-committee on judiciary this afternoon at the hearing continued from Saturday on Senator King's bill to disband the alliance.

The witness added that the great mass of persons of German extraction in this country are as loyal toward the United States as any other class of citizens and have no sympathy with the aims of the leaders of the alliance.

President Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt were characterized as un-American because of their international policies by the Illinois German-American Alliance in deciding to oppose their nomination in June, 1916, according to a statement Ohlinger read.

"Our slogan shall be 'against Wilson and Roosevelt,'" the statement of the state alliance said. "We have proved un-American. No perfidians

Salem Firm Was Lowest Bidders On Fair Coliseum

Stewart & Engstrom, of Salem, were the lowest bidders and will be awarded the contract for the first construction work on the new Coliseum at the Oregon State Fair ground, Secretary Lea announced yesterday afternoon. A meeting of the board will be held in Portland tomorrow, when the contract will be executed. The bid of Stewart and Engstrom was \$16,280. Other bids follow: Snook & Traver, Salem, \$22,081; W. Lorenz, Portland, \$20,945; Fred Erison Salem, \$24,782; Portland Bridge Company, \$26,965.

The portion of the building to be constructed this year will cover the size of the entire structure, but the permanent seats and sidewalks will not be included. Other details will be eliminated until such time as sufficient money is on hand to complete the work.

The Coliseum will seat about 7000 people.

Mr. Lea said the board also has adopted the premium list, which is \$6000 larger than last year, the increase going to livestock, agricultural and manufacturing industries of Oregon. Running races will be eliminated at the fair. Relay races will be provided for each of the six days, with purses aggregating \$2500.

W. L. Robbins hauled a couple of houses through Weston the other day. The leader says, just as easily as though each were a load of hay. He bought them from the Grant-Smith company and they will be used at his mill as dry kilns for corn meal.

JOHN DEVOY BACK OF IRISH REVOLT

New York, Feb. 26.—John Devoy, New York, editor of the recently suppressed "Gaelic American" was the man behind the German-Sinn Feiner efforts to launch a revolution in Ireland in 1916, according to his own claims in a letter, a copy of which was made public today.

In the epistle, found on the premises of Lawrence Delaney at the time of the latter's arrest in California in August, 1917, Devoy claims all credit for the unsuccessful arms shipment to Ireland, saying Roger Casement had nothing more to do with it "than the man in the moon."

He details methods of communication with the Sinn Feiners, tells how an intercepted message from Berlin betrayed the German landing of arms in Ireland, blames Casement for the failure of the revolution, talks of the "war going against us" when Germany was having hard sledding, and adds:

"We have sent a good sum of money for our work."

SIXTY-ONE NAMES ARE NOW ADDED TO DEATH ROLL IN TUSCANIA DISASTER

These American Soldiers Formerly Reported As Missing or Unidentified

Washington, Feb. 26.—The war department today received more names of dead from the Tuscania disaster, who were previously reported as unidentified or missing. They include:

Clarence W. Allen, Traverse City, Mich.
George A. Altwin, Temple, Texas.
Roger Baker, Lewis, Ky.
William Binnie, Fallon, Mont.
Verner C. Brumland, Colton, Ore.
Benjamin H. Brown, Barron, Wis.
Alcide Carrollo, Lovelock, Wis.
Joe Cochran, Lawton, Okla.
Tommy W. Cook, Rayville, La.
John M. Crowley, San Francisco.
Read C. Davis, Colusa, Cal.
Rosie Dazinda, Namara, Texas.
Alexander J. Dunn, 969 Vernon avenue, Portland, Oregon.
Elton O. Edmundson, Strawn, Tex.
Lorenzo Erias, Allee, Texas.
Edward C. Feyer, Yeymar, Texas.
Dale M. Fish, Wheaton, Minn.
Sixton Flores, Allee, Texas.
Guadalupe Garza, Rio Grande, Texas.
Gregg Gehring, Findley, Ohio.
William O. Geyer (appears as Geyer on passenger list) Blackston, Tex.
Edward C. Grahame, Seranton, Pa.
Arthur Christian Junker, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

GERMAN PEACE DRIVE NOW THAT RUSSIA IS FULLY CONQUERED

Having Accomplished Ends In East Now Willing to Discuss Peace In West

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Feb. 26.—Germany is making a new peace drive, now that she has bagged a goodly section of Russia.

That was the meaning international experts place today on the more conciliatory tone adopted by Count Hertling in his reply to President Wilson's peace terms.

Further, some of the experts saw an effort by Hertling to split the allies, relying upon them to have differing views as to the siding with President Wilson in his four cardinal bases for peace discussion.

The chancellor's acceptance of the four principles was regarded as indicating his belief that a peace table discussion would not haggle over Russia, Italy, France, Belgium, Italian and some Balkan questions could be adjusted.

In fact, it was felt that Hertling's move harked back to Lloyd-George's initial war aims speech, in which he practically cast Russia adrift, warning her that she would be left to her fate as German hands if she continued in her peace course.

Well informed Englishmen in this country have said recently that they doubted if England would fight on long to wrest Russian territory from a Teuton grip, even though German retention of it was a strong step toward formidable strengthening of German domination. Further, Italian Foreign Minister Sonnino's newspaper intimated after Lloyd-George's speech that there may be little in the way of peace if Germany restored Belgium, cleared out of northern France, gave Italy Trent and Trieste and did her expanding in Russia.

What President Wilson will do was something no one here could positively fathom today. That he will make some rejoinder is likely, however. But it is a question whether he will yield to Hertling's suggestion that the other nations must accept and express the four cardinal Wilsonian bases.

Hertling subtly appealed to the pacifists of the allied countries to join in pressure on the governments for a statement coinciding with Wilson's.

There can be no mistaking that Germany wants peace, but a peace advantageous to herself. She has not altered her imperialistic aims, and the military party is still in power.

Her acceptance of the principle of self-determination of nationalities is believed based upon the theory that she can secure the captured Russian provinces into hiding her way, especially as there is a strong German element in the population.

BONDS TO DRAW 4 1/2 PER CENT

Washington, Feb. 26.—The next liberty loan will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest. Representative Meeker declared on the floor of the house today.

"I have that information direct," he said.

FRENCH RAIDING GERMAN LINES IN STRONG FORCE

Enemy Must Soon Start Offensive As Advertised or Give Up Plan

FIVE HUNDRED ARE CAPTURED IN ONE RAID

American Artillery Effectively Shells Working Parties Behind Lines

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French armies in the field Feb. 25.—(Delayed)—Along the entire west front, from the junction with the British to the Swiss border, the French armies are now delivering terrific raids day and night. These are likely to increase in number, size and importance until the Germans either begin or call off their pre-announced offensive.

The present raids are different from those last winter, being prepared on a big scale, with immense artillery concentration and preparation. They are only distinguishable from veritable attacks in that the infantry, after capturing German positions, imprisoning the occupants, and destroying trenches, fortifications and material, returns to its own trenches instead of occupying the captured trenches.

Two new elements characterizing the present raids unquestionably sound the keynote of all 1918 offensive operations—namely, surprise and artillery density heretofore unequalled.

The surprise is attained by installing artillery secretly during the night and beginning preparation without warning. The overwhelming density of the batteries permit complete preparation and destruction of the enemy's trenches within a few hours. Formerly several days were necessary, during which the Germans rushed up reserves.

As a result of these tactics, single raids last week yielded over 500 prisoners. Likewise, where last winter the sole object of raids was to capture prisoners for the purpose of enabling the French to obtain detailed information of the Germans' offensive plan, the raids this year have another and most important purpose. The artillery preparation for each raid completely destroys the Germans' first line positions and trenches from which they could launch their coming offensive.

Owing to the Germans' 1918 defensive tactics, which consist of their positions being held strongly toward the rear instead of along the front, raiders are often forced to penetrate to the depth of a mile, destroying all intervening trenches and fortifications.

The raids likewise develop where the Germans are fortifying themselves strongest. Saturday's raids in Alsace showed the Germans, fearing French reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, have fortified villages, farms, factories and trenches into an endless line of reinforced concrete forts.

While keeping accurately informed from prisoners of the dispositions made by Germans of their forces for the coming offensive, French raids are

REPRESENTATIVES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Making Effort to Bring About National Industrial Policy For War

Washington, Feb. 26.—Capital and labor has begun efforts to bring about a national industrial policy for the duration of the war.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the office of Secretary of Labor Wilson, five representatives each of the workers and their employers approached the difficult task of formulating the basic principles to govern each toward the other until peace is declared.

The interests of the people are represented by two additional members of the conference selected by the other

HINT THAT ALLIES MAY CHANGE DIPLOMATIC VIEW TO MEET GERMAN IDEAS

Germany May Be Content To Offset Sacrifices In West With Gains In East

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
London, Feb. 26.—The Russian de-nouement may result in the most profound effect upon allied diplomacy.

If, as anticipated, Germany is satisfied with vast gains in the east and approaches the entente with a reasonable proposal for the settlement of issues on the other fronts, there is the best ground for believing such an offer would not be spurned.

The governments' attitude reflects Premier Lloyd-George's speech wherein he declared that Russia's fate must be decided by Russia alone.

If Germany will now concede the justice of the allies' claims elsewhere, peace is possible.

A curious phase of the situation is the general opinion in high quarters that President Wilson and America would propose such a peace, being un-

willing for settlement at Russia's expense. Outside of government circles, it is freely alleged that negotiations are already being carried on. The report is that General Smuts visited Switzerland for the purpose of meeting Premier Clemenceau or the latter's representatives. It is generally credited, although there is not the slightest official confirmation obtainable.

Should the government move definitely toward peace, it would find itself unexpectedly the recipient, perhaps, of the support of a large element now openly demanding a change of government.

The extent to which this element has grown was indicated by a meeting Monday afternoon. Such personages appeared on the platform as Lord Beauchamp and Lord Leconard, Sir Hugh Bell, the great iron master, Holt, the big shipper, McDonald, together with Leslie Snowden and other laborites. All these united in commending labor's and President Wilson's war aims, at the same time demanding a change in the British government.