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RED CROSS COUNTRY FAIR AND AUCTION SALE STARTS AT ARMORY TOMORROW

There Will Be Amusements, a Jitney Dance and a Chance Offered to Sample Whale Steaks Fed On Shrimps and Fattened For the Occasion--Two Busy Days for All

The Red Cross Country Fair and auction sale, which starts tomorrow afternoon at the armory, is expected to produce one of the most sucessful events of the season. The preparations are practically complete for handling the large crowd expected, and it is confidently expected by those in charge to produce an exhibition that will make a "hit" in every sense of the word. Some new and original features have been added, and every cent taken will go for the benefit of the Red Cross.

A drawing feature will be the entertainment staged by the Red Cross auxiliary of the State Hospital. The show will be of a similar nature to that put on by the State Hospital auxiliary at the "Carnival of Nations," given as a Red Cross benefit last fall, which proved so popular a diversion with the throngs of fun seekers. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Boaz will be leading man and lady supported by a chorus of light singing and dancing girls. The skit will begin at one o'clock Friday, and continue Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John A. Carson, who has general supervision over the enterprise, is very sanguine over the prospects for the success of the Fair and Auction sale as everybody is betting behind it with a vim and push that precludes every possibility of gloom or pessimism and the support that is being accorded the movement, she declares, is exhilirating. Mrs. Irwin Griffith, as chairman of the Country Fair and store feature of the big show, is highly elated over the generous manner in which contributions are being offered and services tendered and she promises some real surprises for the people of Salem and contributary territory when they visit the Fair.

Mrs. T. M. Burrows, who has complete charge of the culinary affairs of the undertaking and who will superintend the service of meals, on both days of the exhibition, has performed wonders in the work of preparations for serving food to the hungry hordes and one of the big treats she will have in store for her "customers" will be a generous portion of genuine whale steak. She made a special trip to Portland to secure this delectable serving and everybody will have an opportunity to taste this new meat food which has set the world agog.

While the donations to the auction stock of goods, animals, merchandise, confections, etc., have been very generous Mrs. Carson desires to impress upon the minds of all that they should bring in anything that will be useful or ornamental to anyone and should hustle their articles in and bring them to the armory as soon as possible. Everything, with the exception of livestock for the auction sale of Saturday afternoon, should be brought in to the

(Continued on page two)

ONE MILLION TONS DUTCH SHIPPING TAKEN BY ALLIES

Action Taken Last Night When Holland's Answer Was Unacceptable

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS REASONS FOR SEIZURE

Holland Is Acting Under Shadow of Hampering German Influence

Washington, Mar. 21.—One million tons of Dutch shipping is today beneath allied flags ready to swell a depleted marine in a war against Germany.

This significant addition to the American-allied fleets was accomplished overnight after Holland's answer to proposals for an agreement had proven impossible of acceptance.

In the case of the seventy seven ships in American harbors, the presidential proclamation was the means whereby they were taken over by the navy. With the proclamation went a statement from the president indicating clearly that Holland—'twixt the devil and the deep sea—had undoubtedly been hampered as to an agreement by the threats of Germany.

He showed how the Dutch government Dutch ships in Belgium and with re-Dutch ships in Belgium and wiss relief work had been unable to fulfill her part, evidently because of the Teuton threats to torpedo ship leaving Holland.

With the ships actually in possession of the United States and the allies, little time will be lost in putting them in the trans-Atlantic transport service.

American naval crews were at once available for manning them as the bureau of operations and navigation had planned this matter carefully in advance. Actual seizure was accomplished about 7 o'clock last night, and as far as reports here show no difficulty was encountered.

The Dutch will be paid for the ships under the terms of international law.

In making his statement as to seizure, the president pointed out fully that Holland had acted under the shadow of the hampering German influence,and emphasized that this government is entirely friendly to The Netherlands. She will get food supplies, as originally

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GERMAN ADVANCE ON 75 MILE FRONT MAY BE BIG DRIVE

British Line Reported Pierced at Two Points Near Louveral

SITUATION FEVERISH FOR PAST TWO WEEKS

American Artillery Protects French and Attack On Them Fails

By William Philip Simms
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Mar. 21.—The enemy is reported advancing at several points between the Scarpe river and St. Quentin. Its infantry has penetrated the British front line at points north of Lampicourt and Louveral.

Later, it was reported the Germans were advancing on St. Quentin ridge, on the edge of the Cambrai salient, and also through the Gauche wood, in the same sector and through the brick fields near Croisille-Sur-Villers.

Croisille-Sur-Villers is on the Senze river about four miles south of the Scarpe. Cambrai is about twenty miles southeast of the point where the Scarpe crosses the front. Lampicourt and Louveral cannot be located on the largest scale maps available in this country.

It is regarded as significant that the German high command, according to a Copenhagen dispatch Tuesday, invited neutral correspondents to go to the west front to see the start of he "grand offensive." They were to have left on this trip yesterday.

Began Fight Early

The Germans began a heavy bombardment at five o'clock this morning, from a point just south of the Scarpe river to the right flank of the British armies, south of St. Quentin. (This is a distance of about fifty miles, in an airline and comprises nearly 75 miles of front.)

From the same hour on, considerable firing was reported in the Messines sector. (Messines is in Belgium, six miles south of Ypres, and about 35 miles north of the Scarpe.)

At four o'clock this morning the enemy began bombarding with gas shells the Fleurbaix and Armentieres sectors. (Armentieres is six miles south of Messines and Fleurbaix is four miles south

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TROTSKY FAILED BECAUSE LENINE TIPPED HIS HAND

Planned to Launch Revolution Among Teuton Nations to Save Russia

HIS UNIQUE APPEAL TO GERMANS SUPPRESSED

Calls Hertling "A Jesuit and Friend of Junkers" and a Hypocrite

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)
(Copyright 1918, by the United Press)

Washington, Mar. 21.—The bold effort of Leon Trotsky, former Bolshevik commissary for foreign affairs, to launch in the Teuton nations a revolution which would save the Russian democracy, has just been unfolded in all its dramatic details to the United States government. It is the story of Trotsky's "trump card" in world diplomacy—which failed because Nikolai Lenine, his co-leader, "tipped off" his hand.

Trotsky staked his all on a revolution in Germany. He refused to yield to Lenine's counsel for a separate plunder pact—abject surrender of Russian rights—with the Teutons. He prolonged the meetings at Brest-Litovsk as he laid the foundation for his last play. Lenine let him work to the end he sought.

But the German military authorities were informed of the program. On the date set for the great effort—January 25—Lenine did not accompany Trotsky to Brest-Litovsk. He awaited results in Petrograd.

Trotsky launched broadcast his appeal to the German people. It was checked in its prime by the military authorities. It never saw the light among the soldiers. It was suppressed everywhere. But it found its way into some parts of Germany and Austria. Whether it was the cause or not, it is significant that the riots and strikes in Germany and Austria followed shortly afterward.

Lenine Knew

But the military were in control. Trotsky saw his efforts fail. There was not the great response he expected. He couldn't understand.

Lenine, however, understood. When Trotsky returned to Petrograd admitting failure, Lenine's hand was strengthened. His counsel was heeded.

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FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION REVIEWED BY PERSHING AND STAFF, AND WAR SECRETARY

As Colors Passed Reviewing Stand the Sun Broke Through the Clouds Lighting Up Picture That Will Only Be Surpassed by Review of Americans As Victors

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Army in France Mar. 20.—For the first time in history a secretary of war reviewed American troops on foreign soil.

Secretary Baker, General Pershing and the staff generals stood on the brow of a great plateau and saw the regiments of the first division, fresh from the trenches, march past.

"Tin-hatted" laden with field equipment, the Sammies swung by with a new confidence and vigor. Men from those ranks were the first to give their lives in America's struggle against autocracy. They withstood German raids, gas attacks and hardships.

Their swing stride and confident bearing indicated they felt, "well reviewing is all right, but our game is more than parading now."

It was a new chapter in American history. As the colors were passing the reviewing stand, the sun burst momentarily through the low hanging clouds, lighting up a picture that will be surpassed only by the review of Americans as victors.

Pershing, briefly addressing the officers, said he was proud of their showing in the trenches, which augured well for the future. The reviewing field was heavy with mud and motor cars were unable to surmount the plateau. Baker, Pershing and the others trudged a muddy, uphill mile.

The troops were drawn up, waiting. The bands struck up with a circus march. The parade of the first American soldiers to enter the trenches in France was at first invisible behind a dip in the plateau, the music giving warning of their approach. Then the "tin hats," shoulders and rythmetically moving bodies of the company in front appeared.

From the mules hauling the rolling kitchens, to the officers, everything was in fighting trim.

Line after line passed, saluting the secretary of war with precision and snap.

Mascot dogs scampered between the lines. Wagons became mired deep in the mud, but the drivers by superhuman effort maintained their even place in the line.

It was an exhibition marking the passing of the American army from purely a peace establishment to one of the world's real fighting forces.

After the review, Baker addressed the officers, saying:

"You are at the point of the wedge, at the base of which America's entire power is being applied, through the army."

The officers passed in single file, shaking hands with their commander in chief. Baker asked every officer his name, if his superior was not there to introduce him or if the officer did

(Continued on page two)

FACTORIES TO SOON GIVE ALLIES A VAST SUPERIORITY IN AIR

Battle Planes Double In Number All In Use---Their Power Increased

Washington, Mar. 21.—The United States, by the last of August, will have completed more than double the number of battle planes now in use by Germany, England and France, aviation officials declared today.

While admitting that the aeroplane program is two months behind the original schedule, and contending that the United States' plans have been over advertised, the officials suggested that a vast work has been done.

There will be no 100,000 planes this year and the figure by late August will not run up to even twenty thousand planes.

But it will be, according to production reports, so vast a number as to give big allied superiority in the air.

Training planes are now going into storage. They are smaller and lighter than the combat and combing planes and easier of production.

Battle planes are being built bigger and faster than originally planned. The Liberty motor, originally planned to develop 330 horsepower, has been altered to develop 400 normally and 460 under pressure.

The investigation into the airplane situation is developing laxities in organization—too many officers, too many branches, too little co-ordination.

Abe Martin

Nothin' brings th' war home t' a feller like tryin' t' fill out an income tax blank. Lots o' fellers seem t' overlook th' fact that it won't cut any ice whether ther Democrats or Republicans if we don't win th' war.

WILDEST APPLAUSE GREETS DEMAND FOR GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY

Trouble Starts Between Ukraine and Austria Over Latter's Demands

By Joseph Shaplen.

Petrograd, March 20.—(Night)—War Minister Trotsky, addressing the Moscow soviet today, received the wildest applause when he pleaded for immediate creation of a large Russian army.

"According to foreign reports, 200,000 Austro-German prisoners are armed and ready to seize the trans-Siberian region." Trotsky said.

"The Japanese are spreading this report throughout the world, in order to excuse their occupation of Siberia.

"I have no doubt but that the French bourse would sell Russia, if it were offered Alsace-Lorraine in return.

"If the western proletariat does not support us, we will perish.

"We have no illusions regarding the attitude of the European bourgeoisie. We need an army for war against the whole of capitalist, imperialist Europe.

"Our army was destroyed in three years of war—unable to withstand the effects of a war with armies of other industrially developed countries.

"We must begin with a new army of 750,000 to create a new, collective military discipline under the command of experts, so when the European proletariat arises, we will be able to say: 'We are here!'"

Trouble With Austria.

Petrograd, March 20.—(Night)—Serious differences have broken out between Austria and Ukrainian rada regarding the division of territory according to authoritative dispatches from Kieff, received here today. Austria—has demanded a portion of the province of Volin.

The Caucasian Eim (governing body) is reported to have broken off peace negotiations with Turkey.

German forces have been repulsed near Vorosseba. On the Kharkoff front (400 miles northeast of Odessa and 350 south of Moscow) strong attacks have been made by the Ukrainian soviet troops.

A Russian telegraph agency dispatch from Vladivostok describes a meeting in Pekin, March 16, said to have been attended by M. Putiloff, M. Guchkoff (war minister under Kerensky), Admiral Kolchak and Chinese and Japanese generals.

The Japanese representatives are said to have declared that the entire bolsheviki portion of Russia is demanding allied occupation of Siberia, as far west as Irkutsk, promising to supply the necessary forces.

The Japanese stated, according to the dispatch that America would receive the Ussurisk region railway; China, the east Chinese railway and Japan the Amur region as far as Irkutsk.

A special Russian government for the occupied district was discussed. M. Churvatt, director of the east Chinese railway, was offered the premiership.

CHANGE IN CHARTER WILL BE SUBMITTED AT NEXT ELECTION

Would Make It Correspond and Comply With Present State Law

Sections 4 and 5 of the present city charter dealing with city offices and the election of city officials will come up for amendment at the next election so that they will correspond to the state law consolidating city and state elections. A special committee of the city council consisting of Alderman Elliott, Buchner and Unruh, has drafted the proposed amendments, which will receive further action at the next meeting of the council, as follows:

Section 4. A primary election for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the regular general election shall be held biennially at the same time that the primary nominating election for state and county officers is held. Names of candidates at such primary election shall be proposed by petition, as provided by law. Names of candidates at such primary election shall have no partisan designation, and all nominations for city offices shall be non-partisan. A candidate at the primary election who receives a majority of all the votes cast for such office, shall be elected, and shall receive the same certificate of election he would have received had he been elected at the regular general election in November. If there be three or more candidates for nomination for any office, and no candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast for such office, the two candidates receiv-

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DUTCH SHIPS WILL MAKE GOOD LOSSES OF NEXT TEN MONTHS

Total Is Million Tons and Equals Excess of Sinkings Over Building

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

New York, Mar. 21.—Seizure today of 1,000,000 tons of idle Dutch shipping by the allies means the present net losses due to the submarine warfare have been made good in advance for the next ten months.

Considerably before that time, launchings of new ships will have definitely established the ascendancy of the allies in the warfare with the submarines. The only development that might prevent the termination of the U-boat conflict would be the construction by Germany of a new type of submarine far less vulnerable and more aggressive than the present. This is extremely unlikely.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty has announced that the new shipping now being launched, comes within 100,000 tons monthly of replacing the total sinkings of merchantmen. The million tons of Dutch shipping that have just been restored to activity is sufficient, therefore, to make good the balance of losses through out the present year and well into January of next year.

It is known that America's and Great Britain's ship building programs have fallen behind the first anticipations It is absolutely certain, however, that accelerations of launchings in the United

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CHAIRMAN HURLEY MAKES SHOWING OF SHIPS SUNK AND OF THOSE BUILT

Total Loss In World Tonnage Since War Begun Due to Marine Risk and Submarines Is 11,827,572, of Which the Loss In 1917 Was 6,723,623---The Total Ships Built In Same Time Was 6,606,275 Tons and Captured From Enemy 2,589,000 Tons, to Which Add 1,000,000 Dutch Tonnage.---England Will Follow American Lead

Washington, Mar. 21.—Abandoning its policy of secrecy, the United States is about to join with Great Britain in frank discussion of the submarine menace.

To impress upon the people of this country the vital necessity of individual and united effort to beat the U-boat, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board has prepared a statement to follow that of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty before the house of commons yesterday.

Hurley will openly show the great tasks before the United States in a speech next Tuesday at New York City.

Today the British embassy madt public striking figures carefully compiled to show the tremendous inroads the Germans are making on the world's shipping. This statement President Wilson and his "war cabinet" had before them yesterday at the long conference in the White House. Most of that conference, it was learned later, was devoted to the tonnage problem facing the world. And apparently it was agreed Hurley should make a statement on the serious work ahead of the United States—including employers as well as laborers.

Figures compiled by experts of the allied nations show that since the war began, the total loss in world tonnage, due to enemy action and marine risk, is 11,827,572 gross tons, of which the loss in 1917 was 6,723,623 tons.

As against this the total output of world tonnage in the same period was only 6,606,275 gross tons, the total for 1917 being 2, 703,355 tons.

In addition to the latter the total enemy vessels captured since the war began amounted to 2,589,000 gross tons.

Speak for Themselves

The figures given out publicly for the first time by the British admiralty "speak for themselves", it is stated. It is no longer felt necessary to hide the facts, it is explained. On the subject of losses the admiralty "disclaim any desire to prophesy about so uncertain a thing as war in its submarine phase."

The result of the last year, however, show the ability of our seamen to get on terms with the submarine menace and gradually to gain the upper hand.

It would be incorrect, however, to assume, the admiralty warns, that losses by submarines will continue to decrease or that production of merchant vessels will increase. It is emphasized that the publication at this time of the real facts regarding the U-boat threat is solely to "ensure the vigorous cooperation of all concerned" in booming building while "science is placing at our disposal means of offense and defense of which we have been in need."

With both the American and English production records for January sadly hampered by bad weather and other factors, tht British figures today anl the forthcoming Hurley statement sound an underlying note of serious warning to shipyard managers and workers. The point where production balances losses "will be postponed to a dangerous extent" unless more speed is shown all around. The British statement warns frankly. And besides meeting the constant losses, the deficit of tonnage for the past must be made up.

Great Britain is about to introduce more unskilled labor both male and female to meet the need for constant action.

"If employers hesitate to play their part," said the British statement, "if men anywhere 'down tools' or go slow for any reason, * * * they are prejudicing the vital interests of the community."

The Hurley statement will offset much of the over advertising of America's shipbuilding plans.

The last two quarters of 1917 showed a decline in ship losses, over the second quarter, but the figures were higher than for any other period except the fourth quarter of 1916.

No attempt was made to furnish the economic loss involved, but it runs into startling figures for it is frequently the case that a cargo is worth more than $1,000,000.

6,606,275 Tons Built.

The allitd and neutral shipbuilding was shown thus:

1914—1,012,920.
1915—1,202,000.
1916—1,688,000.
1917—first quarter, 528,439; second quarter, 626,440; third, 616,453; fourth 932,023.

President Wilson is personally directing much of his time and attention to the problem. Twice a week he receives a detailed report on progress or delay from Chairman Hurley in the shipping board.

England Also Acts

London, Mar. 21.—The British government announced today that following the seizure of Dutch ships by the United States, similar action would be taken by England immediately.

GENERAL'S SON IS PRIVATE

Boston, Mass., Mar. 20. — Otis C. Wood, son of Major General Leonard Wood, is a private in the United States army today.

Wood, who is not yet 21 years of age, was a sophomore at Harvard. He will leave for Fort Slocum, New York, Sunday to begin training.

He enlisted as a private when, after repeated attempts, he found he was too young to enter any of the officers' training camps.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WAR WILL BE BORNE MANFULLY

New York, March 16, 1918.

That transactions in Stock Exchange securities should be confined to limited proportions does not appear remarkable if analysis is frankly attempted of the conditions under which they are being conducted. We are, for instance, at the threshold of a new war loan, larger in volume, it is understood, and more attractive in return than either of the offerings which have preceded it. At the same time we every day are approaching on the western war front the active resumption of a major scale of hostilities which, with the arrival of spring, are so inevitable. It has heretofore been emphasized in these advices that the renewal of active fighting this year contains for us much greater personal element. Our own men are for the first time to undertake a liberal share of the burden of the war. Every day the new arrival of our troops in France will add to American responsibilities. It need not be said that these responsibilities will be shouldered manfully and successfully. But the inevitable toll of war must be faced frankly; from now on a much wider appreciation will at home here be entertained of the real cost of war. This is a factor in the financial situation which should be appraised at its face value—it is the inexorable price of our participation in this war of empires.

As to the ultimate duration of the struggle, the week's developments contain little which seems to suggest that the end has approached appreciably nearer. No doubt the enemy, if it were possible for him to consolidate and perpetuate the fruits of the invasion of a demoralized Russia, would be more than willing to advance such terms for restitution of Belgian and French territory as to meet much more clearly the demands of our own country and of our associates in the war. The Germanizing of the great Russian empire, the control of its trade and of its huge resources—those which have been developed and those not—would provide an outlet for German expansion undoubtedly far beyond any hope entertained before the war began. But

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