



1—Swiss infantry constructing a trench on the frontier where the republic fears invasion by the Germans. 2—Officers of field artillery on the range at an American training camp in France observing the results of shots and finding new ranges. 3—Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, selected as British chief of staff to succeed Sir William Robertson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany, Forcing Bolsheviki to Accept Her Terms, Resumes the War on Russia.

CIVIL CONFLICT CONTINUES

America's Preparations Are Being Speeded Up, and First Battleplanes Are Shipped, None Too Soon—Premier Lloyd George Sustains the Program of the Supreme War Council.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"No longer believing in the pacific intentions of Russia," and with the professed purpose of restoring peace and order in the parts of that country they already occupy, the Germans last week re-opened the war on the bolsheviki. Their first advance took them across the Dvina and into Dvinsk and Lutsik, and thence they continued on their way toward Petrograd, gathering in army prisoners and large quantities of arms and supplies. After protesting against the resumption of hostilities against Russia, Austria-Hungary joined in the invasion. The move is extremely unpopular among the socialists of Germany and the people generally of Austria, but the Prussian militarists have the whip-hand and pay little heed to objections from others.

Continuing their advance, toward the end of the week the Germans sent a large fleet of warships to Revel and landed troops to invest that great seaport. They also landed a force of Flans, who had been fighting in the German army, in Finland, presumably to attack the bolsheviki at Tammerfors and Viborg. Trotsky, finding his hope that the Teutonic workers and peasants would refuse to fight against those of Russia, emitted a loud wail, offering to sign the peace treaty Germany had demanded, but seemingly Dr. Von Kuehlmann deemed it too late. Furthermore, there were strong indications that the long-expected split in the ranks of the bolsheviki leaders had come, for Lenin countermanded Trotsky's orders for immediate demobilization, stating that they were unable yet to announce the terms of peace as peace had not yet been signed.

The Red guard is necessarily scattered, because civil war is raging in many parts of Russia. The bolsheviki claimed to have established their authority in that part of East Siberia known as Trans-Baikalia, to have captured Botalsk and advanced far beyond Rostov-on-the-Don, and to have routed the Cossacks in Astrakhan. In Finland, too, they claimed decided victories over the White guard of the government. Official dispatches from Petrograd said the Ukrainians had made an alliance with the Romanians and that a joint army had occupied Kishinev, but that the bolsheviki forces had driven them from Tiraspol on the Dniester. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, appealed to Germany for help against the bolsheviki, who, they asserted, had invaded their territory and were burning and looting their towns.

In the Don Cossack region the government fostered by General Kalendines was ousted and a new republic organized at Tcherkask by the workmen and soldiers. Kalendines committed suicide, and his successor as lieutenant, General Nazarov, ordered all Cossacks to mobilize at once and fight the advancing bolsheviki forces. Altogether it is a pretty mess, and no one will envy the Germans the task they have assumed of restoring order.

The German and Austrian ministers, addressing the reichsrath, expressed the strong conviction that the peace with Ukraine was the beginning of peace with all Russia, but warned the people they might be disappointed. They explained that, in order not to disrupt this peace and lose the chance of getting wheat from Ukraine, they

could not promise that the Choin district of Poland should not be given to the new republic, as the treaty provided, but they pacified the enraged Poles somewhat by the assurance that the frontiers of Choin would be fixed by a commission including Polish and Ukrainian representatives. As for peace with Great Russia, Dr. Von Kuehlmann said he was awaiting signed confirmation from Trotsky that the German terms were accepted. These terms, not wholly made public, of course "correspond with Germany's interests."

The written confirmation of Russia's acceptance of the peace terms, it was reported, passed the German lines on Thursday. The socialist members of the Austrian reichsrath called on the government to adopt the principles set forth by President Wilson as a basis for general peace and asked that negotiations be begun quickly. They and all the Czechs and Slavs protested violently against the resumption of the war against Russia. Further trouble for Austria was reported by deserters who said the men of the fleet at Cattaro had mutinied, and there was growing dissatisfaction at Pola, Fiume and other Austrian ports.

The United States and the entente allies have declared they will recognize no peace in the East made under compulsion and by a mere faction of the Russian people, nor one involving Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

Sweden finally made up its mind that it couldn't intervene to stop the horrible civil conflict in Finland, but it was expected that Germany would take a hand in the mess there.

While President Wilson and his administration show no intention of discontinuing the campaign to bring about peace by argument, they do show an increasing realization of the improbability of peace within a short time. Possibly they are ready to admit that men and guns will do the most to end the war. At any rate, our preparations are being speeded up in a manner that is gratifying. Plans have been completed for sending to the training camps the second increment of 500,000 men, beginning about May 1, and continuing at the rate of 100,000 a week. These, it is believed, will all be taken from class one, which numbers approximately 1,600,000, and from the million men who will become twenty-one years of age during the year ending June 5 next. With increasing rapidity the men of the first draft are being sent across to France, in response to the call of the allies, and to provide more transport for them and their supplies. A great number of vessels have been withdrawn from trade outside the war zones, these being replaced by vessels of neutral nations, according to a recent agreement.

Further relief in the matter of transportation was provided by the economic agreement with Spain, signed Thursday, which permits General Pershing to purchase in Spain mules, army blankets and other supplies for his troops. A month ago Spain refused to let Pershing have these materials, but sufficient argument and pressure were brought to bear to induce a change of mind.

In the matter of American shipbuilding, the prospect is fairly rosy again. The president, by quick and decisive action, put an end to the strike of shipyard carpenters, and on Thursday the pleasing announcement was made that the drive for the enrollment of 250,000 shipyard workers would bring more than the number sought, thousands of union men joining without restrictions as to working with unorganized workers.

Equally cheering was the statement by Secretary Baker that the first American battleplanes for Pershing's forces already had been shipped, several months earlier than had originally been intended. These machines are equipped with the Liberty motor, and from now on there will be a steady stream of them going over, together with the aviators and mechanics necessary to operate them. From the dispatches of correspondents in France these planes are sorely needed, for it is stated as an admitted fact that the Germans have the complete mastery of the air above the American sector,

and are able to take observations and make photographs almost without opposition. As a result, the villages occupied by the Americans back of the lines have been bombed repeatedly.

In other respects Pershing's men are holding their own finely, both the infantry and the artillery demonstrating their entire readiness to meet the drive of the enemy if it should be directed against their sector. This, however, is not considered likely, as the Germans, if they gained any ground there, would place themselves in a wedge where they could be attacked on both sides by the allies. Some authorities have expressed the belief that Hindenburg will attack not only on the west front, but in Italy and the Balkans as well at the same time, making his strongest efforts on the latter fronts. Others, and these are supported by the statements of prisoners, are sure the Hun will make his supreme effort at two points on the west front. General Maurice, British director of military operations, said on Wednesday there had been two developments during the last two weeks to indicate that the German offensive was near. This is not in accord with the information that has been coming to America, but if anyone knows conditions and what they indicate, it should be General Maurice.

Switzerland has become much exercised over the massing of Teutonic troops near her frontier, and fears that her neutrality will be violated as ruthlessly as was that of Belgium. This might happen if Hindenburg decided to attempt to turn the right flank of the French army, and the results might be serious, for the French-Swiss frontier is not strongly protected.

In Palestine the British are steadily forging forward. To the east and northeast of Jerusalem several advances were made during the week, despite resistance by the Turks, and at last advices the British were within four miles of Jericho.

Premier Lloyd George weathered another crisis last week, maintaining his position by frankness and firmness combined and offering to resign if parliament felt like refusing him a vote of confidence. It all came about through his adherence to the program adopted by the Versailles council for a more unified control of war operations by all the allies. Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, would not hold his position in these circumstances, and it was given to Gen. Sir Henry Wilson. Something of a storm resulted, but the premier did not yield. He said the extension of powers of the supreme council was in accordance with the proposal of the United States, which was almost identical with those of the other governments, and that the policy of Great Britain in this matter was the policy of France, Italy and America. This satisfied most of the premier's critics, though what the program of the council is has not been told to the people. In Washington military circles there is a belief that the council decided to strike the enemy without waiting for him to make his spring drive.

Two more air raids on London occurred during the week. Together they resulted in the death of 27 persons. Over on the continent the allied aviators made repeated raids on Treves, Thionville and other towns, as well as on Zebrugg. Many tons of explosives were dropped on barracks, railways, airdromes and other targets, with excellent results. In the numerous air fights the British and French flyers easily maintained their superiority.

The list of British vessels sunk by submarines again decreased in numbers, but the week's reports included the torpedoing of the French steamer La Dives in the Mediterranean on February 1, with the loss of 110 men.

Following a conference of envoys of the allies with Director General McAdoo on ways and means to move foodstuffs from the middle West to the seaboard, so they can be shipped to Europe, Mr. Hoover issued an urgent appeal to the American people to do better than they have been doing in the matter of food conservation, warning them that they must be prepared to endure a domestic food shortage within 60 days.

HEAVY SALES OF SAVINGS STAMPS

TREASURY RECEIPTS FROM THIS SOURCE ARE RUNNING ABOUT \$11,000,000 A WEEK.

WAR CREDITS BOARD WORK

When and Why It Authorizes Advance Payments to Contractors—New Committee Will Mobilize Colleges for the Training of Troops.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington. — Treasury receipts from the sale of War-Savings stamps are running at the rate of \$11,000,000 a week. Savings bank deposits in the last few years have been increasing at the rate of \$700,000 a business day. Treasury receipts show the American people are putting their small savings at the service of the nation through War Savings stamps at a rate far in excess of prewar savings bank accumulations.

Two billion dollars of war-savings securities will be issued. If these are all sold this year the treasury will receive about \$1,680,000,000, and at the end of five years the government will repay the loan together with \$320,000,000 in interest.

A statement prepared by the war credits board includes the following explanation of its functions and activities:

"When a concern that has a contract with the war department for supplies has shown the board that it needs financial assistance and has been able to comply with the act by giving adequate security, the board has approved an advance payment and the money has been received; in many instances where the case was urgent the money has been paid over to the contractor the same day the application has been filed. However, the board does not act in any sense as a bank. It is only when the manufacturer has reached a point where financial assistance is needed, in addition to his banking lines, that application for advance payment for his goods is considered favorably by the board."

Between the time of its creation in November and January 24 the board approved advances to contractors totaling \$145,551,000.

It is estimated that within the next six months 75,000 to 100,000 men will be given intensive military training in schools and colleges. They will be drawn from the armed forces of the nation, men now in training camps or about to be called, and registrants under the selective service law.

With a view to mobilizing the educational institutions of the country for this special training there has been created in the war department a "committee on education and special training." It will encourage and arrange for the technical education of men needed by the several branches of the army.

A "War Cyclopaedia," providing the public with information on the great war in the form of a handbook, is the latest publication issued by the committee on public information.

The salient facts of the war are briefly stated in alphabetical form in 200 pages. The cyclopaedia also contains a chronology of outstanding events ranging from the murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, to the British national labor conference's approval of President Wilson's war aims, December 29, 1917.

The volume may be obtained by addressing the Committee of Public Information, 10 Jackson place, Washington, D. C., and enclosing 25 cents to cover cost of printing.

While figures are not yet available on the proportionate number of \$1 and \$5 smilge books being purchased for use by men at the camps and cantonments, the commission on training camp activities, in charge of the sale, states that there has been unexpected demand for the larger books. Smilge books selling for \$1 contain 20 coupons good for admission to camp entertainments; books selling for \$5 contain 100 coupons.

From two to five coupons are required for admission to Liberty theaters at the camps, although many of the productions are of the class which command \$2 prices in metropolitan houses.

Plans for the aerial mail route between Washington, Philadelphia and New York contemplate the use of machines capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail a distance of 200 miles without stop. A special postage rate would be charged not exceeding 25 cents an ounce.

In reply to inquiries regarding the possibility of redistilling seized spirits for alcohol the war department has announced that the small amount of alcohol recovered, the cost of transportation, recuperage and redistillation would make the cost to the government greater than it is now paying. The average yield from confiscated liquor would not exceed 5 per cent of alcohol.

The war department now permits women to qualify as inspectors of small arms, according to an announcement by the civil service commission.

After an inspection trip to a base hospital, Secretary of War Baker made the following reply to an inquiry concerning hospital conditions:

"With Surgeon General Gorgas and Doctor Hornsby I made this morning a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade. The hospital is very large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities, has an adequate number of trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled superintendent; its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men filled with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for; there was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well-prepared and appetizing food, and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest. I talked with a large number of the patients, none of whom knew who I was, and found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Doctor Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited this morning. It was a most reassuring visit. I have long been interested in hospitals, and if I were to have a personal illness which required hospital treatment I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions."

In England priority must be given to the manufacture of war-time boots over all but government work. The boots must be made of classes of leather and to specifications approved by the director of raw materials; the manufacturer must stamp on the upper his registered number and on the sole the retail price, together with the words "war time."

The following are examples of styles and prices per pair: Men's heavy shoes, \$4.50; women's stout shoes, \$3.16 to \$3.30; women's first-grade lace shoes, \$3.83 to \$5.96; boys' shoes, \$2 up; girls' shoes, \$1.87 up. Altogether there will be 39 types of wartime boots. The heels of women's shoes are not higher than 1 1/2 inches, but it is understood that wartime shoes represent in all particulars the manufacturers' ideas of what the public desires.

Small stocks of corn in the hands of dealers in New England and other Eastern and Southern states, with the exception of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where surpluses were produced, are indicated by reports to the department of agriculture. Actual available supplies in the Southeastern states are said to be greater than ever before, although the amount of corn in the hands of distributors and other dealers is much below normal.

Most districts in the Southeastern states have sufficient supplies for local needs, while dealers in many places, especially Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida have shipped large quantities of corn to the larger markets.

No commodities may now be exported from the United States nor imported, without license. According to a statement by the war trade board the military and tonnage situations have made increasingly apparent the necessity of instituting a complete and thorough-going control of all exports and imports.

Licenses for the export or import of coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt or ownership of property and transfers of credit will be issued by the treasury department; licenses for all other exports and imports, including merchandise, bunkers, ships' supplies, etc., will be issued by the war trade board.

The director of athletics at one army camp has arranged a program as a means of determining the relative athletic caliber of the companies in the division. Each man is required to pass in eight of the following tests to obtain a positive mark for his unit:

Jump 8 feet from a standing position; chin 10 times; clear a bar at 4 feet 2 inches; throw a 12-pound shot 33 feet; climb a 20-foot rope in 15 seconds; dash 50 yards in 7 seconds; run a mile in 6 minutes; lift a 60-pound weight over the head with one hand; sit up from a supine position with a 50-pound weight suspended from the back of the head.

There is no standard recipe for "victory bread," the only requirement being that it must contain not more than 80 per cent of wheat flour, the remaining 20 per cent being composed of corn meal or corn flour, rice, potato flour, or other cereals recommended by the food administration. "Victory" pies and doughnuts, which contain not less than one-third nonwheat flour, may be sold on wheatless days if the same recipes are used throughout the week.

The limit of time for filing income tax returns has been extended to April 1.

In order to assure prompt and accurate identification, the war department has adopted a system of numbering enlisted men of the army. The system provides for one series of numbers, without alphabetical prefix, for all enlisted men. The number assigned to a soldier will become a part of his official designation, and will never be changed nor assigned to another man. It will be entered on identification tags.

The annual expenditure of the United States for candy is approximately \$400,000,000.

MOTHERS TO BE

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Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of my neuralgia. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine of me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No Light on the Subject. "Who is the author of the saying, Meeting the devil before day? asks a correspondent of the Adams Enterprise, and the editor replies: "Dunno. Sometimes we are under the impression that we said it ourselves, after we had successfully doused a well-aimed kerosene lamp on a 3 a. m. stairway."

Twickenham, England, has five horse butcheries, owing to the influx of Belgians.

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