

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.

SAMMIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK

Americans Sent Streams of Bullets Into Enemy.

FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS

Death Penalty For Four Sentries—Caught Asleep While On Duty In The First Line Trenches.

American Army in France—A strong German attack following a heavy barrage fire against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector was repulsed with losses to the attackers. The well-placed American machine guns sent streams of bullets into the advancing enemy, and, as the German barrage fire lifted, the American artillery quickly laid down a curtain of fire, the Germans retiring without a single prisoner.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany, Forcing Bolsheviks 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 bolsheviks. Their first advance took them across the Dvina and into Dvinsk and Lutsk, and thence they continued on their way toward Petrograd, gathering in many 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 Finns, who had been fighting in the German army, in Finland, presumably to attack the bolsheviks 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 bolshevik 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 bolsheviks claimed to have established their authority in that part of East Siberia known as Trans-Baikalia, to have captured Botsk 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 Rumanians and that a joint army had occupied Kishinev, but that the bolshevik forces had driven them from Tiraspol on the Danester. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, appealed to Germany for help against the bolsheviks, 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 Tcherekas by the workmen and soldiers. Kalendines committed suicide, and his successor as hetman, General Nizaroff, ordered all Cossacks to mobilize at once and fight the advancing bolshevik 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 Reichstag, 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 Cholim 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 Cholim 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 Reichstag 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 disaffection 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 10,000 men a week. These, it is believed, will all be taken from class one, which numbers approximately 1,500,000, 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 transports 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.

On the heels of this news, opening momentous new possibilities of a Teutonic "peoples' peace drive," came advice both from German and Austrian sources telling of strong discontent among the masses with the course the developments in the east have taken. Their hope of an early peace with Russia seems definitely shattered, and the socialist and labor leaders are showing signs of insisting on an explanation. In the face of two opposing armies of invasion, the bolsheviks are reported to have virtually

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 no 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 advances 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 that it 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 90 days.

Cigar-making, paper manufacturing and the iron and steel mills were the only industries out of 13 investigated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which employed more persons in January, 1918, than in the same month last year.

Tobacco would be included in Army rations under a bill introduced in the House by Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts.

Commander H. G. Sparrow, who has been acting as naval censor for several months, has been relieved and ordered to a sea post.

29 MEN LOST WITH NAVAL TUG

Cherokee Goes Down in Gale Off Maryland Coast.

SKIPPER IS AMONG MISSING

Little Seagoing Craft Thrown At Mercy Of Mountainous Seas When Steering Gear Breaks During Fifty-Mile Blow.

Philadelphia.—Twenty-nine men are believed to have lost their lives when the seagoing naval tug Cherokee foundered in a severe gale 15 miles off the Maryland Coast. Ten survivors and the bodies of eight other members of the crew of 39 were brought here on two British rescue ships and landed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. No trace of the remaining members of the crew was found. Among those missing is Junior Lieutenant Edward D. Newell, the commander of the tug. Ordinarily the Cherokee carried a crew of 40, but one man was not aboard.

According to the captain of one of the rescue ships, the primary cause of the disaster was the breaking of the steering gear. A 50-mile north-west gale was blowing at the time and the little vessel was at the mercy of mountainous seas. The tug was thrown broadside to the waves and wallowed in the turbulent sea until her hatches were battered in. In the meantime two rafts were launched and the crew abandoned the ships as she was about to founder.

TELLS OF RESCUE.

"I saw wreckage about six miles from the scene of the disaster," said the captain. "Later I found an upturned boat and then we sighted the raft on which there were 12 men. We took them all aboard and two died from exposure."

I saw six bodies and summoned another vessel to pick them up, as I wanted to give assistance to the living men. Virtually all the 12 men on the raft were unconscious when picked up. There were four men on the second raft. Two were washed overboard and the other two died.

The wireless man aboard the Cherokee stuck to his post to the end.

NO KHAKI FOR HOME GUARD.

They Must Wear Blue Uniforms Despite Protest.

Washington.—Members of the new United States guard will not be permitted to wear regulation khaki and olive drab despite their complaints that the old army blue uniforms provided have subjected them to the appellation of "stay-at-home-heroes."

TURKS TAKE TREBIZOND.

Amsterdam.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that Turkish troops have entered Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor, and cleared it of "bands."

WASHINGTON.

The Emergency Fleet News, a weekly publication of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, designed to keep all departments of the corporation informed of the work of building the Government merchant ship fleet, has made its appearance.

Instead of having been destroyed by the Internal Revenue Bureau, \$300,000 worth of opium and its derivatives, seized under the Harrison Narcotic law, would be available for hospital use in the war under a bill favorably reported to the House.

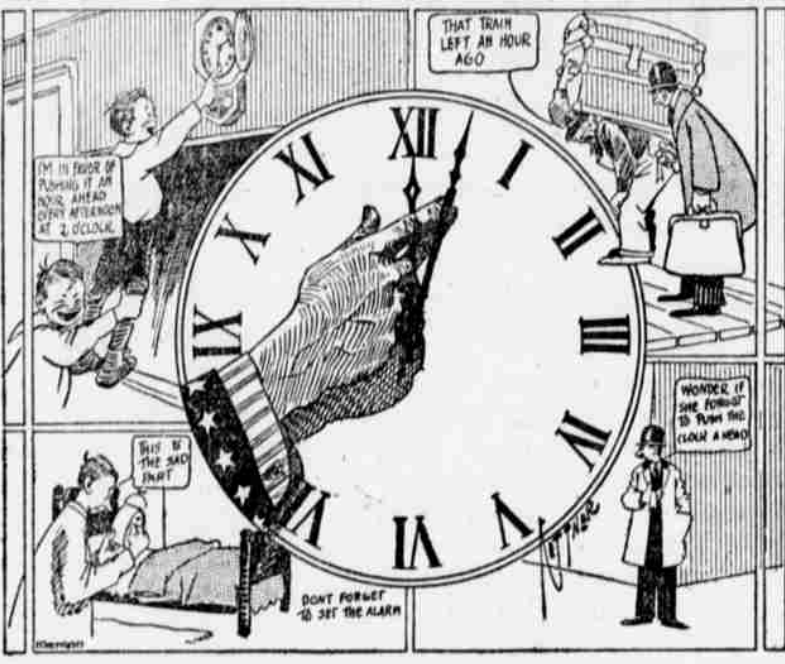
Women aspirants to radio operator positions in the Navy and Naval Reserve force were notified by the department that women are not desired for such positions because they call for long experience and for both land and sea duty.

John E. Benson, of Keene, N. J., was appointed solicitor of the Bureau of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Pushing the Clock Ahead One Hour



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NO PEACE IN HERTLING SPEECH

Not Taken Seriously By Washington Officials.

NO FORMAL COMMENT NEEDED

Count von Hertling's Treatment Of The Subject Considered Ironic—"Vague and Confusing."

Washington.—Count von Hertling's speech in the Reichstag, continuing the discussion of the war aims of the belligerent powers, has not changed the situation, in the opinion of high officials here. Instead of marking an advance toward peace it is regarded rather as deliberately calculated to strengthen the hands of the German militaristic party by endeavoring to convince the German proletariat of the impracticability of President Wilson's aims as disclosed in his last address to Congress on February 11.

While stating his readiness to accept the President's four fundamental principles for a basis of peace, the German Chancellor dismissed them as idealistic and unworkable, by insisting that they must depend for their application upon the realization of conditions which cannot be met. In the official view his treatment of the subject was ironical and designed for very different ends than the advancement of peace.

There will be no immediate formal comment upon this latest contribution to the debate on war aims and peace aspirations. Experience has taught officials that important qualifications, are to be found usually in the full text of the speeches of the spokesman of the Central Powers.

Attention was directed by officials to President Wilson's former characterization of the German Chancellor's utterances as "very vague and confusing," and it was said that the President's comment had a peculiarly apt application to the latest speech, in which von Hertling signified his fundamental agreement with President Wilson's four principles.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

Only 34 Out Of 200 Saved When Glenart Castle Is Torpedoed.

Swansea.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which went down in the Bristol Channel, was torpedoed, according to survivors, 34 of whom were landed. Nothing so far has been learned of the fate of the others, including Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship, 150 of whom were members of the crew.

Quartermaster Shitler, who was the last man to leave the ship said:

"I was on deck at the time. A few minutes before the torpedoing the helmsman called attention to a dim light flickering on the surface of the water some distance off. It disappeared an instant later, but the officer of the deck was instantly suspicious and ordered the course changed. He then ordered the alarm sounded for lifeboat drill as a precautionary measure."

BRITISH LOSE 18 VESSELS.

Week's Sinkings Include 14 Of 1,600 Tons Or More.

London.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the British Admiralty report. Of these, 14 were vessels of 1,600 tons or over and four were under that tonnage. Seven fishing vessels also were sunk.

NEGRO TROOPS IN RIOT.

Twenty-Six Face Court-Martial For Outbreak At Camp Pike.

Little Rock, Ark.—Twenty-six negro soldiers of the Five Hundred and Twelfth Engineer Service Battalion are in the guard house at Camp Pike awaiting court-martial as a result of a riot in a mess hall at the camp. A white non-commissioned officer suffered a painful, but not serious scalp wound.

ATTEMPT TO KILL KRYLENKO.

Displaced As Commander-In-Chief Of The Bolsheviki Forces.

London.—Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander-in-chief, was shot and slightly wounded on Saturday in Petrograd by a Socialist, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Krylenko's wound was in the neck. His assailant was arrested. The report of the shooting was received in a telegram from German sources.

ALL NATIONS MUST SUBSCRIBE

Hertling Sees Chance for Peace in Wilson's Speech.

GOAL NOT YET REACHED

Veiled Overture Made To Belgium—Would Not Adopt Antagonistic Attitude If Approached.

Amsterdam.—Speaking before the Reichstag the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration: "I can fundamentally agree with the four principles which, in President Wilson's view, must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis."

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples. But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German Chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudicial, joyfully as I would greet it if an impartial court of arbitration existed, and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals."

"Unfortunately, however, there is no trace of similar statements on the part of the leading powers of the Entente. England's war aims are still thoroughly imperialistic and she wants to impose on the world a peace according to England's good pleasure. When England talks about the people's rights of self-determination she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India."

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship becoming the object of jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side—for example, from the Government in Havre—we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding."

"Meanwhile, I really admit that President Wilson's message of February 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

With reference to a statement recently made by Walter Runciman, the former president of the Board of Agriculture, in the British Cabinet, the Chancellor said: "I can only agree with Mr. Runciman if he meant that we should be much nearer peace if proper responsible representatives of the belligerent powers would meet in concert for discussion. That would be a way to remove all intentional and unintentional misunderstandings and bring about an agreement on many individual questions. I am thinking especially in this connection of Belgium."

WORLD WAR IN BRIEF

Hostile raids were repulsed northwest of St. Quentin, in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and east of Verrières, according to the British War Office report.

To assist Spain in moving supplies to General Pershing's forces the United States is ready, the War Trade Board announced, to release for Spanish use some of its own badly needed railway materials.

After a heavy bombardment, German troops in the Champagne attempted to recapture the positions recently taken by the French at Butte Du Mesnil. Paris says the Germans were halted by the French fire.

The British hospital ship, Glenart Castle, was sunk in the Bristol Channel. There were no patients aboard.

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"Almost everybody aboard was asleep at the time and most of the men tumbled to the deck in the scantiest attire. Few saved more than trousers and shirt, and probably nine men out of every 10 were barefooted. The men assigned to the starboard lifeboats found them useless, either the boats or the davits being smashed by the shock of the explosion."

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