

# LATEST NEWS IN ABRIDGED FORM

Events That Concern the Two Hemispheres Recorded So as to Be Read at a Glance.

## BULLETINS ABOUT THE WAR.

Progress of Hostilities in the Heavens Above, the Earth Beneath and the Waters of the Seven Seas.

### WAR BULLETINS

Russian delegates signed a treaty of peace with the central powers at Brest-Litovsk and Germany stopped the invasion, according to a Berlin dispatch. Petrograd said the delegates feared more severe demands unless they signed the new compact, which increased the territory Russia is to give up, three provinces probably going to Turkey.

Russia was warned by the Japanese ambassador that action would be taken to keep order in Siberia. The British press favored the proposal, but some of the newspapers urged caution.

The French shattered a German attack on the Aisne front, inflicting heavy losses in savage hand to hand fighting. Berlin officially reported the capture of ten Americans "near Chavignon," which defines the American sector.

Japan stands ready to hurl her armies into eastern Russia as a check to German domination the moment such a course may seem desirable in the eyes of Nippon and her European and American allies.

A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage fire, against the American trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector was repulsed with losses. 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.

### WASHINGTON

President Wilson began the second year of his second term, and the twelve months just passed saw him transformed from a peace loving idealist into a determined military leader and dominant figure in world war.

Financial aid for farmers in loans for seed and stock and in transporting labor is proposed in a bill soon to be presented in the house.

The country will be divided into four great aviation departments, each in charge of a brigadier general, under a scheme discussed at Washington.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the third Liberty loan campaign will be opened on April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war, and urges patriotic demonstrations on that day throughout the country.

Representative Rainey rebukes the critics in Congress of Doctor Garfield in a speech telling of the beneficial results of the fuel order and declares a circular sent out by the Conference Committee on Preparedness must have given comfort to the enemy.

President Wilson was in conference with Secretary Lansing and Colonel House and agreed that there was no hope of peace in the German chancellor's speech, to which the President is likely to reply.

The administration wins when the house passes the railroad bill containing provision for large rate making powers for the President.

Sales of war saving certificates and thrift stamps from December 1 to February 25 amounted to \$70,798,888.

Samuel Gompers pleads for an eight hour day as a witness for the employers in the meat industry at the packers' inquiry, declaring that "labor will make every sacrifice" to win the war.

### GENERAL

Japan's intervention in Siberia is under discussion by the allies and the United States, the prevailing opinion in Washington being that Japan alone should take up the problem of keeping Germany out of the far east.

Naval reports told of the zeal and efficiency of a gunner's mate, commanding an armed guard, in beating off the attacks of a submarine.

Egg prices took a spectacular drop following mammoth shipments to New York city, due to the releasing of cars from blockades.

Special aeroplane delivery postal stamps are being designed.

American men in the trenches are the warmest clad of all the allied troops. Enormous quantities of clothing are at their call. They have reserve supplies to fall upon that are beyond all reasonable possibility of exhaustion.

A business man who told District Attorney Swann he had lost \$10,000 in a New York gambling house professes his check for the same amount to be turned over to the city's poor fund if his name were not drawn into the "John Doe" gambling inquiry.

Three aviation fields will soon be in use near Mineola, N. Y.

# AMERICANS WIN FIRST BATTLE

Germans, Expecting Easy Triumph, Are Surprised by Resistance and Take Flight.

## ASSAULT LONG PREPARED

West Point Hero Slain—Ten Teutons Killed in Our Trenches and Three Taken Prisoners, Two Wounded.

With the American Army in France.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on our trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had no taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks, and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At six o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient, and Germans, numbering 240, came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They came forward, apparently intending to make a big haul, and jumped into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand to hand fighting began.

Americans Killed and Wounded. Washington.—Five Americans, including a lieutenant, were killed, five severely wounded and four slightly wounded in the German raid against the American trenches to the north of Toul on March 1, the war department announced. The list follows: EADIE, HAROLD F., lieutenant, Tilton, N. H. AMODEL, ANTHONY, sergeant, Baltimore. PARSONS, EDGAR, private, Obids, N. C. HENRY, HARRY J., private, Logansport, Ind. BREW, MATHEW, private, Fayette, N. D.

Deaths of four men in action in other engagements also were announced by the department as follows: CHAISSON, JOSEPH P., sergeant, Derby, Me., February 24. BOGGS, EPH, corporal, Red Jacket, W. Va., March 2. WEATHERMAN, HIGH, private, Beaman, Ia., March —. HARDESTY, THOMAS S., cook, El Paso, Tex., February 28. These severely wounded on March 1 were: FORTNER, ELLIOTT, corporal, Herpin, Ill. HOWARD, ISAAC, private, Everts, Ky. NESS, ROY E., private, Duluth, Minn. FINKLE, REUBEN J., private, Highwood, Mont. WORK, GLENN H., cook, Ober, Neb. Those slightly wounded on March 1 were: LITTLE, JOHN B., corporal, Abbot, Ark. MAC RAE, JOHN, JR., private, Chicago. WILSON, ARTHUR B., private, Cambridge, Ill. TURNER, EDWARD J., Lake Mills, Ia.

Restrictions on the eating of beef and pork were lifted, except on Tuesday, by the food administration in an effort to conserve wheat. The Americans repulsed a strong attack near Toul in hand to hand fighting. The ground in front of their position is strewn with German dead, and three Germans were left behind as prisoners. The American casualties were severe. Among the dead is a captain, a 1917 graduate of West Point, who led a force out into No Man's Land to attack the Germans.

The German-American Alliance was termed the "greatest internal menace we have in this country today" by a witness before the senate.

### SPORTING

Ferdinand Schupp signed to pitch for the New York Giants at an increase in salary. Princeton defeated Columbia at basketball by 27 to 18.

Joe Stecher and Wladek Zbyszko wrestle two hours without a fall at the Garden in New York.

Pennsylvania retained her lead in the intercollegiate basketball race by defeating Yale, 31 to 18.

J. P. Lichten of the Chicago Athletic Association broke the world's record for a 90 foot plunge by making the distance in 15.5 seconds at the annual C. A. A. school swimming meet in Chicago. The previous record was 16.35 seconds.

Three pitchers of the Yankee team—Ray Caldwell, Slir Love and Allan Russell—signed their contracts for the season.

Connie Mack has selected for the Athletics Cady, Gardner and Walker of the Red Sox in exchange for McInnis.

Coming "over the top" with the most ambitious stake program since the revival of racing, the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses announced a list of fixed events for its August meeting at the Springs aggregating \$146,900 in value. With the overnight races yet to be announced it is estimated that \$225,000 or more will be distributed among owners of horses during the 27 days of sport.

### FOREIGN

A Spanish ship carrying grain, chartered by Switzerland, was sunk by a submarine. It had a cargo of 3,000 tons.

The legal time in Portugal, and the Azores was advanced one hour on March 1, until September 30.

Three Sicilian fishermen charged with supplying provisions to an enemy submarine were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Rome, Italy.

Recommendation has been made for the purchase of 2,000 shrapnel helmets for the members of the London fire department as an increased protection in air raids.

Japan could send an army into Siberia as far as Lake Balkal to protect the railroad, and stands ready to aid the allies wherever civilization is menaced by the Huns.

An Amsterdam newspaper printed an interview with a passenger just back from Berlin, who said the consensus gathered from officials was that the greatest difficulty in arriving at peace negotiations is that Germany dare not yield any military advantage until peace is certain.

Bolsheviki have seized these cities in Siberia: Blagovieshtchensk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk and Omsk.

### FERDINAND OF RUMANIA

Has Made His Abdication One Peace Condition.



Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, ordered King Ferdinand of Rumania to retire in favor of his brother or a representative chosen by the people.

## RAILROAD BILL PASSES

Rate Making Power Given Absolutely to President.

Reverses Amendment to Keep Authority in Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington.—The bill to govern federal operation of railroads was passed by the house by a vote of 337 to 6.

Two Democrats and four Republicans voted against the measure when the final test came. They were Thomas, Kentucky, and Gordon, Ohio, Democrats, and Chandler, Oklahoma; Denison, Illinois; Haugen, Iowa, and Ramsey, Iowa, Republicans.

The senate previously had passed the bill, which immediately went to conference for settlement of differences between the two houses. The house bill provides for the return of the roads to their owners two years after the war ends instead of in 18 months, as the senate draft proposes, and the house measure vests final rate fixing authority in the president, while the senate would leave this power in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These two sections of the bill caused spirited fights in the house. Opponents of these features won momentary victories when the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but on final vote proponents marshaled their forces, mostly on the Democratic side, and succeeded in putting through the bill with these features intact, as framed by the committee.

An amendment, by Representative Sweet of Iowa, giving the rate making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was adopted in Committee of the Whole, 164 to 157. This showed almost the full strength for the amendment, as when the vote was taken on final passage it was defeated, 165 to 211.

In the Committee of the Whole an amendment by Representative Esch of Wisconsin to limit tenure after the war to one year was adopted, 133 to 40; but, like the Sweet amendment, it was thrown out on final passage, 206 to 160.

The senate bill definitely provides that the basis of compensation shall be a just return on the average net operating income for the three years' period ending June 30, 1917, but the house bill is a little more elastic. The house adopted an amendment which would give the President discretionary power to take into consideration money spent for improvements by the roads between June 30 and December 28, 1917, the day they were taken over.

### JAPAN READY TO ACT.

Russian Peace Pact Expected to Influence Entente.

Washington.—Prompt decision by the United States and the entente allies in endorsing the proposed Japanese expedition into Siberia may result from the German-Russian peace pact, which has been signed.

The Japanese government has made it known that in case peace terms were agreed upon by Germany and the Bolsheviki Japan would be prepared to take immediate action.

### 24 CENT AIR STAMP.

Minimum Letter Postage by New Service 27 Cents.

Washington.—Coincident with the opening of the first airmail route between New York and Washington on April 15 there will be issued a new stamp. This stamp will be used by the letter to which it is affixed to be sent by the air service. The present plan is to sell the stamp for 24 cents, which with the regular postage will make the cost 27 cents. It will be cheaper and quicker than a night letter by telegraph.

# GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA ENDS

Bolsheviki Delegates Forced to Sign Treaty by Fear of More Onerous Conditions.

## TURKS GET NEW REGIONS.

Batoum, Karaband and Kars, in Transcaucasia, Are Surrendered—63,800 Officers and Men and Mass of Munitions Also Taken.

Berlin, via London.—By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says the official communication from headquarters, "military movements in Great Russia have ceased."

The Germans in their advance through Russia have captured, according to the official communication from general headquarters, 6,800 officers and 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 800 locomotives and thousands of railroad trucks.

The official statement says: Eastern Theater, Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Operations initiated after the lapse of the armistice treaty have led to great successes.

Troops under Col. Gen. Count Kirchbach have hastened in their glorious march through Livonia and Estonia to the support of the oppressed inhabitants. They were accompanied by detachments of troops from the Baltic islands, which were advancing across frozen Moon sound, and also by Estonian regiments.

Reval and Doonau have been captured. Our troops have arrived before Narva.

The armies of Kirchbach and Eichhorn continued in their uninterrupted advance by way of Dvinsk and Minsk and after hard fighting captured Pskov, Polozk and Borissoff. At Bobruisk a junction with the Polish divisions was effected.

Detachments of the army group of General von Linsingen, with the approval of the Ukrainian government, have opened fighting on the railway line from Luncinica, via Roetschiza, on the Dniester, as far as Gomet, and have had several engagements. Other divisions under General von Knoeven have cleared the roads leading from Kiev and the Kiev-Smerinka railway line of the enemy after breaking his resistance. In co-operation with the Ukrainians Kiev was captured. German and Austro-Hungarian troops have entered Smerinka.

The booty taken from the enemy cannot as yet be approximately estimated. According to reports at hand, there are in our possession 6,800 officers and 57,000 men. In booty we have taken 2,400 guns, over 5,000 machine guns, thousands of vehicles, including 5,000 motor cars, 11 armored automobiles, 200,000 boxes of artillery ammunition, 12,800 rifles, 800 locomotives and 8,000 railway trucks.

The booty taken at Reval was 220 guns, 22 airplanes and a lot of rolling stock. Thirteen officers and 500 men were taken prisoners.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's armistice with Rumania lapsed. The Rumanian government thereupon declared itself ready to enter upon fresh negotiations for a further armistice on the basis of conditions laid down by the central powers. With these armistice negotiations peace parleys may be commenced.

The Bolsheviki delegation at Brest-Litovsk wired to "Premier" Lenine and Trotzky that the most serious feature of the new peace demands compared with those of February 21 is the following: To detach the regions of Karaband, Kars and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of peoples to self-determination.

Kars, also in Transcaucasia, 105 miles northeast of Erzeroum in Turkish Armenia, has been in dispute between the Turks and the Russians for nearly a century and finally was ceded to Russia at the same time as was Batoum.

### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Theodore Roosevelt will be deaf in his left ear the rest of his life, according to the statement issued by his physicians on the eve of his leaving the hospital, but otherwise he is in "better shape than before."

PARIS.—British and French sentiment is strongly opposed to permitting Germany and Austria to share in the division of the raw materials of the world after the war.

WASHINGTON.—Edward N. Hurley announced that the nation would place 26 completed vessels in service in March, and would launch 34 additional vessels this month.

CHICAGO.—A new federal round-up of anarchists and sabotage agitators has been ordered in response to complaints of I. W. W. activity in the logging camps of the northwest. This time undesirable will be deported. Probably from 3,000 to 4,000.

WASHINGTON.—Leaders of the German-American Alliance failed to convince members of the Senate Investigating Committee that the organization's charter ought not to be revoked.

NEW YORK.—The Jewish Socialist League called on all Socialists to take an active part in the fight against Prussianism.

### MAJ. GEN. P. C. MARCH

U. S. Chief of Staff Has Just Returned From France.



Changes in the personnel of the general staff were expected to follow the arrival of Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, who will have a free hand in selecting his aids.

## THIRD LOAN APRIL 6

Begins on Anniversary of America's Entry Into War.

Secretary McAdoo, in Announcing the Opening Date of the Campaign, Says He Will Ask Additional Authority.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo named April 6, 1918, as the date for the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign.

It is the first anniversary of our entrance into the war against the Kaiser.

The amount, terms and conditions of the loan have not been decided, Secretary McAdoo said, because these features are dependent upon further legislation. In making the announcement Secretary McAdoo said:

"I expect to ask the Congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested.

"April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation wide drive for another Liberty loan.

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of the aroused America. On this date every American should pledge anew to his government the full measure of his resources and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic to shed their blood in America's sacred cause.

"The campaign in all probability will last three or four weeks, and announcement of the opening date is made at this time in accordance with my promise to make public all matters connected with the loan as soon as determined and in order that ample time may be given every community to prepare for the event."

Secretary McAdoo declared that with Liberty bonds selling at 96 on the Stock Exchange the stabilizing of the Liberty bond market and the maintenance of these bonds near par, constitute grave financial questions. He said this in a communication to the House Ways and Means Committee.

### MEAT BAN IS LIFTED.

Greatest Need Now Is Conservation of Wheat.

Washington.—Temporary suspension of the meatless meal and of the restrictions against the use of pork on Saturday was announced by the food administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, as a readjustment of the food conservation program.

Increased meat production and the necessity for still greater saving in wheat, it was declared, make the change advisable.

### NEW TYPE AIR BULLETS.

Successful Tests Made of Special American Cartridges.

Washington.—The ordnance department has developed special types of bullets for use in airplane work in France, and tests of these missiles indicate that they surpass those in use abroad. These special types of bullets are intended to pierce the armor of military airplanes. Some of them are of the tracer type and others are incendiary bullets, intended to explode the gasoline tanks.