

PETROGRAD DECLARED IN STATE OF SIEGE; GUERRILLA WARFARE IS TO BE WAGED BY THE RUSSIANS

Absolute Subjection by Germans. They Will Make Nominal Resistance

ROAD AHEAD LOOKS DARK

With Army and Navy Disorganized, There is Little Hope of Halting the Enemy

BRITISH CAPTURE JERICHO

Artillery Duel Continues on the Front in France

(Associated Press War Summary.)

Facing absolute subjection at the hands of the advancing Germans, the Russian premier and commander-in-chief have taken what steps they could to initiate at least a nominal defense against the invaders of their country.

That the Teutons can be temporarily checked, however, is doubted, even in Petrograd. The Russian army's debacle apparently is so complete that there is no shadow of authority over its units.

Esthonian Regiment Deserted. The Russian navy, too, is completely disorganized, and while it is desired to withdraw the warships from Revel and Leningrad to Kronstadt, it is believed that this operation is impossible, owing to the disintegration of the Baltic fleet.

Has Trotsky Quit? There is as yet no definite advice as to the rumored fall of the Leninist leader.

City of Rzeszow Captured. The Germans have pushed still further eastward in the past 24 hours. In the north the village of Hapsal, on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland, has been captured.

Austrians Move Eastward. It is noticeable that the German advance reports are silent as to any progress in the region of Lutzk, but Austrian troops under Gen. Von Linsingen, are "aiding Ukraine in her struggle for freedom," according to the British report.

Artillery Duel Continues. The heavy artillery on both sides is endeavoring from both sides to break through the front along the Aisne, in the Champagne and up in Alsace. No infantry fighting is reported but the activity of the enemy artillery will be kept to the limit.

Australians Capture Jericho. The British forces in Palestine have captured the city of Jericho, Australia troops entering the city Thursday.

Treaty Bitterly. Germany has officially recognized the peace with the Ukraine. This has been bitterly attacked by the British and the socialist leaders in Germany.

Insurrection Banned. Insurrection has been reported in the center of the Teutonic munitions for the Italian campaign, has been bombed by allied airmen.

RUSSIAN MESSENGERS ARE TURNED BACK BY GERMAN PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.—An official statement issued today says: "The Russian parliamentary messengers returned from a motor car from Riga for Petrograd near the station yesterday were met by a German automobile armed with machine guns. The messengers were allowed to return to the parliamentary representation."

Plotted To Deliver U. S. Soldiers To The Germans

Four Enemy Aliens Discovered in National Army Division a. Camp Lewis Also Threatened to Shoot Officers—If Found Guilty They Would be Subject to Execution.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.—Four national soldiers were held in the guardhouse today awaiting a presidential warrant from Washington which will mean their internment as enemy aliens who plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organization to the German army.

THEY TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY

Washington, Feb. 22.—Officers of the judge-advocate general's office said today that any national army soldiers charged with plotting treason would be tried by military court-martial and if found guilty would be liable to the death penalty. No report on the arrest at Camp Lewis had reached the judge-advocate general.

AMERICAN SOLDIER CAPTURES GERMAN

New Englander in Chemin Des Dames Sector Takes His Prisoner Singlehanded

PATROLMEN KILL ONE HUNGARIAN

Account of Encounter in the Chemin Des Dames Reveals That New American Units Have Begun Active Operations.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 22, (By the Associated Press).—In a patrol fight Americans from units under instruction in the famous Chemin des Dames sector, killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded.

Orders for them to leave their billets came suddenly a few weeks ago. The troops entrained and rode to the railroad nearest the position into which they were going.

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As on previous occasions when American troops reached the front they were warmly welcomed by their French comrades.

An American general with these troops had not been in the field two hours when the enemy dropped a number of six-inch shells close by him. It was the general's first experience under fire, but he continued his work.

KAISER BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED IN AMERICAN LABOR

Prussian Hope of Stamping It With "Insidious Propaganda" is Shattered

TRIBUNE PAID BY DANIELS

Declares Labor No Longer Needs An Appeal But Rather is Due to be Thanked

New York, Feb. 22.—The bitterest disappointment of the war for the Prussians has been the shattering of the "fatuous belief" that the labor of the United States could be stamped by "insidious propaganda." Secretary Daniels declared in an address here tonight.

Speaking with Samuel Gompers at a patriotic massmeeting arranged by the American alliance for labor and democracy, Mr. Daniels predicted that labor will not swerve from the patriotic ideals which have actuated it thus far and that when the war is over it will have won its own fight as well.

"I make no appeal to labor as a class," he said, "but tonight I speak to men of labor organizations because they are a mighty force in our national life and are taking the lead in patriotic activities."

"We have been warned by Great Britain not to follow the mistake of sending its munitions workers and shipbuilders in the field, but to counsel them that the nation needs them most to fashion munitions and to hasten the production of ships."

"I pay tribute alike tonight to the men who in the biting cold have driven rivets in hurrying needed ships, along with the men who, knee-deep in mud in France, are fighting the Hun and the men on navy ships giving their lives to abate the submarine menace. They are all, alike serving their country and entitled to its gratitude."

"The need of the hour is ships. Not only ships for the navy, but ships for the merchant marine. Our soldiers must go across the sea, supplies must go to the front, and the men on fighting side by side with us against the imperial German government must be sent the food that is absolutely vital to the maintenance of their military strength."

"Let no man forget that he must live with himself—that he must also live with the children who will question him in future years—and how his conduct in the hour of crisis will answer his sons, if he can only confess neglect and cowardice in an hour of trial."

"The men in line were New York's own and they were typical of the great patriot city. Slightly fair-haired Scandinavians, Irish boys rubbed elbows with Jews. Italians trudged beside Poles. Here and there was a Chinese."

"Five months ago the same boys had rambled through the same street—a nondescript throng of individuals—clerks, and mechanics, bookkeepers and brokers, grocers' boys and longshoremen, representing almost every trade and profession and almost every race under the sun."

"They came back today, men of the 77th division, national army, Camp Upton, welded together into compact military units. Brigades, regiments, battalions, batteries and companies strode through the wide street in heavy marching order with the swinging stride of veterans. Their bronzed cheeks glowed with health and their clear eyes shone with pride as they stepped briskly through the haze of falling snow to the stirring music of their bands."

"Not a sword nor an inch of gold lace was to be seen. Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer with a single gold star on the sleeve of his service overcoat, marched at the head of the line like the humblest doughboy of the lot. They were grim, determined, business-like. Young captains and lieutenants who were carving out peaceful careers a few months ago, barked commands which were obeyed with machine-like precision."

"Eyes front" was the order and under the spell of discipline only a flicker of a smile responded as some proud but tearful mother sighted her sturdy son and shouted his name. But it was then that the sympathetic throngs which lined the curbs gave way to cheers and they were only to give courage to the mother left behind. The rest of the time they seemed to be thinking of the day when these same sons of democracy would be "going over the top" against autocracy's hosts. A battalion (Continued on Page Two)

MANY SHORT LINES TO BE BENEFITTED BY RAILROAD BILL ADOPTED BY SENATE

Germans Too Busy With Rumania to Take Up the Russian Peace Proposal

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—A Russian courier with the peace proposal of the Russian government has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, Dr. von Kuehlmann, German foreign secretary, has gone to Vienna where he will be joined by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister. They will travel together to Bucharest where they will open discussions of peace terms with Gen. Fofeza Averesco, the Rumanian premier, and commander of the Rumanian forces in the Dobruja.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The administration bill providing for government control of railroads until 18 months after the war, including many "short lines," and appropriating a revolving fund of \$500,000,000 for federal operation, was passed today by the senate without a roll call and now awaits action in the house where it is under debate.

Both senate and house worked through today's holiday to expedite the legislation. General debate was concluded today in the house and arrangements made to consider amendments tomorrow under a five-minute debate rule with a view to final action early next week.

Neither on final passage in the senate was there any record of sentiment on the bill as a whole. The agreement of the senate interstate commerce committee under which the compromise bill was brought in virtually precluded important revisions. The only amendment radically changing the compromise draft provided for inclusion of "short line" railroads in federal control and benefits.

Provisions of the committee compromise fixing the compensation of railroads to the three-year basis, providing the \$500,000,000 revolving fund and authorizing the president to initiate rates subject to interstate commerce commission veto and limiting government control to 18 months after the war were retained by the senate.

Amendments to reduce the period of control after peace is declared failed. One by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, to limit the time limit six months was defeated, 47 to 28, and another by Senator King, of Utah, to make the period twelve months likewise was rejected 45 to 29. There was no attempt to revive the fight for indefinite government control which was defeated yesterday by the decisive vote of 61 to 10.

Provision for the "short line" railroads was made in an amendment by Sen. Cummins of Iowa, adopted 58 to 14. Independent "feeders" of the trunk lines estimated to be worth more than a billion dollars are affected. Fears expressed by many senators that the "short line" would become bankrupt if not brought within government control was the basis of the senate's action.

Guarantee to Carriers. Disregarding the legislation for the "short lines" on the ground that no railroads except those selected as necessary to government unification and successful operation should be brought within federal direction and aid. Determined efforts to reduce the government compensation to railroad owners failed.

As passed the measure provides that approximately \$245,000,000 will be guaranteed to the carriers based upon their standard net return for the three-year period ending June 30, 1917. Senator Cummins offered amendments providing respectively that such net return should not be above five, six and seven per cent of their capitalization. They were defeated, 46 to 19, 45 to 24 and 47 to 27, respectively.

Amendments designed to limit scope of the president's orders in operating the carriers also were voted down. A proposal by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, to keep in effect the present laws and the interstate commerce and state railway commissions was rejected by a voice vote, while one by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, to limit the president's orders to acts specifically authorized by law was beaten, 46 to 26.

Also the senate rejected, 58 to 11, a motion by Senator Kirby, of Arkansas, to strike out the provision authorizing the president to buy and sell railroad securities.

The substitute bill of Senator Townsend, of Michigan, a member of the interstate commerce committee, was rejected, 45 to 14. He said it was virtually after the compromise draft, but with many alleged defects eliminated.

In his effort to reduce the president's jurisdiction over rates, Senator Curtis proposed that he be authorized to control only rates of troops and government materials and merely to suggest rates to the interstate commerce commission, but not effective until the commission approved them. This statement was rejected 46 to 19.

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, vigorously criticized the bill in the house today, declaring it contained many inaccuracies and absurdities.

Representative Reayburn, of Texas, opposed government ownership of the railroads and advocated time limit of government control. Among the senators voting for the amendment to (Continued on Page Two)

Provides for Government Control of Roads Until Eighteen Months After the War

HALF BILLION SET ASIDE

Big Sum Will be Used for Federal Operation—Compensation on Three-Year Basis

HOUSE TO SPEED ACTION

Numerous Attempts to Amend the Measure Defeated

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RAILROADS WILL DO THEIR PART IN MOVING FOOD

McAdoo Says So Far as Transportation is Concerned No Shortage Threatens

WRITES HOOVER A LETTER

Railroad Administration Gives Out Figures Showing Extent of the Movement

Washington, Feb. 22.—Director General McAdoo today gave assurance that "so far as transportation is concerned there is no danger of suffering from a serious food shortage in the eastern part of the country."

This was prompted by the warning given last night by Food Administrator Hoover that unless grain and meat movement is greatly increased within the next 60 days the country is threatened with an acute shortage of food and the program of food shipments to the allies will fail.

In a letter to Mr. Hoover the director-general declared that if the food administration will give definite location on the stores of stocks or supplies intended for the allies, the railroads will move them promptly to seaboard. Simultaneously the railroad administration gave out figures showing that the movement of grain to primary markets is a west within the last ten days was far greater than in previous years.

Although declaring their desire to avoid controversy with the food administration officials of the railroad directors today in general terms, they believed that Mr. Hoover's statement was not borne out by facts shown in their reports. Members of Mr. McAdoo's staff assumed the attitude that Mr. Hoover had dealt in generalities, not supported by figures or other evidence showing such a pessimistic outlook on future conditions.

McAdoo Writes Hoover. Writing to Mr. Hoover, Mr. McAdoo said: "You are, as I understand it, the sole purchaser in this country of food supplies for the allied governments. You must, therefore, know the location of the food supplies which you from time to time purchase and the ports in this country to which you desire such supplies to be sent."

"If you will notify me from time to time of the location of the specific supplies and the port or ports in the United States to which you wish to have such supplies transported, I will guarantee the necessary movement, subject alone to interruptions from blizzards and floods."

"I wish to reassure the country by saying that so far as transportation is concerned, there is no danger of suffering from a serious food shortage in the eastern part of the country."

The food administration upon receipt of the letter issued this statement: "While Mr. Hoover's statement today, food administration officials consider Mr. McAdoo's statement very reassuring since it indicates that further cars will be furnished in western terminals and that the shortage of grain in western terminals to eastern territory will be overcome. As the railway directorate are evidently alive to the situation they will no doubt take all necessary steps to meet it."

6,000,000 Bushels Daily. A railroad administration statement, without referring to Mr. Hoover's declaration that the domestic and allied food situation would be solved only by loading 8,000,000 bushels of grain a day for the next sixty days, explained that already 6,000,000 bushels of grain are being loaded daily and even better loading is in prospect. Unofficially it was declared that practically all the grain being offered by farmers and local elevators was being hauled by the railroads under general priority orders for foodstuffs, particularly for grain in the west.

It was suggested that farmers might not be bringing their grain to market as fast as they should. Railroad officials also called attention to the fact that potato growers had failed to load much of their crop for higher prices and that condition is particularly serious for the extraordinary offerings at this time of potatoes which the railroads are having some difficulty in moving.

Roads Using Every Effort. Referring to the general food moving situation the railroad administration statement said: "There has been about two weeks of moderately good weather, during which time an extraordinary effort has been put forth by the railroads."

"The average number of cars of grain being loaded is 5,000 which is approximately 6,000,000 bushels daily. This has been done notwithstanding that weather conditions are still severe in a large part of the country and it will certainly increase in proportion as the weather moderates."

In the eight days between February 11 and Feb. 19, 38,750 cars were loaded with grain of which 26,549 were in the western district or west of the Mississippi, 9,319 in the eastern district and 2,882 in the South, the reports show.

Forty-two special food trains containing 1,368 cars were sent eastward for trans-shipment to the allies between February 12 and 19. This through movement of food trains is still continuing and six trains of meats are going daily to eastern ports for export.

Between Feb. 10 and Feb. 21, twelve days, 9,383 cars, or about 260 trains of livestock, dressed beef and perishable products have been shipped eastward from Chicago.

The movement of special food trains (Continued on Page Two)

HAD TO WADE MUD IN RUBBER BOOTS

Representative Watson Pictures Bad Conditions Encountered at Camp Greene

WEBB SPEAKS IN DEFENSE

Says the Camp is One of the Best in the Country—Burroughs Says Conditions Should be Remedied or Site Abandoned

Washington, Feb. 22.—Conditions at Camp Greene, near Charlotte, N. C., were discussed in the House today. Representatives Watson and Burroughs of New Hampshire calling attention to the lack of sewage facilities and muddy conditions, and Representative Webb of North Carolina defending the camp as one of the best in the country.

Mr. Watson, disclaiming any attempt at captious criticism but for the purpose of urging sewage improvements, said that at Camp Greene there was one shot at the enemy when he might use a machine gun, every man who falls to be on the firing line when the need is sorest, and every man who drives one rivet to follow the lead of the sergeant in France, and every man who is a Benedict Arnold in his heart and in his soul, or slacking, delaying and sullen indifference is a traitor that may cost the life of our brothers and ours.

Members Guarded Against. "Let no man forget that he must live with himself—that he must also live with the children who will question him in future years—and how his conduct in the hour of crisis will answer his sons, if he can only confess neglect and cowardice in an hour of trial."

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