

MOSCOW TO BE DECLARED NEW RUSSIAN CAPITAL; PETROGRAD IS ALREADY BEING EVACUATED

Roads Leading From the Present Capital Crowded With All Sorts of Vehicles

MAY NOT RATIFY TREATY

Leaders of Revolution Prepared to Proclaim Holy War Against the Central Powers

RUMANIA'S PLIGHT PITIFUL

out to Sign Peace According to Enemy's Hard Terms

Petrograd, Tuesday, March 6.—Moseow is to be declared the new capital of Russia and the government purposes to publish a statement to this effect immediately. Petrograd will be declared a free port.

Notwithstanding the signing of peace, the government is determined to transfer all the state institutions to Moscow, Nizni-Novgorod and Kazan. The removal of the ministries of foreign affairs, communications and finance began today.

Population Leaving Rapidly. The population of Petrograd is hastily quitting the city, but there are many transportation difficulties and already the roads leading from Petrograd are crowded with all sorts of vehicles.

The Russian delegates returned from Brest-Litovsk today and will report to the executive of the soviets as soon as possible. According to the latest reports here hostilities have been suspended on all fronts, the Germans having halted on the northern front along the line comprising Narva, Pskov, Vitebsk, Mohilev and Orsha.

BOLSHEVIKI GOVERNMENT MAY REFUSE TO RATIFY TREATY

Late reports from Russia indicate that the Bolshevik government probably will not keep its engagement with the Germans to ratify next Tuesday the peace compact agreed upon at Brest-Litovsk.

The evacuation of Petrograd by the Bolshevik government and the populace already has begun and Trotsky, the foreign minister, has announced that the leaders of the revolution are prepared to fall back even to the Ural mountains, which separate Great Russia from Siberia, and proclaim a holy war in order to circumvent the plans of the Germans to make the revolution unsuccessful.

It seems evident that the Germans have not yet ceased their operations against the Russians for Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, has sent a protest to the German commander asking whether all steps had been taken by him for a cessation of hostilities. A like message was dispatched to the Austro-Hungarian commander.

The reason for the latter communication, however, is not apparent, for the forces of the dual monarchy are known to be bent on clearing Little Russia of Bolsheviks in order to carry out the compact to aid the Ukrainians in establishing and administering their newly formed republic.

Whether Japanese troops are to invade Siberia and put down the disorder and also make secure the great stores of all kinds in the harbor of Vladivostok, apparently has not yet been determined. In Japan the political parties are not unanimously in favor of Japanese intervention, the leader of the majority party in the diet for instance, having declared that he and his followers are opposed to the use of Japanese troops in the eastern part of the Russian empire unless conditions there grow worse and prove a menace to the status of the Far East.

Rumania apparently is on the point of effecting a separate peace with the Teutonic allies by meeting the hard demands which are to be exacted in return for cessation of the inroads into the little kingdom which now is absolutely isolated from its allies. The preliminary peace treaty has been signed and the armistice extended so that discussion of a formal treaty may begin immediately. Among the chief demands of the enemy is the cession of the Dobruja, rectification of the Hungarian-Rumanian border, economic advantages for the central powers and aid in the transportation of troops of the quadruple alliance through Moldavia and Besarabia to Odessa.

MARTIAL LAW RESCINDED.

Had Been in Effect in Brazil Since November.

Rio Janeiro, March 6.—Martial law has been rescinded by the government. It has been in effect since November.

The Brazilian government proclaimed a state of siege early in November in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. Several of these states have many residents of German extraction.

Another Portion of Front Taken Over By Americans

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST

Washington, March 6.—General Pershing today reported five men killed in action, two severely wounded and 14 slightly wounded. The dead are Privates Dyer J. Bird, Richwood, Ohio, March 1; Efton Garber, White Oak, Ark., March 1; Ellery A. Chism, Peter-sha, Mass., February 10; Frank Walczak, Joliet, Ill., February 25, and Wagoner Charles Cavanaugh, Medford, Mass., March 3.

The list of slightly wounded contains the name of George Logan, of Cleveland, Tenn. The reporting of two privates killed and one slightly wounded March 1, brings the total casualties on the day the German attack on an American trench near Toul to three lieutenants and 19 men killed, one captain, one lieutenant and 16 men severely wounded and 11 men slightly wounded. Privates Bird and Garber, who were killed, were infantrymen.

HELD ON CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT

F. J. Goldsoll is Said to Have Gotten Millions From the French Government

HE IS RETIRED SOLDIER

Was Sent to This Country to Purchase Motor Trucks For His Government—Is Held Pending Extradition Proceedings

Washington, March 6.—Charged with the embezzlement of several million dollars from the French government in dealings with American motor truck manufacturers, Frank J. Goldsoll, wealthy retired French soldier is held in jail here tonight awaiting extradition proceedings which will begin March 20.

Goldsoll is accused by the French embassy of having appropriated to his own use huge commissions on war contracts which he was sent to the United States to execute for his government. Preliminary arrangements for his release in custody of a marshall were held up by order of United States Commissioner Hitt, and Goldsoll was remanded to jail.

The prisoner declined to comment on the case but his counsel talked freely asserting that his arrest was due to political antagonism. The French ministry, they said, looked with disfavor on Goldsoll's close affiliation with Albert Thomas, former minister of munitions, and that Thomas was the real objective of the prosecution.

Goldsoll, who is about 45 years old, (Continued on Page Seven.)

INSTANTER CAPIAS IS ISSUED FOR PETERSON

Fails to Appear When Case is Called in Wake Court

His Lawyers Tell Court He Could Not Leave Camp Jackson—Social Service Conference Adjourns

Supreme Court Decisions.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, March 6.—In State vs. Major J. E. Peterson, involving the charge of embezzling funds of the North Carolina national guard as property and disbursing officer, Peterson was called and failed to appear in the superior court this afternoon and instanter capias was issued and requisition directed to be procured from Governor Bickett on the governor of South Carolina, where Peterson is on the quartermaster's staff of the thirtieth regiment in the cantonment at Columbia.

The chief of police at Columbia was asked to arrest Major Peterson and hold him, pending the arrival of the requisition papers. The case against Peterson was continued at the January term of court upon the express promise of his attorneys that every effort would be made to have their client ready for trial at the March term. The state fought vigorously against further continuance and Judge Stacy had the defendant called out. J. D. Ward of the council for (Continued on Page Two)

L'FOLLETTE IS CONDEMNED BY HIS OWN STATE

Lower House of Wisconsin Assembly Adopts Resolution by Vote of 53 to 32

HELD ALL-NIGHT SESSION

Neither Side Was Able to Gain Control Until 11 O'Clock Yesterday Morning

Madison, Wis., March 6.—The deadlock of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature which had been in progress a week was broken today after an all-night session and the loyal resolution containing an amendment censuring Senator LaFollette for his attitude in the war adopted 53 to 32. The resolution was passed by the senate ten days ago.

Tonight observers regarded the action as clearing the situation for immediate activity in the senatorial primary campaign to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hustling.

Congressman Irvine Lenroot, choice of the recent republican caucus, and James Thompson, the LaFollette candidate, both were in Madison today conferring over speaking and publicity programs.

The state assembly reached its maximum attendance of 86 out of 100 members last night. Being under call of the house, members were not permitted to leave the chamber.

Repeated roll calls failed to develop controlling strength on either side up to 11 o'clock this morning. The members, weary from loss of sleep, appointed a conference committee of six, a republican, a democrat and a socialist on each side, to find a way to end a situation which was fast becoming intolerable. The LaFollette wing obtained by the compromise permission to introduce two amendments and 45 minutes for each side for debate.

Assemblyman Rosa's amendment which would have made condemnation of LaFollette dependent on a finding of disloyalty by the senate investigation committee which has not yet reported came within four votes of passing. Forty-one members voted for it, 45 against it. With its failure several of the 41 shifted to the loyalty ranks on the condemnation resolution and gave it two more votes than the required constitutional majority of 51.

SUDAN TEMPLE WILL HOLD ITS CEREMONIAL AT DURHAM

Invitation Extended by Durham Shriners Is Accepted.

Durham, March 6.—Invitation extended today by 31 Durham Shriners to the Sudan Temple of Masonry at New Bern to hold its anniversary ceremonial and business session here May 23 was accepted by Dr. J. F. Rhem, of New Bern, temple recorder, and A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, past potentate.

Dr. Rhem and Mr. Andrews were here for a conference with local shriners, at which plans for an important meeting were formulated. More than 1,000 people are expected to attend the meeting. It was announced by Mr. Andrews that the meeting will be planned to conform with all of Hoover's food regulations. (Continued on Page Two)

SENATE LEADERS BOW TO RISING OPPOSITION

Compromise Reached on Security Issues Control

License Will Be Voluntary Instead of Compulsory—Agreement Reached to Pass War Finance Corporation Measure Today.

Washington, March 6.—Bowling to rising opposition in the senate, administration leaders compromised the dispute over the security issues control provision of the war finance corporation and an agreement was reached for passage of the measure tomorrow.

Voluntary instead of compulsory licensing of security issues of \$100,000 or more was accepted after another day of spirited debate and of negotiations between Secretary McAdoo and leaders of both factions. The compulsory licensing plan was stricken from the bill by a viva voce vote, together with provisions for fine and imprisonment of persons violating orders of the capital issues committee established to censor securities issues.

The compromise substitute, drafted by Senator Reed and offered by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, after Secretary McAdoo had given his approval retains the plan for examination of security issues by a capital issues committee which is given official and legal status, but with power limited. (Continued on Page Two)

SALOONS IN FIVE MILES OF NAVAL CAMPS MUST GO

Dry Zone Created Irrespective of Whether There is a City Within the Limits

ORDER ISSUED BY DANIELS

Refers to Particularly Bad Conditions Existing at Vallejo, Near Mare Island

Washington, March 6.—Five-mile dry zone around the eight permanent naval training stations and camps irrespective of whether there is an incorporated city or town within those limits, was ordered today by Secretary Daniels. Other orders may be issued later but for the present no change is made in the regulations governing conditions around other camps.

In a statement explaining his reasons for the action Mr. Daniels referred particularly to objectionable conditions at Vallejo, near Mare Island, which a letter from the Mare Island command referred to as "a short business street with 25 saloons" said to be controlled by a German brewer.

Under the authority of the selective draft service law the secretary forbids the sale or giving away of liquor within five miles of the Great Lake training station near Chicago; the training stations at Norfolk, Va., and Hampton Road, the training camp at Mare Island, Cal., and the Marine stations at Quantico, Va., and Port Royal, S. C.

As in the case of the army camp zone an exception is made of the serving of liquor in private homes to members of the family or guests. The secretary's statement:

"In the vicinity of Vallejo, Cal., is the navy yard at Mare Island including a large training camp. At present there are at Mare Island about 5,500 enlisted men, of which the great majority are young lads recently enlisted. This is a subject of grave concern both by the department and the command at Mare Island to cause an improvement in the liquor situation at Vallejo but action of the local authorities and the wishes of the department have been stubbornly opposed by those interested in the continuation of this evil and no remedial results of any significance have been released. As early as last August this matter was a subject of grave consideration and under date of September, 1917, in a letter reciting the wretched conditions in regard to liquor in Vallejo the commandant stated:

"Pending the cleaning up of Vallejo and the establishment of improved conditions by the municipal authorities the commandant is limiting liberty to that city to men who have families here or are residing in the city."

Numerous telegrams of protest recently have been received from pastors of churches and other representatives of the community who have petitioned the commandant to protect the sailors. In another letter the Mare Island commandant wrote of having personally arrested an enlisted man in the back room of a resort at Vallejo known as the "Liberty Inn."

"This Liberty Inn, formerly the Heidelberg Inn, the letter continued, has changed its name but not its business. It is kept by a German who is (Continued on Page Two)

PROUD OF THE WORK AT HOG ISLAND YARD

President Robinson Again Defends High Salaries

Says Any Reduction Would Seriously Interfere With the Work—Newspaper Men Were Urged to Attend Hearings.

Washington, March 6.—Dwight P. Robinson, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, continuing his testimony today before the senate investigating committee, declared he was proud of the work accomplished in building the much criticized Hog Island shipyard and again defended the high salaries paid the yard officers.

Robinson said that when the Hog Island plant was started he had told the shipping board representatives that while the yard was under construction the work would look like "an organized riot" and that chaos would continue until the actual work of shipbuilding began.

Suggestions of committee members that the salaries of the yard officers be reduced were vigorously opposed by the witness, who said such action would reduce "the spirit and morale of the men and very materially interfere with the work" which he added was now going at top speed.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, Republican, said he could not see how the reducing of the salary of the \$25, (Continued on Page Two)

PROBABLY 800,000 TO BE CALLED INTO THE SERVICE THIS YEAR

Allied Superiority on West Front Diminishing Gen. Maurice Declares

(Associated Press Summary)

German reinforcements continue to be sent up behind the lines in Belgium and France, according to Gen. Maurice, director of military operations at the British war office. At present, he says, although the enemy has 16 more divisions than the allies along this front the allied troops are numerically stronger and also hold the upper hand in rifles, guns and aircraft, but that this superiority is diminishing. The major preparation of the enemy for a big offensive are now more or less complete and the allies must watch for the local preparations which signalize the approach of an attack, Gen. Maurice said.

From Flanders to the Swiss border artillery duels of more or less violence are taking place in various sectors and here and there frequent fighting is going on. The British have carried out successful forays against the Germans east of Lillecourt and near Lens, in which latter sector the Germans for the past few days have been heavily shelling them.

Although the snow has ceased there has been but little activity on the chief American sector north-west of Toul. The mines of both sides have kept to their trenches and there have been only spasmodic exchanges of shell.

PROHIBITIONISTS OPPOSE A MERGER

Party Convention Lacks the Necessary Majority for Joining New National Party

WILL MERELY CO-OPERATE

To Work With the New Party in Furthering Certain Mutual Aims—Delegates From Many States Threatened to Bolt.

Chicago, March 6.—Fifty-one delegates to the prohibition national convention and approximately 100 others, including the national committee chairman, it is said, Virgil Hinshaw, signified their intention of joining the new party which was formed by socialists who bolted from the St. Louis convention.

Chicago, March 6.—Delegates to the national prohibition convention tonight voted to co-operate and federate with the national party in the furtherance of certain mutual aims, but rejected a proposal for a complete merger.

After a test vote on the merger resolution had failed to produce the two-thirds majority necessary, a substitute resolution by Dr. Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, was accepted 203 to 75. It provides that the prohibition party shall retain its name and continue its present activities but that the national committee shall meet with the national party committee to co-operate in furthering the election of state legislators and congressmen favoring the platforms of the two parties.

Although Dr. Scanlon's resolution was made unanimous on motion of W. G. Brubaker, of Illinois, who fathered the resolution for a complete merger, delegates from many states declared they probably would run for congress with the national party and disband their state organizations. Such action will have to be taken at state conventions.

Virgil C. Hinshaw, prohibition national committee chairman, at the close of the convention, outlined the plan of co-operation with the national party. War prohibition within 90 days, final action of state legislatures and congressmen, favoring the two parties are the chief aims which will be sought. He announced that W. J. Calderwood, of Minnesota, would run for congress on the national ticket and that John Spargo, of Vermont, also probably would run for congress. Both would be supported by the prohibitionists, he said.

After sending telegrams to President Wilson and both houses of congress urging immediate war prohibition and pledging its loyalty the convention adjourned.

NATIONAL PARTY AWAITED

DECISION OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Chicago, March 6.—The national party, formed by a group who bolted from the socialist convention in St. Louis because of its alleged disloyal stand, transacted only routine business at its national convention here today. John Spargo, of Vermont, was appointed temporary chairman and committees were appointed. Adjournment then was taken pending the decision of the prohibition party on the question of merging with the national party.

Approximately a hundred delegates were present, including many former members of the progressive party. Mr. Spargo, who made the opening address, expressed the aim of the party.

Selectmen Will be Drafted to Complete Existing Organization of the Army

PLAN NO NEW DIVISIONS

Announcement of Next Draft Delayed Because of Lack of Certain Legislation

TO BE NEW QUOTA BASIS

Will be Governed by Number of Men in Class 1

Washington, March 6.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, it was learned tonight that war department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918.

The announcement concerning the second draft expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder may outline the manner in which less than 1,000,000 men—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

New Quota Basis. Delay in the announcement as to the next draft is said to be as to method of allocating quotas to the states is to be followed. The senate already has passed and the house military committee has favorably reported an amendment to the law to base the quota on the number of men in Class 1, instead of upon the total registration of a state. This change is regarded as certain to be made, but to avoid further delay schedules of allotments under both systems have been prepared at provost marshal's office to go out as soon as final action is taken.

First Call Before June. As to the date of the second draft members of congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to June 1 and the process may start in April when quotas in the neighboring and quarters will be available. The men needed to fill up to full-strength divisions slated for early departure to Europe and also for field army and corps troops in the shipping divisions. The replacement detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate since American troops are now actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

600,000 to Fill Ranks. The completion of the full program of the war department without creating any additional divisions probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men. The extent to which has been necessary to increase artillery quotas throughout the army and to add special units of all sorts has surprised every officer and accounts for the existing shortage to a large extent.

The number of replacement troops necessary is worked out in a scientific way, based on experience at the front. A fixed percentage for each arm of the service is established. Among the non-combatant arms this is very small, but it is quite high among front line troops. While official figures are not available it is estimated that something more than 200,000 will be necessary for the 1918 program, making 800,000 necessary to call out during the year.

The last increments of the first draft now mobilizing, totaling about 800,000 men, are being used to fill regular and national guard divisions shown by their efficiency reports to be available for early duty abroad. Orders were issued today to local boards calling for 525 artisans of various sorts for non-combatant units. The first draft men mobilized there are shortages among the national army and some of the national guard divisions. The first purpose of the second draft will be to make up this shortage.

NEITHER HUTCHESON NOR MCGEE KNOWN IN OTTAWA

Government Post Has Not Been Offered to the Letter.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6.—A statement made at Washington yesterday by William L. Hutcheson, president of the brotherhood of carpenters, that John J. McGee, of New York, had been offered the post of director of shipping in Canada and that he had been asked to furnish 5,000 wood workers and 6,000 iron shipbuilders were denied today by the imperial munitions board. Mr. Hutcheson indicated that the shipworkers would be drawn from the available supply of men in the United States.

It was stated by the imperial munitions board that neither Mr. Hutcheson nor Mr. McGee was known here.