

U. S. EMBASSY IN PETROGRAD DARES GERMAN ADVANCE

Ambassador Francis With Clerks to Remain in Russ Capital; Members of Staff Start for Siberia.

BULLETIN. Washington, Feb. 25.—American Minister Morris at Stockholm today forwarded advices gathered from allied diplomats in Petrograd that all the embassies there had made arrangements to leave February 23 if it became necessary.

(By Associated Press.) Petrograd, Feb. 25.—The allied ambassadors at a conference today at the American embassy determined to remain in Petrograd pending developments.

The general belief in embassies is that the German terms which the Bolsheviks have agreed to accept are couched in such ambiguous terms that they must be cleared up thoroughly before the actual status of Russia can be ascertained.

A special train carrying more than 100 Americans, including some members of the embassy staff, left today for Siberia. Others will leave tonight, together with many allied nationals. The ambassadors, however, have not yet reached a decision.

Ambassador Francis J. Butler Wright, the counselor; Norman Armour, second secretary, and Private Secretary Johnson and a sufficient staff of clerks will remain in Petrograd. A special embassy train in charge of James G. Bailey, first secretary, and William C. Huntington, commercial attaché, and some members of the staffs of the Japanese and Chinese embassies leave tonight for Volodga. Colonel James A. Ruggles, the American military attaché, will stay in Petrograd for the time being.

103 LOST WHEN LINER SINKS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

(Continued From Page One.) this port to Halifax and New York. All had suffered terribly from cold and exposure. Steamers met the boats and took the rescued aboard.

A wireless message from the Prospero to John Crosbie, minister of shipping, early today was the first word of hope that any of the 77 passengers and crew of 69 had been saved. The Prospero reported that every effort was being made to transfer them from the battered hulk. The Prospero, a staunch coasting vessel, had been dispatched at the first report of the disaster from Placentia bay, 75 miles around the coast from Broad cove, but after departure government authorities felt that its task was hopeless. With the sealing ships Terra Nova and Home, it stood outside the cove while reports were sent by observers on land that the sea had not sufficiently subsided to allow the launching of boats before daylight.

Struggle for Life. When naval gunners had shot a line from the shore across the bow of the Florizel as it lay submerged from its funnel aft and saw no attempt on the ship to make the line fast it was believed all those on board were dead. About midnight, however, watchers reported that lights had been seen in the wireless room and the forecastle, showing some persons were still alive. Later came the message from the Prospero reporting it was alongside the Florizel and expected soon to take off the survivors. Forcing his ship against a blizzard into which blinding snow was driven by winds often reaching hurricane proportions, the Florizel's commander, Captain W. J. Martin, yesterday morning sought to round Cape Race on his voyage from here to Halifax and New York.

Ship Dashed on Rocks. Apparently, however, he misjudged his position, for the Florizel rushed on the jagged rocks of Broad cove, on the east side of the island, north of the cape. The region is uninhabited and means of rescue were not available.

One wireless message said the strainer was rapidly breaking up and nothing more was heard until rescue parties reached the scene. These reported boats could not be used and expressed doubt if any on board could be saved. Through the day reports came that the ship was going to pieces and that its afterdecks were submerged.

The Florizel, queen of the Newfoundland boats, was owned by the New York, Newfoundland & Halifax Steamship company, known as the Red Cross line. Built in 1909 at Glasgow, with sloping sheathed bow, reinforced by concrete, it had been used in the sealing trade and this winter had done heroic service as an ice breaker in New York harbor.

Lynch, Dennison and Nesselhaus Arrested On Criminal Charge (Continued From Page One.) prosecute. I had never heard of Riverside, but now that I have heard of it I am going to do something.

"These charges are based upon the information brought out at the Lynch trial. It seems those men interested in Riverside, with the exception of Ford, admitted selling liquors out there without a license.

"By our statutes this is a misdemeanor. I may not be able to make that charge stick, but I'm going to try. Where the penalty is less than three months in jail and the fine less than \$100 such an action is barred by the statute of limitations after one year. The year has already elapsed, but I find another place where the act is punishable by a fine of \$500, which I believe makes the charge at this time actionable.

"The operation of gambling devices is a felony and there is nothing to hinder us in proving that part of the

case. I closed up Lakeside when the sheriff brought me the information, but I didn't know Riverside existed until this trial. The Lynch case was filed last summer and I suppose Clark's attorneys had the information, but they did not mention it to me. I supposed I ought to have gone out and sleuthed around, but I didn't. We'll see what we can do with this. I understand Haskell is in Kansas City, but the other three men are here, and we can get at them without difficulty."

Based on Testimony. The complaint charging the illegal selling of liquor without license is based upon the testimony of Tom Dennison, Haskell and Nesselhaus at the Lynch ouster trial, in which they stated Lynch said they did not need a license for 1916 for Riverside and they might as well save the \$500. A petition for a license had already been circulated and fully filled out ready for an application, witnesses testified.

A witness testified that the slot machines at Riverside were "plugged" for the house. He said the machines could be played for nickels or quarters.

Clark's witnesses made no effort to conceal the real condition of affairs at the Riverside roadhouse, in which Commissioner Lynch was alleged to have been interested. Their testimony, even when it indicated illegal acts on their own part, was given frankly and without hesitation except in the case of Johnny Ford, who said he "refused to incriminate himself" as some of these other witnesses had done.

German Kaiser to Enthroned Former Russ Empress

(Continued From Page One.) prepare a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The proletariat of the whole world will come to our aid. Then we shall renew the fight."

Russ in Bondage. M. Martoff contended that the proposed peace meant the end of Russia so far as its political independence was concerned and that the day after the signing of the peace the soldiers' and workers' government would be in bondage to Germany.

M. Zinovief, supporting Lenine, insisted that the soviet authority was too firmly established throughout the country to perish.

It is announced by the Bolsheviks that their troops have entered Rostov-on-the-Don and that fighting is proceeding in the streets.

New Peace Delegation. Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, will not go to Brest-Litovsk to sign the new peace terms nor will any of the other members of the Russian delegation which conducted the earlier negotiations there with the exception of M. Karakhan, secretary of the former delegation.

The workers' and soldiers' delegates today chose for the new delegation M. Zinovief, president of the Petrograd council of workers' and soldiers' delegates; M. Alexyeff, acting commissioner of agriculture, and M. Sokolokoff. This delegation, accompanied by naval and military representatives, will leave tonight for Brest-Litovsk.

Hertling Before Reichstag. Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, will address the German Reichstag today on foreign affairs, probably with most attention to the Russian situation and the peace terms now offered by Germany. The chancellor has not yet replied to the recent war aims statement of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and if he speaks he may take this opportunity to state Germany's case once more.

Russia, as represented by the Bolshevik government, has agreed to the German peace terms for a second time within a week. After the first agreement the Bolsheviks decided to fight, but the military activity on their part apparently did not halt by one step the German invasion.

Germany, as a result of the Bolshevik attempt to wage war, increased its terms in the last peace ultimatum, which virtually cut off from Russian domination all western territory added to Great Russia since the time of Peter the Great.

Stormy Peace Session. Acceptance by the Bolshevik government of the German peace terms followed a stormy, argumentative night meeting at the Smolny institute. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, did not attend, but Premier Lenine urged acceptance of the terms and the Bolshevik delegates, voting practically as a unit, swung the tide with him. A Bolshevik party conference had previously voted 72 for peace and 26 against, with 12 abstaining.

The social revolutionary members fought against acceptance of the terms and insisted upon the assembling immediately of a new constituent assembly to pass upon them in their final form.

The Bolshevik newspaper, Pravda, says the peace terms are unfortunate but unavoidable. It says the struggle is more imperialistic than domestic and that the Russian proletariat is not responsible for the harsh terms. The bourgeois newspapers do not comment on the situation.

German Rush Unhindered. Except in Livonia and Estonia, where small detachments made slight resistance, the Germans are progressing unhindered along the entire line from the Gulf of Finland to the Ukraine.

In the north they are approaching Revel, the naval base, and to the south Minsk is 45 miles behind the invading troops.

The former Bolshevik commander, Ensign Krylenko, has asked the German staff if Russia's acceptance of peace terms does not revive the armistice broken a week ago by the German advance on Dvinsk. German reports say the internal situation in Russia is most serious.

LSSA troop movements behind the German lines at night are reported from the American sector, northwest of Toul. The artillery bombardment there has been most intense. Little damage was done by the German gun fire. Attempts by German patrols to reach the American trenches were futile.

Execute Red Guards. The Germans late Saturday were still advancing to the provinces they have decided to occupy. In this connection, it is reported, they are executing Red Guards, treating them as outlaws, but releasing and disarming soldiers of the regular army.

The Pravda, the Bolshevik organ, declares that the Germans are restoring shoulder straps to Russian officers and forcing the Russian soldiers to salute them.

Up to U. S.



KEEPS THE FEET OF 'SAMMIES' IN TRIM. DEFENDS TIPPING IN RAIL HEARING



SERGEANT-MAJOR J. A. WHITE. He is doing his bit for Uncle Sam in rather a unique way. He is serving as the only chiropodist with the forces of Uncle Sam in France.

Socialists Adopt Radical Resolution in Conference. Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—Resolutions demanding recognition of the Bolshevik government of Finland and Russia, which "have done more for the cause of world peace than any other agencies," by the United States declaring for "nullification of war debts," repeal of the conscription law and opposing war indemnities, were adopted by the socialist party in convention here today.

Partisan league was voted down as was one favoring recruiting of a "volunteer army" of socialists to help save the Russian revolution from suppression by Germany. An amendment to the state constitution of the party providing that applicants for membership must sever relations with other political organizations was adopted.

Wisconsin Solon Held For Alleged Shortage. Beaver Dam, Wis., Feb. 25.—Edmund J. Labawi, Neosho, republican member of the Wisconsin assembly, was arrested today on a complaint sworn to by Silas McClure, member of the Dodge County Council of Defense, that he did not fully account for the receipts of a Red Cross picnic on July 4, last. The complaint mentions \$3,200. Labawi pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned until March 5, the defendant being released on \$2,500 bonds.

Navy's Appeal for "Eyes" Brings in Many Glasses. Washington, Feb. 25.—The navy's appeal for "eyes" for the watch officers has brought more than 20,000 binoculars, spyglasses, telescopes, sextants and chronometers. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt stated today. One day's receipts amounted to 3,000. However, the response does not meet the demand and more will be needed. The assistant secretary said that opera and theater glasses are not suitable for navy work.

Hindu Poet Tagore to Testify in Revolt Case. San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Two members of President Wilson's cabinet, a former secretary of state and Rabindranath Tagore, the renowned Indian poet and litterateur, will be subpoenaed to testify for the defense of 31 persons charged with conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India, it was announced today by Ram Chandra, principal Hindu defendant.

The cabinet members are Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Postmaster General Burleson. The former secretary is William J. Bryan. There is some question as to whether cabinet members can be called as witnesses, but every effort will be made to obtain their depositions, Chandra said.

LABOR TROUBLE TO BE CHECKED DURING BIG WAR

With Only Welfare of America Before Them Capital and Labor Gather at Round Table.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Feb. 25.—Meeting at the call of the government, representatives of capital and labor began conferences here today to reach an arrangement designed to prevent strikes and to assure a maximum production during the war of materials necessary to maintain the American armies in France.

Each side is represented by five men who will choose two more to represent the general public. The representatives of capital were named by the national industrial conference board, and those of labor by the American Federation of Labor.

First Meeting Monday. At the first meeting today, the committee organized and heard Secretary Wilson's outline of the purposes of the conference. The committee will meet daily hereafter.

On the basis of an agreement to be reached, the government will lay down a national labor policy for the duration of the war and will, if necessary, enforce it, seek legislation giving proper authority. Officials generally, however, believe that once capital and labor are brought into an arrangement, its provisions will be kept without the necessity of using legal powers.

Ideal Is Impossible. No sort of an agreement even if it were backed by legal authority can prevent entirely labor unrest and some strikes in the opinion of Secretary Wilson. Local strikes, he said today, would continue whatever might be the attitude of labor leaders.

A method even better than legislation, Secretary Wilson said, would be to write the terms of the agreement when made into all contracts let by the government, making it binding on both sides.

Secretary Wilson believes that no differences now existing between employes and employers are so wide that the conferences cannot settle them. On the subject of limiting production American unions generally, he said, are against limitation of output and the practice exists only locally. The low rate of production in ship yards, the secretary blamed on the great amount of labor dilution. As soon as the newer men became more skilled, he said, the rate will increase.

Closed Shop Problem. One problem expected to be hard to solve is that of the open or closed shop. Although both sides have agreed in a general way that the existing status shall not be changed, that closed shops are to remain closed and open shops to continue open, there are many practical difficulties in the way.

Some officials believe it may be necessary to establish standard wages in districts to prevent the various industries engaged in war work from bidding against each other for men. Employers not engaged on government contracts can be controlled in this respect by the government's control over raw materials and transportation.

Railroad Men Separate. The conferees report some 70,000 manufacturing plants working on government contracts and more than 2,000,000 union workers. Nonunion labor has no representation and neither have the railroad brotherhoods. Any agreement reached will apply to unorganized labor, but not to the railroad employes, whose claims are to be dealt with separately. The most important thing the conferees can accomplish Secretary Wilson said today is to change the

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STECHER HIKES EAST FOR BOUT WITH ZBYSZKO

Stops Off in Omaha For Hours Before Leaving for Chicago—Sorenson Tonight; Zbyszko Friday.

Joe Stecher, accompanied by his brother, Tony, were in Omaha yesterday a short time on their way to Chicago and New York, where Joe has matches this week.

Tonight at Chicago Stecher will flatten the frame of one Charles Sorenson, who hails from Detroit. Sorenson will be remembered as an Omaha visitor about a year ago, but his stay here was brief and his departure sudden when Stecher, Maria Pestina, John Peck, Charley Peters and several other grapplers of more or less ability around these parts offered to take a shot at him.

Friday night at New York Joe displays his wares before the wise boys of Gotham in a tilt with Wladek Zbyszko, who recently lost to Earl Caddock at Des Moines. Stecher is out to dump Zbyszko twice in short order—in other words, to make a better showing against Curley's man than the champion did. He expects to do it.

Tony and Eklund. Tony Stecher and Clarence Eklund, who got mixed up in a little challenge hurling duel, it is said, are almost matched. Tony, however, will be unable to start training until Joe's eastern matches are over, so articles will not be signed until he returns from New York.

Looking for work? Turn to the Help Wanted Columns now. You will find hundreds of positions listed there.

U. S. Foreign Trade Law Causes Big Stir in Japan

Tokyo, Wednesday, Feb. 20.—The action of the United States in placing all foreign trade under license, for the purpose of reducing the less essential exports and imports to a minimum, caused great uneasiness at first in business circles here, especially in the silk trade.

However, the foreign minister, Viscount Motono, and the vice foreign minister, Kijuro Shidehara, as well as the entire metropolitan press, resolutely defended the position of the United States. They pointed out that the action of the Washington government was inspired by devotion to the issues involved in the war, comparing the patriotism and devotion of the Americans with that of the Japanese at the time of this country's war with Russia.

Standardization Delegates Arrive for Allied Confab. Washington, Feb. 25.—The arrival in England of delegates from allied nations for a conference on international standards, was announced today by the aircraft board. The conference will undertake, it is said, a standardization of manufacturing materials, as related to the production of machinery, motors, aircraft, etc.

Comfort Kits for A. I. Washington, Feb. 25.—Every American soldier who enters the trenches carries a Red Cross comfort kit packed by an American woman, Major James H. Perkins, Red Cross commissioner to Europe, announced today in a cablegram to Red Cross headquarters here.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. The Fashion Center for Women? DRESS HATS A FEATURE Of Our Splendid Showings of New Spring Millinery. They will be particularly interesting to women who seek newness and distinction in their hats for dress wear. Smart black toques, crystal, shiny lisere, milan woven with horse hair and maline. Creations that are skillfully designed and carry an air of distinction. Priced \$15 to \$37.50. Tailored Hats in almost endless variety of shapes and colors to meet every requirement. Priced \$5 to \$15. Millinery—Second Floor.

"German War Practices"

An official book of 96 pages has been issued in Washington under the title of "German War Practices." A copy of this book will be sent free to any reader of The Bee.

It sets forth the details of the system that has made Prussianism a word of reproach for generations to come. It describes specific instances, individual cases, as well as broad policies such as that of Belgian deportation.

It is based on official sources: the archives of the State Department, German official proclamations, reports of American officials, as well as the field-diaries of German soldiers. It contains statements especially prepared by Herbert Hoover, Frederic C. Walcott, and Vernon Kellogg.

To get a copy of this free book, fill in the attached coupon and mail with a two-cent stamp for return postage to The Omaha Bee Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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