

REDS INCREASE EFFORTS TO WIN IN PROPAGANDA

Bolsheviki Urge Americans in Russia to Organize Soldiers' Committees and Make Demands.

Archangel, Feb. 18.—(By Associated Press).—Since February 11 the bolsheviki have made no attacks against the allied forces on any sector of the Archangel front. Allied airplanes, which are continually aloft, report that there has been coincidental with the bolsheviki behind the enemy lines since the bolsheviki withdrawal south from Srednakranga.

Ready to Sell Russia.

From the note of Minister Tchitcherine it appears clearly that the bolsheviki are ready to sell Russia at auction. They intend to arrange this nicely at the Princes Islands.

The bolsheviki are increasing their efforts to destroy the morale of the new Russian conscript soldiers, as well as of the American and British troops. Bolsheviki propaganda, well written and printed in English, has been distributed mysteriously among the various allied units. Leaflets distributed in villages on the Onega front, where American forces are operating, call upon the American soldiers to organize soldiers' committees and demand of the officers that they be returned home as the war with Germany is over and there is no reason for remaining in Russia. While there has been no appreciable effect because of the bolsheviki propaganda, the allied soldiers are looking forward to some statement as to what the allies intend to do with the forces here.

Favors Convention to Formulate Plans for United States

"We are running the United States without a plan," said Prof. F. G. Holden, friend of agriculture, and former professor of Ames Agricultural college, in his address last night before the implement farm machinery section of the Transmississippi Readjustment congress at the Young Men's Christian association rooms.

He recommended the calling of a national convention to formulate a definite plan for the United States; he recommended that the government use many of the returning soldiers to reclaim swamp and arid lands so that they can be made into going farms before they are offered to the soldiers and that the system of education be reformed so as to direct young boys toward the farm instead of away.

E. W. McCullough of Chicago, Oscar Rystrom of St. Paul, Minn., and P. G. Holden of Chicago, were named a committee to formulate the declarations of the meeting to be submitted to the general assembly of the Transmississippi congress.

Referendum Sought by Wets in Fourteen States; Nebraska to Be One

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 18.—Referendum elections will be sought in 14 states of the union on the federal prohibition amendment, according to an announcement made by the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers here today. The states are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Leading distillers here state that they believe that at least 13 of these 14 states will reject the amendment and thus defeat national prohibition.

Cable Service to Pacific Islands is Interrupted

New York, Feb. 18.—The Commercial cable today announced that cable service between this country and Guam, Philippines, China and Japan has been interrupted.

Post Toasties make a feller think its summer time

—says Bobby



Governor McKelvie, One of Big Men Here, Entering Auditorium



MEN COME FROM OVER NATION TO MAKE TALKS

(Continued From Page One.)

main in his room. He sent a copy of his message which was read by his South Omaha representative, Robert C. Howe.

Extracts from Mr. Armour's paper follow:

Sees Two Roads.

"From where we stand now, there are two roads: one of them leads to bolshevism. It has brought to life the worst forces that are in men. We find it manifested in excesses of destruction, savagery, and complete disregard for the rights of others. It is a desire for liberty gone insane and is unthinkable in the United States. The other road leads back to individual and corporate freedom which is limited only by the rights of others."

"Let us not forget that what the malcontents call 'the old order of things,' has made the United States the richest of nations and made American citizenship worth more than any other. We had not reached the end of the long, straight highway of human progress when war sent us in another direction; the road is still there inviting us onward, and the big problem before the American public and before such leaders of thought as are here congregated, is to get us back on that highway with the least delay."

Faith in Business.

"The road is a well-marked one. The first guideline says, 'Faith in business,' the next one, 'Employment for all,' and the third, 'Gradual readjustment.' Faith in the future business of this country is justified. All the elements which make for prosperity are present."

"The home market is not the only market. Partly as a result of the war, we have developed the facilities for entering into world commerce to a degree impossible a few years ago. We now have, or shortly will possess, merchant ships that will carry our products to the far corners of the earth, and American ingenuity and enterprise will find markets for Yankee-made goods wherever there is money to pay the price."

Shows Narrow Vision.

"It is a narrow vision that counsels a business man to hold back on his contemplated improvements, or extension, or an investor to hold back on his investment. A hold-back policy, if followed widely, would bring on the very thing we seek to prevent—an industrial depression; and while a few people always profit from such depressions, the nation does not, and the greater majority suffers."

"Bearing these facts in mind, capital must not lie low till prices come down, and labor has nothing to gain through keeping the value of a dollar at its present low level. This congress can do no greater service than to make plain to the public the true relations between wages and the cost of products, between profits and the cost of service, between investments and the return thereon. I have come to the conclusion that the greatest need we face today is that of understanding. We have had too much talk about 'masses' and 'classes,' and too little recognition of the truth that in the main all men are very much alike; that they are actuated pretty much alike by the desire to live and to get the joys that life should be made to provide."

Know Other Fellow.

"If we but had a better appreciation of the other fellow's problems, it would make for greater contentment and greater progress. The time is at hand when capital must give more thought to the workers' problems, and the worker must be informed as to the problems of business and industry."

Mr. Armour wrote that he believed that the congress of the United States should take cognizance of the employment problem presented by the returning soldiers; that millions of acres of land should be opened to soldiers and thus made productive. The increased production of basic products thus obtained, he reasoned, would result in a reduction of the cost of living. He

added that there was never a time when an abundance of work was not accompanied by prosperity. He urged an extensive road-building program of national scope, and he believed that many government, state and municipal projects might be launched.

MUST DEMAND SQUARE DEAL IN FREIGHT RATES

(Continued From Page One.)

of transportation and of opportunity. The speaker referred to the Panama canal, which, he stated, had brought an entire change in the transportation economy of the Mississippi valley. He observed that not long after the government took over the railroads, it was discovered that the cause of congestion at Atlantic ports was largely due to the system the railroads had developed of draining Mississippi valley commerce away from the natural drift. He forecasted a redevelopment of north and south water commerce on an ever-increasing scale.

"Such a drift," he added, "will quickly bring independent action and operation by the north and south railroads, because the boats will force the destruction of the old system of rate divisions."

Aims of Association.

He told of the aims of the Mississippi Valley Waterways association, which is promoting the formation of great overseas trading companies.

He urged concerted action by the interests of the Mississippi valley to improve water transportation and meet competition of the Atlantic seaboard.

Is Well Informed.

Mr. Smetanka is well informed on the affairs of the Czechoslovaks. He urged the American business community to cultivate close relations with the people of whom he spoke, explaining that they are eager to promote friendly relations with the United States.

"The subject of 'Commercial Relations With Our Allies,' assigned to me, is too broad for one man; I should like to tell you something of our relations with our less known allies, the liberated nations of central and eastern Europe," he said.

"The principal nations in this class are four: Poland, with about 20,000,000 people; Czechoslovakia or Bohemia, with 13,000,000; Jugoslavia, with 12,000,000; and Roumania, with 12,000,000. Together, their population equals that of South America, and their consuming and producing capacity is greater."

"Problems of readjustment with which America has to grapple are small in comparison with the problems of the liberated countries. Take Bohemia; the problem of demobilization was in some respects simpler than in the United States. Of the men, some 200,000, who still served in the Austrian army when the revolution was carried out in Prague, simply rushed home, when the Austrian army was broken on the Piave in October.

But then there were 10,000 men who fought on the allied side in France and 40,000 in Italy to be brought home, and only God knows—the statesmen in Paris do not seem to know—when the 65,000 Czechoslovaks in Siberia, still remaining alive, will get to their families."

Create Balance.

The new republic had to create a brand new government; it had to bring under its authority German and Magyar minorities; it had to increase the food ration, and work for the returned soldiers and munition workers, and above all it must create an economic and financial balance on the ruins of the bankrupt Austro-Hungarian empire. There were 36,000,000 paper crowns in October, supported by a gold reserve of just one-half of one per cent, and even after the revolution and the breakup of the empire the new government of German-Austria kept the presses going in Vienna, turning out billions more, while it was selling army supplies of the defunct empires at ridiculous prices for its own benefit—army trucks going at \$200. Enough to discourage the most cheerful readjusters."

Morale High.

"But the morale of the people is high, better than in western Europe. The people are full of enthusiasm, willing to work long hours and bear sacrifices; the order of the days in Bohemia is: order, production, saving."

"About America, all these peoples hold the most exalted ideas; everybody looks to the United States as their best friend. But until conditions are somewhat restored

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GROUND TO HOPE FOR EARLY PEACE GIVEN TO HUNS

(Continued From Page One.)

Foch had been sternly insistent on the acceptance of the terms. Allies to Check Poles.

He emphasized that the allies would take over the responsibility of keeping the Poles in check and give guarantees for the safety of the Germans on the Polish side.

To Herr Erzberger's protests, Marshall Foch replied that all were purely military measures and in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points.

Herr Erzberger protested likewise against the indeterminate extension of the armistice, but Marshall Foch brusquely declined to make any alteration and insisted upon inclusion of a clause which gives him power to promulgate any order to Germany at will.

Herr Erzberger then demanded whether the short indeterminate continuation of the armistice might lead to an early peace, to which Marshall Foch replied: "I think so; I assume so."

The minister said the difficulties had been greater because the negotiations had become sharper and more acute recently, and a long discussion demonstrated that nothing more would be changed.

Voices Faith in Foch.

The minister assured the assembly: "I have confidence that Marshall Foch's given word will be kept."

Herr Erzberger said he had achieved almost no results in his efforts to have German prisoners released, beyond a promise by France and England each to send back 2,000 badly wounded men. He then read

to the normal, this country can do business with the liberated nations of Europe on credit only. The Poles, Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, and Roumanians are in the position of a good customer who, through no fault of his own, got into business difficulties and must be aided over. For the sake of the hungry people of central and eastern Europe, for the sake of future beneficial relations, and to encourage small nations that are valiantly resisting bolshevism, this country must sell its grain, meat, cotton and machinery on credit.

"The most important city of central Europe is certain to be Prague. It is already more important than Vienna and will try hard to beat Berlin. Send your governmental commissions and business representatives to Prague, establish show houses and exhibits there, and with the good will and confidence which America today enjoys you have a chance to capture the biggest slice of the foreign trade of 60,000,000 people."

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the German note, which he presented to Marshal Foch, as the armistice terms were signed. He had a sad mission with few happy results. "The world knows," he concluded, "that we do not want a new war and can not conduct one. The world will condemn the entente for its severity."

President Fahrenbach then announced that the ministers and delegates intended to withhold their declarations until Wednesday and suggested that the house adjourn immediately in view of the new situation.

The house accepted the proposal to consider nothing tomorrow but an interpellation by Dr. Heinz with reference to the armistice terms.

No Alternative But to Sign.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The German government's reason for accepting the stringent terms for the renewal of the armistice, as outlined in a Weimar dispatch to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, is that a renewal of military operations following refusal to sign would lead to the complete moral collapse of the German people. The absolute conviction prevailed that refusal to sign or dilatory treatment of the proposals would meet with an immediate advance of the allied armies beyond the Rhine, involving the occupation of the most important and indispensable industrial districts of west Germany.

The representatives of the parties who participated in the cabinet deliberations agreed unanimously that the people as a whole would neither understand nor approve such an outcome, and that therefore there was no alternative except to sign under protest.

The Berlin papers generally come to the same conclusion, except that the conservative organs, such as the Kreuz Zeitung and the Allgemeine Zeitung, which declare that the government should have refused to sign the terms, thus forcing the allies to take the responsibility for a renewal of military operations.

Complains of Hard Terms.

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He also gave the marshal a memorandum from Philipp Scheidemann, the new German chancellor, complaining of the increasingly hard terms forced upon Germany and protesting against the Germans being forced to evacuate Poland, delivering German fortresses to the Poles and abandoning the German people there. A demand was made that the allies require the Poles to cease their attacks against the Germans.

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says the Havas report, that Marshal Foch will be able to notify the Germans on Thursday or Friday of the military and naval terms which will be essentially those of the preliminary peace treaty. It is understood that the terms will include clauses by which Germany will be allowed to maintain only 250,000 men under arms to keep order. All war material beyond what is necessary to equip these troops, would according to report, be placed under control of the allies, who will also hold Germany's munition factories.

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Paris, Feb. 18.—When the Germans came to sign the terms of the new armistice, says a Havas dispatch from Trier, Mathias Erzberger handed to Marshal Foch a 23-page memorial, in which it was attempted to justify Germany's attitude, it being maintained that it had done its best to meet its