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## FINLAND AND GERMANY SIGN PEACE TREATY

### Soldiers and Workmen Agree to Terms Because of Lack of Army and Weakness of German Class Movement.

Amsterdam, March 7.—Official announcement was made in Berlin today of the signing of a peace treaty between Germany and Finland, and also of trade and shipping agreements and a supplementary protocol. The treaty was signed at noon today.

**Workmen Accept.**  
London, March 7.—The decision of the central executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council in favor of accepting the German peace

terms was arrived at, a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company reports, in view of the lack of a strong army and the weakness of the German working class movement. The resolution adopted by the committee, with twenty-six dissenting votes, at the same time declares that the Russian people will never be reconciled to the peace terms and will accept them merely in order to gain time in which to gather fresh strength for another struggle.

## HUNS WITHIN SIXTY-EIGHT MILES OF RUSSIAN CAPITAL

London, March 7.—The Germans have captured Jamburg, east of Narva, while the Turco-German offensive is continuing beyond Trebizond, says a Russian official agency dispatch received here today. This action, adds the statement, is despite the official announcement by the German high command that hostilities against Russia have ceased.

aggressive against the Russians, despite the conclusion of peace under the recently signed treaty. Petrograd dispatches on Wednesday announced that Ensign Krylenko, the bolshevik commander-in-chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders, declaring the German and Austrian troops were still fighting and asking whether the German high command had taken all the steps necessary for the cessation of hostilities.

**Returned to Consolidate Lines.**  
London, March 7.—The German advance eastward into Russia stopped early Tuesday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated Wednesday, but was resumed during the night on several sectors in order to allow the Germans to reach and consolidate the line between Jamburg and Gdoff (east of Lake Pelhus and south of Narva). It is reported that the army which has been re-opened, the property of land-lords restored and other conditions approaching the old regime revived in towns occupied by the Germans.

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Jamburg is on the railway line from Reval to Petrograd, and only sixty-eight miles from the Russian capital. The Germans were reported to have halted at Narva, approximately 100 miles from Petrograd.

Trebizond is on the Black sea coast of Turkish Armenia. The Turks were reported to have reached the Trebizond region in their offensive when the recent peace treaty was signed.

The bolshevik government has been showing concern over reports that the central powers were continuing on the

aggressive against the Russians, despite the conclusion of peace under the recently signed treaty. Petrograd dispatches on Wednesday announced that Ensign Krylenko, the bolshevik commander-in-chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders, declaring the German and Austrian troops were still fighting and asking whether the German high command had taken all the steps necessary for the cessation of hostilities.

## MUST POSTPONE TRAINING ISSUE

### President Holds Legislation Providing Universal Military Instruction Impractical Now.

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson has made it clear to Representative Dent, of Alabama, and the latter has expressed it upon the members of the house military affairs committee, of which he is chairman, that legislation providing for universal military training of all boys under the age of 20 would be impracticable at this time.

**BRAZIL EXTENDS LAW TO CHECK GERMAN PLOTS**  
Rio Janeiro, March 6.—A presidential decree was issued today, extending martial law in the federal district and several states until May 6, when congress convenes. Martial law has been in force since November in order to keep in check the activities of Germans, who have attempted to embarrass Brazil in its war efforts.

Organizations such as the National Security league have been conducting an education propaganda with the object of securing universal military training either now or after the war.

**Assuming Triumph.**  
Of course, if the present war should not bring about a league that can enforce peace and make a possible reduction in armaments, not only would a large part of the army which has been mobilized for the present war have to be retained, but provision made for permanent military service. But the Washington government is going on the assumption that the cause of democracy will triumph, and that large armies and high income taxes will be unnecessary after the peace treaty is signed and that the subject of war and armaments may be safely forgotten because the utility of militarism will have been demonstrated. To argue with the masses of people that when the present war is over, preparation must be made for another war, is viewed as an act of self-interest.

Secretary Baker, while favoring the principle, came out in his annual report against it, saying it would be unwise to decide this question until after the peace conference, when the state of armaments of all nations will have been regulated. But notwithstanding this, many bills have been introduced providing for various kinds of military training of the nation's youth.

**Dangerous to Good Relations.**  
To urge universal military training only as a preparation against possible trouble with Japan is considered by opponents of this legislation, particularly members of the house committee, with whom I have discussed the matter, as very dangerous to good relations.

**President Opposes It.**  
But there will be no bills reported and therefore no legislation, because the president has decided against it. The president's objection is that officers are not available for the purpose, that all officers and those in active service who would be able to instruct the younger men are vitally needed to instruct the officers in command of the new draft army.

**As for the alleged menace of Japan,** which the advocates of military training are constantly preaching, the expectation here is that Japan will join the league of nations and that any agreement made just as she has faithfully kept her pledges of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Japan's statesmen have in recent years seen the wisdom of playing a large policy in company with Great Britain and France and they are seeking constantly to promote good relations with the United States, as the Lansing-Ishii agreement indicates.

**Senator Chamberlain, chairman of senate committee on military affairs,** is a warm advocate of universal military training and will champion the measure in the senate.

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## PRINCE CHARMING TO THE RESCUE



## ALLIES HAVE SUPERIORITY IN MEN AND GUNS ON WESTERN FRONT

### Bonar Law Declares More Troops Might Be Brought From Russian Front, But They Are of Inferior Quality—Great Britain's Loans to Allies.

London, March 7.—Great Britain's loans to her allies up to Feb. 9 had totaled 1,264,000,000 pounds sterling, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today. The national debt at the end of the financial year, the chancellor stated, would not exceed 3,900,000,000 pounds sterling.

The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year up to Feb. 9, Mr. Bonar Law said, was 6,557,000 pounds sterling.

The chancellor moved a vote of credit of 600,000,000 pounds, bringing up to the total since the outbreak of the war to 6,842,000,000. The new vote is intended to start it on the new year, beginning April 1.

Regarding the military situation, the chancellor said:

"The Germans have transferred thirty divisions from the Russian front."

"The allies still have a slight superiority in men and guns on the western front, but there is a possibility the appearance of Austrians there would change this."

"More troops might be brought from the Russian front," continued the chancellor, but they would be of inferior quality.

"This we know," he went on, "that taking into account the whole allied front from the channel to the Adriatic, including the Italian front, the number of men must remain in our favor."

The chancellor said that despite the successes of the central powers against Russia, great discontent exists in Turkey.

As to the value of the intervention of the United States in the war, he depended, the chancellor pointed out, upon the success of the American transport operations.

Referring to the allied forces in the Saloniki area, Mr. Bonar Law intimated they might not be attacked by the central powers.

"The central powers," he said, "might be able to send a force which would be difficult, perhaps impossible, for us adequately to meet. That is the great danger. But the manpower of Germany is not inexhaustible. They cannot do everything at once, and in an expedition of this kind Germany would pay dearly for every day."

"I admit that what has happened in Russia does greatly improve the position of our allies," the chancellor said, "but it is difficult to estimate the extent of the advantage. It is absurd to assume that Germany can exploit Russia. The amount of food which can be produced in Russia this year will not be more than sufficient to feed the Russian population. If the Germans take any of it that means starving Russia, and that would not make friends of the Russians."

## RAIDS REPULSED ON VERDUN FRONT

### Allied Forces Check Assailants. Artillery Fire Heavy at Various Points.

Paris, March 6.—German raids on the Verdun front last night were repulsed by the French, the war office announces. The communication follows:

"Rather heavy artillery fighting occurred in the regions of Cormicy and Rheims. Last night the Germans made raids against our trenches at Avocourt-wood and northwest of Hill 344 (Verdun front). Our fire everywhere checked the assailants and prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands."

"Our lines were bombarded intermittently today in the region of Avocourt and north of Douaumont. At times there was heavy artillery firing at various points in Lorraine and Alsace."

"On Tuesday three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and two by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns."

"Macedonian front: There was reciprocal artillery activity west of Lake Doiran in the Cerna bend and north of Monastir."

**Enemy Repulsed.**  
London, March 7.—"A raid, attempted by the enemy last night, east of Epehy, under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, was completely repulsed," the war office reports. "Other hostile raiding parties, which endeavored to reach our lines southeast of Bois Grenier and east of Poelcapelle, were equally unsuccessful. The enemy's artillery has been active in the Scarpe valley, west of Lens and east of Ypres, and shortly before dawn developed considerable activity in the Neuve-Chapelle sector."

**Bomb Railway Sidings.**  
London, March 6.—"After two days of wind and rain the weather cleared slightly on the afternoon of Tuesday," says today's official report of aerial operations. "Bombs were dropped on railway sidings northeast of Lille."

"In air fighting two hostile machines were downed and one was driven down out of control. One of ours is missing."

"After dark the Ingelmar railway station and an airbase northeast of St. Quentin were heavily bombed. All our machines returned."

**AIRCRAFT BROUGHT DOWN.**  
Berlin, March 7.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Following is today's official communication:

"Army Group of Crown Prince.—At As a result of an attack on two Belgian farms northwest of Dixmude our storming detachments brought in three officers, 114 men and some machine guns. The activity of the artillery was revived in many sectors. Several reconnoitering attacks by the British were repulsed."

"Army Group of Crown Prince.—At many points of the front the activity of the French artillery increased. Northwest of Avocourt storming troops penetrated far into the French positions and returned with twenty-seven prisoners after violent fighting, having destroyed numerous shelters."

Nineteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down yesterday in aerial fighting. A great

## SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION TO BE LEADING PLANKS

### Chicago, March 7.—Nation-wide prohibition and woman suffrage will be the leading planks in the platform of the new national party, which resumed sessions of its first national convention here today. The adoption of a platform was expected some time today.

## COURT-MARTIAL HAS COMPLETED INVESTIGATION

### San Antonio, Tex., March 7.—The prosecution in the trial of forty enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth infantry negroes, on trial before a court-martial at Fort Sam Houston for crimes committed at Houston the night of Aug. 23 last, practically completed its case at noon today.

## DEATH CLAIMS NOTED CATHOLIC CARDINAL

### Rome, Wednesday, March 6.—Cardinal Donnoio Serrano, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, is dead. He was created a cardinal in May, 1914, and appointed to the prefecture in March, 1915. He was born in Rome on Aug. 2, 1852.

## PACIFIC STEAMER REPORTED AGROUND

### A Pacific Port, March 7.—The Pacific Steamship company's liner Unstilla, reported aground on the southern Japanese coast, has been floated and is proceeding to Hongkong, according to company advices today.

## ORDERS CREATING DRY ZONE OPERATIVE MONDAY

### Washington, March 7.—In announcing today that the order creating five-mile dry zones around the naval academy and seven naval training posts would become effective next Monday, March 11, unless otherwise ordered, Secretary Daniels said he had taken under advisement urgent requests from liquor interests at several of the places affected that they be given further time to move out of the zones.

## FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

### A year ago today I wrote, it was—I hesitate to quote, but what I wrote a year ago, I write about today, and ere another year is run, I wonder if the pesky Hun will stir about a year from now as he now stirs today? The weather? Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Friday.

## ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL SUSPENDED FOR 30 DAYS

### Washington, March 7.—Assistant United States Attorney John E. Dougherty and Deputy United States Marshal Williams, of New Island, Ill., have been suspended for thirty days for lack of sympathy with the policy of the department of justice regarding the suits from liquor interests at several of the places affected that they be given further time to move out of the zones.

## LIVELY BATTERY FIRE ON ITALIAN FRONT RENEWED

### Enemy Efforts Reciprocated in Vigorous Way on Important Sectors—Aerial Craft Playing Effective Part in Engagements Begun.

Rome, March 6.—The Italian and enemy batteries on important sectors of the front have again taken up reciprocal firing activity. The statement from the war office today also reports effective work by Italian airships.

The Asiago basin, south of Primolano, on the back slopes of the Col Della Beretta and in the vicinity of Lampol to the left of the Piave. South of Trieste hostile reconnaissance parties who attempted to reach our lines were repulsed with losses. On the阜stio we exploded a mine, damaging the enemy's position.

"There was a lively renewal of reciprocal fire between Lake Garda and the Asiago in the region of Montello and along the coast zone. Our batteries made effective concentrations of fire on enemy troops in movement in

"Our aircraft bombarded the enemy aviation grounds at Motta di Livorno and a column of troops marching in the neighborhood of Oderzo. A British aviator brought down a hostile machine."

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## ADVISES ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS OFFERED BY "POLITICAL BANDITS"

### Petrograd, March 7.—The central executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council, while recognizing that the German peace terms were those of "political bandits," has called on its delegates to the Moscow congress to vote for the ratification of the peace, says the Izvestia, the bolshevik organ. This action is advised because the peace has afforded the social revolution an "absolutely necessary" respite.

With the American Army in France (Wednesday), March 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—An American patrol, comprising one officer and eight men, which had been missing since last night in the sector northwest of Toul, suddenly emerged from the shell-hole zone to the German lines today and made a dash across No Man's Land, without a shot being fired at them.

With the American Army in France (Wednesday), March 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—An American staff colonel, while with a French raiding party for the purpose of securing information a few days before his men took up their positions in the new American sector on the Lorraine front, met a Prussian lieutenant in an enemy trench and captured him. The colonel, with an American captain, brought the Prussian officer back to the lines the Americans are now occupying.

## MISSING U. S. PATROL MAKES "HOME-RUN"

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## NEAT COUP MADE BY U. S. COLONEL

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## ATTACKING PARTY DISPERSED

Paris, March 7.—Continued activity on the Verdun front, where heavy artillery fighting and raiding operations have been in progress for several days, is reported in today's official communication. The statement follows:

## Three American Forces Now Facing Enemy on Western Front.

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"There was spirited fighting with artillery during the night in the region of Beaumont and Bezevaux (Verdun front), and in upper Alsace, near Han de Supt and east of Larrignon. In Lorraine the Germans undertook a number of raids, after bombardments in the region of the forest of Parroy. Near Neuviller attacking troops were dispersed by the French fire. In the region of Bures there was a spirited engagement. The French repulsed the Germans, who sustained appreciable losses. Near Veno the Germans also were repulsed by the French, who took prisoners. The night was calm on the rest of the front."

During several days of the American service the casualties have been extraordinarily slight, as the sector is one of the quietest. The lines are far apart and the position is held by strong posts rather than by continuous trenches.

"Macedonian front: There was reciprocal artillery activity west of Lake Doiran in the Cerna bend and north of Monastir."

"The Prussian lieutenant's capture was the first instance of an enemy officer being taken prisoner by the Americans and also the first occasion upon which an American officer had captured either an enemy officer or a soldier in this sector."

"Our lines were bombarded intermittently today in the region of Avocourt and north of Douaumont. At times there was heavy artillery firing at various points in Lorraine and Alsace."

"On Tuesday three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and two by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns."

## AMBASSADOR FRANCIS IN OPEN STATEMENT

### Vologda, Russia, March 6.—In a public statement to the people of Vologda today on the international situation as it affects Russia, David R. Francis, the American ambassador, said:

"The success of Germany would result in the loss by the Russian people of all the liberties they have gained by the revolutions. Consequently, the free people of the United States sincerely hope that the severe terms of the separate peace imposed by Germany will not be ratified by the Russian people."

"America has no plans or desires for territorial conquest in Russia. While the present government has never been formally recognized by my government or any of the allies, both Premier Lenin and Foreign Minister Trotsky are aware, because I so advised them, that I had recommended to my government that it recognize any government the Russian people might select, and would also earnestly urge that material assistance be rendered to such government, provided that it would continue the war against the central powers."

"On the right bank of the River Meuse there was violent artillery fighting in the region of Caruivies and Chauve woods. At the last mentioned place the Germans yesterday morning delivered an attack, but were repulsed after spirited fighting."

"In air fighting two hostile machines were downed and one was driven down out of control. One of ours is missing."

"In the Vosges the enemy made several vain attempts to reach the French lines."

"After dark the Ingelmar railway station and an airbase northeast of St. Quentin were heavily bombed. All our machines returned."

"Another German attack at Chevaillers wood was completely checked by the French and we took some prisoners."

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