

ALWAYS ON THE JOB
Is it a British assault in Flanders, a new uprising in Russia, or a miners' strike in Montana, the Associated Press tells the news when it still is news.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Chattanooga, 4 p.m.—Washington, 5 p.m.—London, 10 p.m.—Paris, 10 p.m.—Petrograd, 12 p.m.—Tokio, 7 a.m.

STARTING IN BUSINESS
The carrier of salient from whom you obtain The News is a young merchant. He buys the paper from us in the arms of Germany. Your patronage helps make a future business man of him.

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LATE EDITION

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1918.

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COUNTER-ATTACK EJECTED ENEMY FROM NEW POSTS

German Troops Carried Out
Raid on Wide Front in
Northern France.

BRITISH RETURN THE BLOW
Spirited Activity in Progress at
Many Points.

Norfolk Soldiers Bring Back
Prisoners—Raids in Pas-
chendaele Sector.

London, March 2.—German troops carried out a raid on a wide front against the Portuguese trenches in northern France early this morning, today's British war office statement announces. A counter-attack ejected the Germans and left the situation as it was before the raid.

Several raiding operations by the Germans were conducted last night. In one case near Hargicourt every German who succeeded in reaching the British trenches was either killed or captured.

British troops took prisoners in raids in the Armentieres region and near Arleux-En-Gohelle. The statement reads:

"Norfolk troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Armentieres. They killed and took prisoner a number of the enemy. Prisoners were also brought in by our patrols in the neighborhood of Arleux-En-Gohelle.

Several Raids Attempted.
"Raids were attempted by the enemy during the night at several points. Two hostile raiding parties succeeded in entering our lines in the St. Quentin sector. A few of our men are missing. In a third raid attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Hargicourt a few of his troops also succeeded in reaching our trenches, where they were all killed or captured.

"After a heavy bombardment carried out early this morning on a wide front from Neuve Chapelle northward a strong hostile raiding party attacked and entered Portuguese front trenches in this area. The enemy was promptly ejected by an immediate counter-attack which completely restored the situation. Other hostile raids in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and south of Houthoult forest also were repulsed with loss to the enemy. We captured a few prisoners and artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in connection with his raids and also in the Paschendaele sector."

DENIES KNOWING OF
NEUTRALITY BRIBE
Former Premier of France Declares Ignorance of Reported German Conditions.

Paris, March 2.—Rene Viviani, who was premier and foreign minister when the war began, and was at the head of the French government for more than a year thereafter, says in an interview with the Petit Journal that he knew nothing of the instructions sent by the then German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Baron Von Schoen, then German ambassador at Paris, regarding the condition on which France, if she remained neutral in the war between Germany and Russia, was to guarantee her neutrality.

In an address yesterday, the French foreign minister, Stephen Pichon, quoted the instructions from Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg that France would be required to turn over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun to Germany for the duration of the war with Russia if she decided to remain neutral.

"Needless to say, Baron Von Schoen did not transmit the proposal to me," said M. Viviani. "He thus spared me the humiliation of hearing of the dishonorable bargain proposed and spared himself the humiliation of hearing my reply."

Now Appreciates Incident.
"These revelations enable me now the better to appreciate Baron Von Schoen's attitude when he was in my office on July 31, 1914. You will remember that he asked me what would be the course of France in case of a conflict between Germany and Russia. The question was a plain one and undoubtedly the ambassador expected me to make one of two answers by which he would have profited. He doubtless thought that I would say: 'In that case, sir, it is war,' in which case he would walk out of my office, imputing words of provocation to France, or else that I overwhelmed by the news he brought me, would betray weakness by seven weeks. During the past week even the big stores of the city were compelled to tell their customers that they had not a pound for sale and that the best they could do was to let them have some of the 'yellow No. 1 sugar.'"

The reason given by local dealers for the scarcity here and many other parts of Canada is "that they cannot move the crop in Cuba."

FOUR TONS OF BOMBS
DROPPED BY BRITISH
London (Friday), March 1.—The following report of aerial activities was given out tonight:

RUSSIANS AND FINNS TO EVACUATE ALAND ISLANDS

Town of Tcherkftet, Twenty-five Miles From
Helsingfors, Has Capitulated to Bolsheviki.
600 White Guards Made Prisoner.

London, March 2.—A dispatch from the official Russian news agency says that the town of Tcherkftet, twenty-five miles from Helsingfors, has capitulated to the bolsheviki, 600 white guards being taken prisoners. Red guards defeated the white guards at Kerkala, on the Karis-Helsingfors line. Dispatches from Stockholm say an agreement has been made under which the Russian and Finnish troops will both evacuate the Aland islands, leaving the forts and war material in charge of the inhabitants and the Swedish force recently landed. The islands, it is added, are henceforth to be considered outside the area of hostilities.

JOINS MOSCOW IN FIGHT AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE

London, March 2.—German forces are moving on the town of Bologna, on the Moscow-Petrograd railroad, which place is the chief freight center for the feeding of Petrograd, says a dispatch from Petrograd under date of Friday, received by the Exchange Telegraph company. The Germans probably intend, the message adds, thus to cut off supplies from Petrograd and to compel the capital to capitulate by famine.

Large columns of German troops, the correspondent says, are marching toward Novosokolniki. Enemy forces have occupied the station of Klastitsia in their movement in the direction of Petrograd.

Kiev "Liberated."
Berlin, March 2.—(British admiralty, per wireless press.)—The Russian fortress of Kiev, on the Dnieper river, in the Ukraine, has been "liberated," the German general staff announced today.

Vologda, Russia, March 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The interior of Russia, following the example of Moscow, declares strongly against a separate peace with Germany. Workmen's and soldiers' councils in many provincial centers are issuing mobilization orders proclaiming a fight to the finish in behalf of the revolution.

Declared for Holy War.
Vologda, Russia, March 1.—An example of the tendency being shown in interior Russia to follow the example of Moscow and declare against a separate peace with Germany and for a fight to the limit for the revolution is furnished by the action of the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates at Penza, some 350 miles southeast of Moscow. This council has declined to approve the signing of a peace treaty with the central powers and has declared for a holy war. The council at Narva, by a vote of 40 to 18, called for general mobilization and against a separate peace.

General mobilization orders have been issued in Kazan province. In these orders all the soviets are urged to fight Germany to the bitter end. Similar action has been taken by the councils at Voronezh, in south central Russia, and in other cities.

In Moscow the Social Democrat, a bolshevik organ, declared on Thursday:

"The Russian proletariat with all its strength must dismiss any thought of a disgraceful surrender of its aims and must rise to the defense of the revolution. To arms, either death or victory."

GERMAN VESSELS
STRIKE MINES
The Hague, March 1 (Friday).—Several small German naval vessels ran into mines today six miles off the island of Vlieland, in north Holland. In the course of attempts of the Germans to save the crews one boat got into the surf and capsized. Five men from this boat were landed on the island.

According to the Handelsblad heavy gunfire was heard in this locality last night.

London, March 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail says that at 1 o'clock Friday morning a German torpedo boat and two German mine sweepers ran into mines off Vlieland island and were blown up. A German vessel nearby lowered a boat to save the crews, but the high seas made it impossible to reach the crews of the wrecked vessels and the boat drifted to the island.

The dispatch says it is learned from Ymuiden that a Dutch fishing boat struck a mine, all on board being lost.

FRENCH PAY TRIBUTE TO FIRST WOUNDED SAMMY



Lieut. Harden. Above, French monument honoring Harden.

TEUTONIC AGGRESSION FAR FROM SATIATED

Peace negotiations between Germany and the bolsheviki government apparently have been broken off again. Resumption of the German forward movement and the fact that the Russian peace emissaries have asked that a train under military guard be sent to meet them near Pakov indicate that Teutonic aggression has not yet been satisfied.

The bolsheviki are making strenuous preparation to meet the German advance and Premier Lenin is sending forth proclamations urging all Russians to save the revolution. Moscow and the interior of Russia have declared against a separate peace and the local councils in the interior are making ready to resist the invaders.

Related dispatches from Petrograd say the bolsheviki are destroying strategic railways, bridges and roads and are sending large forces to the fighting front. The Germans are said to be within eighty miles of Petrograd on the southwest and are approaching Orsha, on the same meridian of longitude as Petrograd and 300 miles west of Moscow. Vitebsk, seventy-five miles north of Orsha, also is threatened.

In the Ukraine the advance of the Germans and Austrians, who now have joined their ally in driving the bolsheviki from the capital, which has been in bolshevik control, is in danger. Vienna reports the surrender of 10,000 Russians and the capture of much war material and railway rolling stock.

American soldiers on the firing line in France have met the famous German "shock troops" for the first time and have outfought them. In two sectors—northwest of Toul and along the Chemin des Dames—the Germans failed in attempts to penetrate the positions held by the Americans. The fight northwest of Toul resulted in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. The Germans reached the American line only to be driven back with heavy losses. The dead were found in the American trenches and many enemy bodies were scattered over No Man's Land. An American captain, a West Point graduate of 1917, was killed in a gallant exploit. When the Germans reached the American position he led a party out in front of the wire entanglements and attacked the enemy from the rear as they retreated. On the other sector the Germans were driven back, but not until after they had captured ten American prisoners. In both attacks the enemy left prisoners in American hands.

The French in Champagne have been hotly engaged with the Germans. After being repulsed in attacks southwest of Butte du Mesnil the enemy attacked again and obtained a footing in part of the position from which he was driven by the French more than two weeks ago and which he had been trying to regain since. The artillery battle on the Champagne front has been of great intensity.

No decision has yet been reached as to Japanese intervention in Siberia. Negotiations between the allied governments and Japan, according to a London report, Japan has been requested to do all that is necessary to guard allied interests in the far east. This has not been confirmed officially.

APPEAL HIS CASE
MOONEY WILL NOT
San Francisco, March 2.—Counsel for Thomas J. Mooney will not petition the state supreme court to reconsider its affirmation of the death sentence against him for participation in a bomb explosion here, but will appeal directly to the governor for a pardon. Atty. Maxwell McNutt, who directed Mooney's defense, announced today.

Washington, March 2.—While all government officials are extremely reluctant to comment upon a judicial action by the supreme court of California in the Mooney case, it was plain that many of them were disappointed that a new trial had not been granted. In view of the special investigation by the labor investigation commission at President Wilson's personal request and because of the effect the Mooney case was having in Russia, the medical commission expressed a good deal of concern that the contest between labor and capital in San Francisco had surrounded the Mooney trial, which has caused an effect in this country and elsewhere much to be deplored, and hoped that a new trial might be granted.

The president was interested in the case because he was told that America's action in Russia might be much embarrassed by returned. But he who pointed out the money case to decide the American war aim of democracy.

AMERICANS SUFFER LOSS AS HUNS RAID TRENCHES

East of Rheims Hessian Troops Force Their Way
Into Fort Pompelle—Crown Prince's Command Makes Several Successful Raids.

Berlin, March 2.—The statement follows:
"Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—The activity of the fighting was revived in a few sectors in the evening. We brought in prisoners as a result of raids near Hollbeke and south of St. Quentin.
"Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At many points we made successful raids. East of Rheims Hessian troops forced their way into Fort Pompelle, which had been destroyed. Northwest of France, Rhineland and Westphalian troops penetrated far into the enemy's positions. Sections of trenches southeast of Taireu, which had remained in the enemy hands since the fighting of February, were cleared by Baden and Thuringian troops. On the west bank of the Meuse Rhenish companies stormed the enemy's trenches."
Berlin, March 2.—(British admiralty, per wireless press.)—In a German attack northeast of Seicheprey yesterday the Americans suffered heavily and lost twelve prisoners, the war office announces. The Germans penetrated the trenches attacked, the statement says. East of Rheims, the Germans forced their way into Fort Pompelle, which had been destroyed. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle, infantry, accompanied by pioneers, penetrated the enemy trenches northeast of Seicheprey. Americans who were manning the trenches suffered heavy casualties and lost twelve prisoners."
The official French statement of last night said that at two points on the front Germans, especially trained for raiding operations, attacked American troops, and that the Americans everywhere maintained their lines intact, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.
The attack northeast of Seicheprey, referred to by Berlin today, led to heavy fighting, after which the ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead. Three Germans were captured.
A dispatch from a correspondent of the Associated Press with the army said it was doubtful whether the Germans captured any Americans, although two or three might have been gathered up at a listening post.

PROBLEM OF FAR EAST PERPLEXES BATTLE ANEW ON ITALIAN FRONT

Question of Japs' Participation
in the War Difficult One
From Beginning.
Vienna Claims Podolia Entered
for Friendly Intervention,
Russians Surrendering.

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)
Washington, March 2.—Informal exchanges of views between the United States, Japan and the allies are proceeding concerning the situation created for the far east by the German advance in Russia.

It constitutes, on the whole, one of the most delicate and at the same time perplexing problems that have confronted the allies since the war began, for it may conceivably alter the entire relationship of Europe to the far east—question and raise new issues in Russia.
Lord Reading has called on Secretary Lansing and, in a lengthy conference, presumably outlined as much of the British view as could be expressed at this time, and the secretary immediately went to the State house and talked with President Wilson.
It was stated that no decision had been reached. What this really means is that none of the powers feels sufficiently informed to map out a policy.

Must Tread Cautiously.
Recent events require cautious trading away, and the whole matter of troops, the question of Japanese participation has been a difficult one for all parties concerned to handle. Japan could not very well satisfy her public opinion without some definite understanding of what the sacrifice to be made would lead to for Japanese interest.
The allies themselves wanted Japanese help, the French being particularly anxious for it, but the price would have been a diminution of tonnage in the trans-Atlantic trade.
America's entry in the war solved the supply question and the matter of troops, too. The next time the situation was discussed diplomatically was on the publication of a threat attributed to British sources that if Kerensky made a separate peace the Japanese would make war on Russia through Siberia. This was vehemently denied in London and the story was blamed on German mischief makers.
But the incident served to bring out clearly that one way to antagonize the Russians was to hold the club of Japanese intervention over their heads. The same set of circumstances exists to some extent today.

Russia May Misunderstand.
The fear is that the Russian people will misunderstand any Japanese or American intervention in Siberia, and will characterize it as selfish, particularly if the ostensible object is to protect military supplies.
The question, then, resolves itself into whether the loss by the allies of Germany of all the munitions either at Vladivostok or en route on the Trans-Siberian railway is more or less than the moral value of good feeling between the Russian people and the entente nations.
With the bolshevik fighting Germany one day and making peace the next, with no definite knowledge as to what the Lenin-Treaty government intends to do, and whether it will last long enough to warrant the allies in entering Siberia, regardless of the present government in Petrograd, are all questions which the allies ought to be thoroughly informed before they make what may prove a momentous decision of the war. And yet they are not informed, and they wait until they know more about it.

Is a Military Problem.
Japan is anxious to move quickly if there is any moving to be done. It is essentially a military problem.
Can the Germans reach Vladivostok first and even build a submarine base there for operations against American-Japanese shipping in the Pacific?
The possibility that Germany could entrench herself on the Pacific coast of Siberia and maintain a long line of communication with Berlin is not taken seriously, with the present dilapidated condition of the trans-continental railroad.
Whatever policy is resolved, however, some policy will be formulated after full consultation between the United States and the allies. Japan, as a member of the entente group, is exhibiting every desire to refrain from taking the initiative or any step that might be considered by the other allies as a diplomatic embarrassment in future dealings with Russia.
It is a critical decision of policy, not because of any fear that the Japanese will be unwilling to return such territory as they may acquire in Siberia, but because of the genuine apprehension that the allies may force Russia in the arms of Germany at a time when the Russian democracy is helpless.
The expectation in some quarters has been that a counter-revolutionary movement would sooner or later unseat Trotsky and Lenin. Would the entrance of Japanese assist or retard such a result? These are troublesome times for allied diplomacy.

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM
Twas every thing from childhood I've seen my fondest hopes decay; I never got a single coin but it was fast to fly away; I never earned an extra buck, nor got a debt. I'd never hoped to see, but shoes wear out or some one springs a tail and takes the blooming stuff away from me. The weather's fair and moderate, temperature tonight and Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE
OFFICER APPOINTED
Washington, March 2.—E. C. Porten, of New York, secretary of the Seaboard Air-Line has been appointed assistant to John Skelton Williams, director of finance for the railroad administration.

MONTREAL IN GRIP OF
REFINED SUGAR FAMINE
Montreal, March 2.—Montreal is in the grip of a refined sugar famine and information received from reliable sources is to the effect that conditions are not likely to improve much during the next six to seven weeks. During the past week even the big stores of the city were compelled to tell their customers that they had not a pound for sale and that the best they could do was to let them have some of the "yellow No. 1 sugar."
The reason given by local dealers for the scarcity here and many other parts of Canada is "that they cannot move the crop in Cuba."