

READ The Missoulian, for it is the 'old reliable'

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

ALL the news every day from everywhere.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 299. MISSOULA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1918. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOURQUIN ASKED TO RESIGN

Reveal Plot to Betray Sammees in France

UNEARTH PLAN OF CAMP LEWIS MEN TO KILL OFFICERS

Four Arrested Charged With Scheming to Deliver All Sammees to Huns.

TAKE STEPS TOWARD CLEAN-UP OF ALIENS

Accused May Face Death as Extreme Penalty Because of Treason Act.

Camp Lewis, Feb. 22.—The arrest of four soldiers against whom serious charges may be filed was announced today at the office of the division judge advocate, who withheld their names. What action in regard to their cases is to be taken the judge advocate would not say, beyond the fact that instructions were awaited from Washington.

According to the judge advocate's office, the men are accused of having entered into a plot to shoot their officers as soon as they were placed on the battle front in France and to deliver the men of their units, if possible, into the hands of the Germans as prisoners.

If the accusations are sustained, the men face death as the extreme penalty, and in any case, discharge from the army and internment as enemy aliens, the judge advocate said.

The arrests were made in connection with the clean-up of Camp Lewis of enemy alien soldiers which already has resulted in about 200 men being dropped from the service. A total of 24 men were discharged today. What disposition is to be made of them when they leave the army is for the civil authorities to decide.

Private T. J. Tampanes, of headquarters company at Camp Lewis is in the division headquarters guard house charged with having sold discharges from the army to Camp Lewis soldiers at \$50 each.

Tampanes, according to officials, obtained the blanks from some unknown source and found a number of victims, the men thinking they were getting out of the army service with a clean bill.

Court-martial for Men.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Officers of the judge advocate general's office said today that any national army soldiers charged with plotting treason would be tried by military court-martial and if found guilty would be liable to the death penalty. No report on the arrests at Camp Lewis had reached the judge advocate general.

SOCIALISTS TO CALL WORLD CONFERENCE

Ask American Federation to Join Them in Plan.

London, Feb. 22.—Emil Vandervelde, representing the Belgian labor party, presided at the continuation of the conference of the labor and socialist parties of the entente allied countries today. M. Vandervelde said there were two great questions before the conference, namely, the elaboration of a common program and the calling of a general international conference. On the first question agreement had virtually been reached, the speaker said. He added:

"The American Federation of Labor, is the only party to the contract that is lacking. Its adhesion is indispensable, and measures must be taken to insure it."

Continuing M. Vandervelde said: "We cannot ignore what the Bolsheviks have done to discredit their own country and international socialism," but he added that it must not be forgotten what the Russian revolution had done for internationalism and socialism."

Germans Plan to Resume Shipping on Black Sea

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—Advices received here from Berlin yesterday say that it was announced in the joint sitting of the reichstag that it was planned to resume shipping in the Black sea after the mines have been cleared away. The plan is to expedite shipments to Germany from the Ukraine, Germany to supply agricultural machinery and implements in return for grain.

Germans Center Artillery Fire on U. S. Troops

With the American Army in France, Feb. 22.—By The Associated Press.—The artillery bombardment was still more intense on the American sector west of Toul. Night and day enemy projectiles are falling in towns and have been directed at a number of strategic points. The damage done has been unimportant. Three American artillerymen have been wounded.

Our guns replied to the enemy with three shells for one, firing accurately on roads and enemy works. Shells were dropped on a party of seven Germans repairing wire entanglements. Some were wounded and the rest scattered.

Early this morning a small enemy party attempted to raid our lines and was driven off by rifle and machine gun fire, after which artillery fire chased them back to their lines.

A trench mortar projectile fell on one of our trenches today killing three and wounding four. Rain has prevented aerial activity and the trenches and dugouts are flooded.

The Weather

PORKLESS DAY TODAY. At least one meal each day should be meatless. You can now eat mutton on any day.

Forecast.—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, probably followed by rain or snow and colder at night on Sunday.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Maximum 41 Minimum 28 At 6 a.m. 5 At 6 p.m. 25 Promise for warmer weather was announced last night but no doubt many Missoulians feel that it is slow in coming. If it brings rain any delay will be appreciated.

GERMANS SEIZE BELGIAN YOUTHS

Students Commandeered for Hard Labor Behind Hun Lines in France.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Official dispatches to the Belgian legation today told of the further commandeering by the Germans of young Belgians for military work behind the German lines and the flogging of Louis Franck, a Flemish deputy, 10,000 marks, for urging the Flemish people to stand steadfast in their resistance to German political intrigues.

Franck was taken before a military tribunal and was threatened with deportation the dispatches said, but despite the German concern over the spread of the movement against the authority of the self-styled council of Flanders, this threat was not carried out.

Work Behind Lines.

Commandeering of men for work behind the German lines continues to grow, the dispatches said. At Renaix, an industrial town in eastern Flanders, 250 young men were seized, many being taken in the streets. Some fled and the Germans threatened to take old men unless the young ones returned.

Students were taken from an engineering school of Mons and sent to work at an aviation camp, while in Luxembourg more than 600 young men have been taken from villages for military work.

Old City of Jericho Falls Before Attack of British

London, Feb. 22.—The British forces in Palestine have captured the city of Jericho, Australian troops entering the city on Thursday. Aside from its historical and sentimental importance, the capture of the city gives General Allenby control of a number of strategic roads over which to move his men and their supplies.

Within 24 miles of the present British position is the railroad from Damascus to Mecca, which has been the artery which has fed the Turkish forces operating against the Arabian tribesmen. If this road were cut, it would give the tribesmen great advantage in their struggle.

REICHSTAG ADOPTS PEACE.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Via Amsterdam.—The main committee of the reichstag today adopted the peace treaty between Germany and the Ukraine.

FRENCH WOMEN ENSLAVED FOR MONTHS BY HUN

Young Girls Submitted to Horrible Treatment at Hands of Germans.

POILU TELLS CHESTER EXPERIENCE OF SISTER

Frightful Atrocities Make Allied Soldiers Hate Teutons Bitterly.

This is the sixth article by George Randolph Chester, famous novelist, and his wife and collaborator, Lillian Chester, to be sent to France especially for The Missoulian to tell the story of FRANCE TODAY exclusively in this city to our readers. The Chester articles are being published daily.

BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER AND LILLIAN CHESTER. (Copyright, 1918, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Paris, Feb. 22.—We have just been discussing peace with Andre Feulot, and we have arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion.

Andre is altogether a man of peace, although at times one might seem to detect a ferocious expression in his left eye, and a still more ferocious expression in the place where his right eye used to be.

Andre's plan is very simple, and does not include haggling over terms. Any kind of a treatment will do, because the important point lies in when the document is signed.

He wants to continue the war until only one German remains, conclude a peace with him, then try him with due decorum, and hang him for the crimes of the Huns.

To some this view may seem more or less radical; but if your sister had been in the captured and evacuated district, and had seen her father and husband and son killed, and if she and her daughters had been for 18 months the slaves of German beasts, you'd have another reason for fighting this war than the mere duty to humanity. YOU'D HATE!

We have all heard these tales of atrocities, but reading them far away from the scenes does not seem to carry any reality.

It is only when you come actually face to face with despicable ravage which has been done that you begin to realize what ghastly savages, what brutish barbarians, what intolerable beasts these Germans are!

Some beautiful grapes led us to Andre. They lay in a tiny show window in a tiny shop in one of the busy narrow streets in which Paris abounds, and they were so large, so round and plump and purple, and so superior in appearance to all their poor neighbors, the knotted little apples and the weakened little orange oranges, that it seemed only an act of mercy to take them from their inappropriate surroundings.

A clasp of the little bag over the shop door, and from the back room a fat little woman came running, young but motherly.

Ab! the grapes! She lifted the solitary bunch from its bed of cotton tenderly reverently, and explained that they were very exquisite, but very expensive.

How much? Renee! Renee!

Much Argument. Renee came hurrying out of the little back room, a hollow-cheated woman, with a drawn face and deep lines in her brow, and sparse hair streaked with staring strands of silver, and eyes which were widened with a something which seemed like a permanent terror; but a very pleasant smile for madame, a very pleasant smile for monsieur.

Kaiser Expected to Whip America With Propaganda

New York, Feb. 22.—The bitterest disappointment of the war for the Prussians has been the shattering of the "fatuous belief" that the labor unions of the United States could be stampeded by "insidious propaganda." Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared in an address here tonight.

Speaking with Samuel Gompers at a patriotic mass meeting arranged by the American alliance for labor and democracy, Mr. Daniels predicted that labor will not swerve from the patriotic ideals, which have actuated it thus far, and that when the war is over it will have won its own fight as well.

"I make no appeal to labor as a class," he said, "but tonight speak to men of labor organizations because they are a mighty force in our national life and are taking the lead in patriotic celebration of this holiday in the national metropolis. Indeed, the day for appeal to any red-blooded American has passed. It is a time rather to give thanks to those who are engaged heart and soul and to point out not why they should serve, but how and where they can make their efforts tell most for victory."

It is an open secret—I can talk about it freely now—that the real hope of the Prussians that America would never be effective in this war lay in its famous belief that labor could be so irritated, by insidious propaganda, so misled by hired agitators, as to insure nation-wide strikes, almost upon the declaration of war. Far bitterer than the failure of the submarine to sweep the seas has been the failure of the German spy to stir this great republic hand and foot by stampeding labor, organized and unorganized, into something very nearly approaching a social revolution.

M'ADDOO DENIES FOOD SHORTAGE

Declares That Hoover Made Mistake Regarding Rail Tieup of Supplies.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Director General McAdoo today gave assurance that "so far as transportation is concerned, there is no danger of suffering from a serious food shortage in the eastern part of the country."

This was prompted by the warning given last night by Food Administrator Hoover, that unless grain and meat movement is greatly increased in the next 60 days, the country would be threatened with an acute shortage of food, and the program of food shipments to the allies would fail. In a letter to Mr. Hoover, the director general declared that if the food administrator will give definite information intended for the allies, the railroads will move them promptly to seaboard. Simultaneously the railroad administration gave out figures showing that the movement of grain to the primary markets in the west within the last ten days, was far greater than in previous years.

Although declaring their desire to avoid a controversy with the food administration, officials of the railroad directorate today did not conceal their belief that Mr. Hoover's statement was not borne out by facts shown in their reports. Members of Mr. McAdoo's staff assumed the attitude that Mr. Hoover had dealt in generalities, not supported by figures or other evidence showing such a pessimistic outlook on future food conditions.

A railroad administration statement, without referring to Mr. Hoover's declaration that the domestic and allied food situation can be solved only by loading 8,000,000 bushels of grain a day for the next 60 days, explained that already 6,000,000 bushels of grain are being loaded daily and even better loading is in prospect.

U. S. Concludes Trade Agreement With Norway

Washington, Feb. 22.—A complete agreement in which the other allied nations are in accord, has been reached between the United States and Norway. The terms have not yet been made public.

Announcement of the successful conclusion of negotiations between the war trade board and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian commissioner, which have extended over several months was contained in this statement issued by the board tonight through the committee on public information.

HUNS STILL DEAF TO RUSSIAN PLEA FOR AGREEMENT

Continue Advance Through Country Meeting With No Resistance.

BOLSHEVIKI WOULD PROTECT PETROGRAD

Germans Stop Messengers on Way to Dvinsk and Take Them Prisoners.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—A Russian courier with the peace proposals of the Russian government has arrived in Berlin, according to advisers received here. The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German semi-official organ, says the reopening of the negotiations with the Russians cannot be expected for some time.

Arrest Couriers.

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—An official statement issued today says: "The Russian parliamentary messengers started in a motor car from Rishitsa for Dvinsk, but near the station at Antonopol were met by a German automobile armed with machine guns. The Russian motor car was allowed to pass, but the parliamentary representative and the commissioner of the Fifth army were detained and brought back to Rishitsa in the German automobile."

Rishitsa is about 100 miles south-east of Riga and about 50 miles from Dvinsk. Antonopol is a village about 20 miles from Rishitsa. It is presumed that the parliamentary messengers were carrying the formal acceptance of the German peace terms to General Hoffman, who is somewhere along the Russian front.

Face Subjugation.

Facing absolute subjugation at the hands of the advancing Germans, the Russian premier and commander-in-chief have taken what steps they can to make at least a nominal defense against the invaders of their country. Orders that guerrilla warfare be carried on and placing Petrograd in a state of siege have been issued by Lenin and Krylenko, and it is expected that the Germans will meet with some resistance before long.

That the Teutons can be temporarily checked, however, is doubted, even in Petrograd. The Russian army's debacle apparently is so complete that there is no shadow of authority over its units. Berlin reports that the first Estonian regiment has deserted in a body and offered its services to the German commander who is operating in the north-easternmost Baltic provinces. The Russian navy, too, is completely disorganized and, while it is desired to withdraw the warships from Revel and Helsingfors to Kronstadt, it is believed that this operation is impossible, in view of the disuse into which the Baltic fleet has fallen. Only the submarine boats are in a seaworthy condition, it is reported.

Germans Continue.

There is as yet no definite advice as to the rumored fall of the Leningrad government. The proclamation directing that resistance be offered to the German advance, however, did not bear the name of Trotsky who hitherto has been a virtual dictator, which may be significant.

The Germans have pushed still further eastward in the past 24 hours. (Continued on Page Eight.)

Blows Follow Argument Over Case Against Crum

Helena, Feb. 22.—Special.—Senator John Edwards of Rosebud county and Mayor George Horkin of Forsyth, the senator's home town, came to blows in the lobby of the Placer hotel tonight, over the Crum case. Edwards landed one blow on Horkin's mouth, smashing a cigar down the Mayor's throat, before bystanders and officers intervened.

Edwards had approached Horkin, smiling, and accused him of not telling the truth while on the stand at the legislative inquiry into Crum's pro-German utterances.

The incident is an outbreak of bad feeling which has existed between the two men since the Crum trouble began.

TWO MONTANA JUDGES BITTERLY ASSAILED BY LAWMAKERS IN HELENA

Recent Decisions of Federal Jurist in Sedition Case Cause Solons to Demand Action.

Weave Net of Evidence More Closely Around Judge Charles L. Crum of Rosebud County.

Introduce Motion to Let U. S. District Attorney Investigate Charges in Bourquin Motion.

Helena, Feb. 22.—Slowly, but surely the net of evidence in the hearing of the impeachment proceedings against District Judge Charles L. Crum of Rosebud county was woven about the jurist in the house of representatives here today. Witnesses were called who, by their careful weighing of words, impressed the membership of the complete sincerity of the matter contained in the affidavits filed against the judge, and at the same time, virtually disbelieved the suggestion, which arose among a few members yesterday, that there might be other than patriotic motives behind them.

And so, the members of the house returned to their original position that the Rosebud county judge had not only unwisely expressed himself, but that he actually had been guilty of the expression of pro-German sentiments which would long ago have landed a man of lesser position in jail on one of the gravest charges possible now in these days of war.

More Evidence.

Two of the outstanding witnesses of the day were Donald Campbell, a Forsyth lawyer, and W. H. Lyndes, a rancher who lives in the county. Both of them were effective witnesses. The former was the man, it had been thought, who might have had a personal motive for the removal of Judge Crum. His testimony, however, dispelled that view, and when he had finished the members felt and realized that they had heard the story of a man who, once a friend and great admirer of the accused man, had been turned against him entirely by sentiments which he could not reconcile with his own patriotic feelings.

As for Mr. Lyndes, he gave the impression of being just what he is—an honest, uneducated farmer, the father of boys whom he has been glad to give to America's cause, and who resented the words of the judge that he was a "dumb fool" to give his sons to be butchered in Wall street's war. And his impression was, perhaps, even more effective than that of the lawyer who preceded him.

Mr. Lyndes emphatically impressed the members of the constant practice of Judge Crum to oppose the draft when he told of the conversation he had with the judge in the latter's chambers when he was in Forsyth to serve on a jury. He said that the judge first asked him what he thought of the draft.

Would Bury Son.

"I told him I thought it was all right," said the witness, "and then he said it was unconstitutional. I told him that I wasn't a lawyer, and I didn't know about that. And then he went down some law books and read some pieces out of them. And when he got through he said I was a 'dumb fool' to let my boys go to war and be murdered for Wall street."

The witness declared that Judge Crum told him that the draft would cause the same trouble all over the country that it had caused in Wall street, and that he had been led to believe that he had a legal right to offer physical resistance to its operation. He was not sure whether the judge had said this before or after the supreme court of the United States had upheld the law.

Gave Bad Idea.

Regarding the speech that Judge Crum had made in his courtroom to the jury then sitting as to his (the judge's) attitude on the war, the witness said that the remarks of the judge gave him the idea that "it wasn't our war at all, but that it was so our foreigners could grab a lot of territory."

He said the jurors expressed themselves most unfavorably regarding the speech afterwards.

"The report of the speech here," said Representative Higgins, "says at the end, 'applause.' Was there applause, Mr. Lyndes?"

Helena, Feb. 22.—Following one of the most sensational actions ever taken by a Montana state legislature—the request in form of a resolution that the federal judge of the Montana district resign or be transferred—action was taken yesterday in the form of a resolution by Representative Belden ofergus who had emphatically declared himself in favor of the spirit of the Buell resolution. Representative Belden, at the opening of the afternoon session moved:

"That the house of representatives of the Montana fifteenth assembly in extraordinary session express and convey to the United States district attorney the desire that he take all necessary steps for an appeal in the Hall and Just cases, or in a similar case, to the United States court of appeals in order that it might be determined whether Judge George M. Bourquin is right or wrong in his construction of section three of the federal espionage law."

Cases Referred to.

Judge Bourquin, in the cases referred to, ruled that unless it could be proved that because a man had talked against the draft, some one had resisted its operation, the person accused of obstructing the operation of the draft had not violated the law.

Speaking to his motion, which was carried viva voce with no dissent, Mr. Belden declared that he presented it so that the house might "in an orderly way, register what is in effect its condemnation of the ruling of Judge Bourquin."

"We should endeavor to abide by the decisions of the courts," he said. "If the higher court decides that Judge Bourquin is right, we should abide by his ruling. Perhaps the Hall and Just cases may not be tried again, but surely Mr. Wheeler can find some similar case in which the ruling may be made, and which would govern the Montana federal court in future cases of that kind. Mr. Wheeler should have appealed these two cases, but there is no record that he has done so, and he should have appealed them without having to get the suggestion from us. But he hasn't, and therefore we may with propriety act on this resolution as the accredited representatives of the people of this state."

The Buell resolution was referred to committee No. 1 of the house, of which the members are these:

Committee Members.

Jameson of Deer Lodge, chairman; Johnson of Sweetgrass; Ashby of Lewis and Clark; Buell, Gallatin; Burrows, Rosebud; Demel, Yellowstone; Farmer, Cascade; Harbert, Flathead; Higgins, Missoula; Holt, Cascade; Huffaker, Lewis and Clark; Hunt, Stillwater; Lanstrom, Lewis and Clark; Lars, Sanders, Lewis; (absent); Mason, Missoula; Rainey, Dawson; Scott, Big Horn; Selkirk, Yellowstone; Saffell, Big Horn; Seltman, Yellowstone; Smith, Yellowstone; White, Fern.

The introduction of the resolution came just at the end of a long morning session which had been opened with patriotic exercises for Washington's birthday, and had been continued with the taking of testimony in the Crum hearing. There was not the slightest warning when it was introduced. The motion to adjourn was in order, and a number of the representatives already were on their feet when Mr. Buell arose.

"I desire," he announced to the speaker, "to introduce a resolution without previous notice."

Reading Causes Excitement.

Permission was granted, and there were slight expressions of disapproval that the morning session be prolonged. Slight attention was paid as Clerk Tracy began reading the title, but when the full import of what was coming was known, there was a sensation. Suddenly the whole house, over which had risen the murmur of subdued conversation, became still. Members scarcely moved. The crowded galleries were listening. The clerk read:

"Whereas, the interpretation of the above-mentioned section of the espionage law of the United States by the judge of the United States district