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ALL GERMANY PUT ON SHORT RATIONS

New Food Regulations Reveal Shortage.

MEET CONSUMPTION REDUCED

Conditions Graver Than at Any Time in War.

CROP IS DISAPPOINTMENT

Drouth Counteracts Expected Benefits of Extensive Acreage—Nation Not Starving but Has Serious Outlook.

(Special cable dispatch to the New York World. Copyright, 1915, by the Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Entirely upon the evidence of their own latest official publications, it is manifest that the Germans food situation on the threshold of the second Winter of the war is much more serious than in November, 1914.

The iron grip of the British fleet, and particularly the activities of Admiral Jellicoe's submarines in the Baltic, are making themselves felt, say the British, as never before.

A year ago it was unnecessary for the Kaiser's government to resort to any more stringent regulations than the introduction of bread cards and restriction on breadstuffs in general on the ration basis. Such steps were found advisable even at the end of the more than average good 1914 harvest, and while Germany was in possession of a vast reserve of American cereals imported as long before the war as April and May.

Immense Crops Hoped For.

This year it was hoped the extraordinary extensive seeding and planting, and the conversion of every available acre into agricultural land, would produce crops which would provide the country with as generous a supply of farm products as Germany had on hand in November a year ago.

The government figured that the Fatherland would thus be able to tide over another Winter and Spring as successfully as before. But the 1915 German crops fell little short of failure. Despite the unprecedentedly large acreage, only the potato harvest was above normal.

Two months of relentless drought on the threshold of the harvest time completely obliterated the prospects of the expected bumper yield. The result is, according to the best information available here, that while it would be exaggerating to assert that the Germans are face to face with starvation, they confront by far the gravest food conditions wherewith they have had to deal during the entire period of the war.

Germans Put on Rations.

The new food laws decreed by the imperial government, which are coming into force this week, certainly seem to tell their own story. They provide for putting the Germans on rations in practically all the great necessaries of life.

The regulations for restricting the consumption of meat in the restaurants and the sale of it in butcher shops are the most drastic in the history of the empire, if not in the history of any country. Potatoes have practically been converted into a state monopoly.

The maximum price is fixed for butter at an unheard-of high figure, 64 cents a pound, and soon will be for margarine, cheese, eggs, lard and similar commodities. The introduction of official butter cards, on the bread ration system, is imminent. Milk commands prices which, the Socialist press declares, practically put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

The municipality of Berlin has already taken steps to insure that sufficient quantities at normal cost shall at least be available for nursing mothers, infants, invalids and others to whom milk is a vital necessity.

Use of Fat Curtailed.

The following are the new meat and fat regulations:

On Mondays no restaurants or refreshment establishments of any sort may offer or sell anything except boiled meats. Fried, baked or roasted meats are prohibited. The object is to save fat.

On Tuesdays neither butchers nor restaurants may sell or serve meat or victuals made of meat of any kind whatsoever. Fish is not forbidden. On Wednesdays there are no restrictions. On Thursdays the regulations are the same as for Mondays, on Fridays the same as Tuesdays. On Saturdays the restaurants may not serve pork in any form. On Sundays there are no restrictions. The law explains that wherever meat is referred to, the public is to undertand beef, veal, mutton, pork, poultry and game.

The only exception permitted on the so-called no-fat days is that baked meats may be served in cold slices, as sandwiches. Ham sandwiches will also be legal on Saturday, the no-pork day.

Appeal Made to Housewives.

The Government particularly expects that housewives will not attempt to circumvent the law by buying unusually large quantities of meats on Mondays and Thursdays in anticipation of

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ELECTIONS VITAL IN WILSON MOVE

ADMINISTRATION'S NEW YORK ORGAN PLEADS.

Ex-Senator From Oregon Thinks President Will Adhere to Single-Term Plank.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 11.—"The Democratic party must nominate a candidate in 1916 who is stronger than his party," says the New York Times, a leading Administration organ, and upon that premises, the Times says that President Wilson must be renominated; that there is no other Democrat today who is stronger than his party.

"When the President thoroughly has studied the election returns, I shall not be surprised to find him declaring his adherence to the single term plank of the Baltimore platform," declares ex-Senator Bourne, of Oregon, president of the Republican Publicity Association.

These are the two opposite conclusions drawn from a study of the results of the elections in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky.

There is difference of opinion as to whether the late elections showed the President to be stronger than his party, or at least as much stronger as was popularly believed.

In spite of the attitude of Secretary Garrison toward the militia pay bill, Senator Chamberlain has declared his intention to reintroduce the bill, and to press it for favorable consideration in the Senate. Moreover, Representative Hay, of Virginia, heretofore opposed to the bill, has promised to introduce the Chamberlain bill in the House, and he already has voiced his enthusiastic endorsement of the measure. But the most that can be expected from Secretary Garrison is that he "will not oppose the bill" while it is before Congress.

BAR UP FOR LAD TO WED

Woman Notifies County Clerk Son Is Too Young and Pay Too Small.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Notice was received by County Clerk Gehlhar today from Mrs. E. B. Husbards, of 412½ Dover street, Portland, not to issue a marriage license to her son, Samuel C. Husbards, and Miss Feida Barker. Mrs. Husbards says her son is 19 years of age, and the young woman 15. The mother writes that her son is working for $40 a month. She says this is too small an amount with which to support two persons.

Clerk Gehlhar so far has received no application for the issuance of a marriage license to the couple to which the letter refers.

CAR SHORTAGE IS SERIOUS

Heavy Grain and Munition Shipments Swamp Roads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—American railroads are confronted with one of the most serious car shortages of recent years, owing to the huge grain crop of this country and Canada, and the heavy tonnage from steel and munitions plants, coupled with the inability of the railroads to get new cars fast enough.

This announcement today by W. E. Mereham, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who, as secretary of the Central and Western Association of Car Service Officers, addressed the body today.

NATIVE CHILD DIES FIRST

Foreigners Under 5 Have Best Chance for Life in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Children under 5 years old who are born in this city of native parents die more numerously than children whose parents are foreigners, according to figures for 1914, made public today by the health department.

The compilation shows that out of every 1000 children of native white parentage 44 boys and 35 girls do not reach the fifth year, whereas, on the same basis, only 39 boys and 32 girls, offspring of foreigners, die in early childhood.

BIG RABBIT DRIVE IS ON

Mesa Folk Are Attempting to Rid Country of Pests.

PASCO, Wash., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—The first big rabbit drive of the season is now on at Mesa, a small station about 20 miles north of Pasco, to rid the country of the pests.

The rabbits are sold to the Seattle and Spokane markets. There are about 100 people in the drive. Several six-horse teams follow behind the drive and gather in the game. The drive is being captained by Ben Hailey and Frank Stech, both of Mesa, and is under the management of U. Schlatter, president of the Mesa Gun Club.

TREE FOSSIL IS UNEARTHED

Workmen Find Trunk Buried Upright Near Cut on Hill Crest.

A petrified tree, probably 15 or 20 feet in length and eight inches in diameter, and standing upright 15 feet below the surface of the crest of a hill, was uncovered yesterday by city laborers making a cut on Upper Drive, near Montgomery Drive.

The tree was found on the edge of the cut and was left standing. Its length is uncertain, part of it being far below the level of the road. The position of the tree is in a knoll considerably higher than the surrounding ground.

REFORMS IN AID OF DEFENSE DEMANDED

Muntions Plants on Coast Are Menace.

$30,000,000 A YEAR WASTED

Soldiers Used as Laborers Instead of Drilling.

NAVY YARDS SCATTERED

Nation Now Dependent for War Munitions on Limited Area, Which in Turn Gets Ore From Two Vulnerable Sources.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LOUGHLIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—In connection with the response by the Administration and Congress to the demand of the country for adequate preparedness, steps are to be taken which it is hoped will lead to these important Army and Navy reforms:

1. Survey of the situation of the United States with a view to the better concentration strategically of our military and naval resources.

2. Lopping off of incumbrances which make for extravagance and inefficiency in both services.

3. More active administration, which will lead to economy.

Grave Dangers Pointed Out.

The grave danger to the Nation of the existence of the greater part of the munitions factories within a radius of 150 miles of New York has been pointed out, and also the profligate waste which Congress has imposed on both Army and Navy as a result of the struggle for "pork" and the haphazard methods employed in making appropriations.

The Government of the United States now spends $250,000,000 annually for preparedness. This sum is to be jumped to $400,000,000. The Administration desires that for every dollar spent there shall be received by the people a dollar of defense. It realizes, however, that members of the Senate and House, who place their districts above their country, will struggle for local appropriations, and that this is certain to precipitate a bitter conflict. Already men who desire to obtain rivers and harbors appropriations and appropriations for public buildings are on the ground seeking recommendations for their localities.

Improvement Bills in Disfavor.

The Administration will not favor either river or harbor or a public buildings bill. It will urge that National defense is paramount at this time, and that Congress shall limit itself with reference to rivers and harbors and public buildings only to those projects which are essential.

It is a conservative estimate that

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CLACKAMAS HOME BURNS

School Empties at Alarm Mistaken for Fire Drill.

CLACKAMAS, Or., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—A fire destroyed the home of Alex Robinson, located just north of town, Tuesday noon. The origin is not known. When discovered the fire had made such headway that little effort was made to extinguish it, the water being a long distance away. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Some one entered the schoolhouse and rang the school bell by way of alarm. The pupils and teachers thought it was the signal for a fire drill. The schoolrooms were emptied of their occupants in about 40 seconds.

PRINTER TO GET FORTUNE

James Murray, Salem, to Leave for Isle of Man to Claim Estate.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—James Murray, a linotype operator of Salem, today received word that by the death of an uncle on the Isle of Man he had fallen heir to a share in the estate, valued at $50,000.

Mr. Murray plans to leave for the Isle of Man within the next few weeks.

STRIKE HITS SHOW IN CROWDED HEILIG

Stagemen Wait Till Last Minute to Give Word.

U of O Library 22NOV15

OPENING PERFORMANCE IS ON

Issue Is Declared to Be Over Needless Engineer.

MUSICAL COMEDY STAGED

Broadway Playhouse Show Stops When Unusual Procedure by Stage Hands Comes, Owing to Little Question of Heat.

With a nearly capacity audience, and a number still standing in line to buy tickets, the Heilig Theater management was forced to abandon the performance of "When Dreams Come True" last night at 8:15 o'clock, when the stagehands and allied workers in the theater called a strike.

The issue was over an engineer's place which was not filled yesterday when the house began warming up for the night performance. During the period it has been "dark" the theater had been connected with an outside heating service, and, according to W. T. Pangle, manager of the theater, there was no need of the engineer.

The issue was not brought up until the eleventh hour, according to Mr. Pangle, and, standing on a principle which he believed was right, he called off the show. Most of the audience was seated when the issue broke.

"We had practically a capacity audience," said Mr. Pangle, "and it was the first show we have had in a number of days. Under the circumstances, with an elaborate production which needed the regular complement of stagehands and crew, we could not go on with the show. I am taking up the issue right away and hope to have matters sufficiently straightened out to give the performances Friday and Saturday."

Members of the union who could speak for the stagehands were not accessible early last night.

PRESBYTERY FOR DEFENSE

Emergency Message to Be Sent to President and Churchmen.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 11.—The executive committee of the Presbyterian general assembly today outlined an emergency message on "preparedness" for extraordinary conditions expected to follow the close of the European war, which is to be sent to 10,000 pastors, President Wilson and 49,000 other elders of the denomination.

President Wilson's defense programme was declared to have the moral support of members of the executive committee.

NOBODY LOVES A NEUTRAL.

FIRE ON OIL SHIP IS LAID TO BOMB

LIVIETTA'S CREW DAZED BY SHOCK OF EXPLOSION.

Vessel Is Beached, but Still Is Burning—Crew Reaches Port Arthur, Tex., in Tug.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 11.—The fire on the Italian ship Livietta, which sailed from here Tuesday with a cargo of oil for Buenos Aires, was caused by an explosion believed to have been a bomb, according to a report from Captain Rico, of the Livietta, to the Italian Consul here.

One member of the crew, I. P. Picasso, engineer, was injured seriously by the explosion, but physicians here tonight said he would recover.

Captain Rico and the entire crew of the Livietta, 26 men in all, arrived here today on the tug Russell, after beaching the Livietta in 30 feet of water off Sabine Shoals. The fire on the steamer still was burning tonight.

"I am positive a bomb started the fire on my ship," said Captain Rico, an opinion which was concurred in by every man of the crew. "The explosion was terrific, every lamp on board the Lievetta was smashed by it. Members of the crew were dazed by the shock, but quickly recovered themselves and put out the lifeboats. We were picked up by the Russell after nightfall."

MONARCHY TO BE DELAYED

Europe and Japan Are Asked to Quell Rebels in Concessions.

PEKIN, Nov. 1.—Summoned to the Chinese Foreign Office today the Russian, French and British ministers and the Japanese Charge d'Affairs, were assured by Lu Cheng Hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that China, after learning of the people's will concerning the change in the government from a republic to a monarchy, must find suitable time for the enthronement arrangements. Consequently some delay, he said, was necessary.

The foreign minister did not mention the probable date of the enthronement ceremony, but gave the diplomats the impression that it would be further distant than January 5.

Lu Cheng Hsiang again asked the representatives of the powers to check the rebels operating in the foreign concessions which are beyond Chinese jurisdiction.

Thursday's War Moves

THERE has been no material change in the last 24 hours in the situation, either in Serbia or on the other fronts. The Austro-Germans assert they are advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the the capture of another 4000 prisoners, which the Serbians say, like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanians or Macedonian troops, who surrendered easily, the official reports of the invaders do not record the capture of any town.

In fact, the Serbians are now facing the invaders in the mountains, which have proved a protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of difficulty. It also is probable that the opposition the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins is delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive.

News from the southern part of the country is conflicting. It is now known that the French did not reoccupy, but simply made a cavalry raid into the town of Veles, destroying the Bulgarian ammunition stores. The French, however, are advancing on the west side of the Vardar River and at the same time are repelling Bulgarian attacks on Krivolak and endeavoring to form a junction with the Serbians, who are fighting in the Babuna pass.

A new British division having landed, the force which is to be under command of General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro is spreading out toward Strumitsa, where encounters with Bulgarian patrols are reported.

With the arrival of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who should soon be on the scene, a further development in the campaign is expected, and it is possible that the Gallipoli army will become more active.

So thus far, is is the feeling of military men in London that there is a chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their allies. The Teutons, the military observers say, can hardly send further reinforcements, their line against Russia already having grown dangerously thin, as is evidenced by the Russian successes, both in the north and in the south.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga is supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains, the Russians have established a connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmern and Lake Babit to Olai, which is half way between Riga and Mitau.

As the result of the activity of hostile submarines, freight rates between Cardiff and Mediterranean Sea containes to jump. A fresh record was made yesterday when a rate of 59 shillings was quoted for Port Said.

November 12, 1914.

Dixmude, city held by Germans, surrounded by water and is likened to trap.

Belgians contribute $3,000,000 to relief of countrymen.

Ecuador and Colombia warned by allies against neutrality violators.

T. R.'S PROMISE TO NEW HAVEN CITED

Immunity Offered if Boats Were Kept.

COLONEL AIMING AT MORSE

Mellen Relates Pledge Made From White House.

COAST CONTROL FEARED

New Haven Directors, However, Said to Have Declined Opportunity to Sell Lines—Witness Hostile to Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Ex-President Roosevelt was brought into the testimony today at the trial of the 11 former New York, New Haven & Hartford directors charged with violating the Sherman law, as having given assurance to Charles S. Mellen that the New Haven need have no fear of Federal action during Roosevelt's Administration if it rejected a proposition to dispose of its steamship properties to Charles W. Morse.

The testimony, which was given by Mr. Mellen, was adduced by the Government to show that Mr. Mellen nevertheless recommended the sale of the properties and that the New Haven directors, in pursuance of their alleged purpose to obtain a monopoly of the transportation traffic of New England, declined to consider the President's recommendation.

Roosevelt's Position Explained.

While it was a twice-told tale, as Mr. Mellen gave his testimony at the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry into New Haven affairs, Mr. Mellen added to it today by saying that Mr. Roosevelt felt that it would be inimical to public interest for Morse to complete his purpose of getting control of the Atlantic coastwise steamship lines through acquisition of the New Haven properties, and that Commissioners Knapp and Prouty and Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, held the same opinion. The Government, however, placed emphasis on the portion of the witness' testimony in which he quoted Colonel Roosevelt as saying: "I am no lawyer and I can promise you no immunity if you violate the law."

Morse in January, 1905, according to Mellen, had offered to buy the New Haven's steamship lines for $20,000,000, which would have been a profit of $14,000,000 on their cost. Mellen thought the New Haven ought to take advantage of the opportunity, inasmuch as the question was being agitated in Congress of requiring railroad lines to divorce themselves from ownership of steamship lines.

Sale Meant for Protection.

He said he went to Washington and explained the situation to the President in the presence of Messrs. Knapp, Prouty and Smith.

"I was fearful," he said, "that if this legislation should be passed it might come at a time when there would be no purchaser for our properties and we would have them on our hands. I wanted to protect myself."

The President, after declining to promise immunity, said, according to Mellen: "But if you don't sell, you'll have no trouble during my Administration."

"I did not see then, and I do not see now," continued Mr. Mellen, "that he did not act from the highest dictates of public duty. He said that Morse's proposition was in the highest way prejudical to public interest if he should get a monopoly of the whole coastwise trade, as he was aiming to do. He said he was fearful of the success of the Morse combination, and Herbert Knox Smith was especially so."

Knapp and Prouty Assent.

"And Messrs. Knapp and Prouty agreed with him?" interposed R. V. Lindabury, of the defense.

"They did," said the witness, adding that in his opinion the assurance given by the President was one reason why the New Haven steamship lines were not included in the bill in equity brought against the New Haven in 1909. The Government maintains, however, that the assurance given by President Roosevelt was meant to apply solely to the proposed legislation and not to acts of the New Haven amenable to the Sherman law.

"May I ask," interrupted De Lacy Nicoll, of the defense, "that when the Government again comes to amend the bill of particulars they make Theodore Roosevelt a co-conspirator?"

This remark caused laughter in the courtroom.

Mellen Is Hostile Witness.

Mr. Mellen again today proved a hostile witness, in the opinion of the Government counsel. Attorney Batts complained that he was unable to elicit sufficient testimony from the witness except in instances where proof could be obtained through other sources. The case in point had to do with the Joy Steamship Company, which the Government charges was secretly operated by the New Haven for the purpose of driving the Enterprise line out of business.

Mr. Mellen denied that a semblance of competition was kept up between the Joy line and the New Haven after its acquisition, but he admitted that the United States Transportation Com-

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