

ALIEN ENEMIES ARE ROUNDED UP

President's Proclamation for Protection of Shipping and Factories Put Into Effect.

ALL MUST REGISTER

Officials Realize That Most of Anti-War Activities are Carried On by Naturalized Germans or Mercenary Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A roundup of suspected Germans, mainly in seacoast and inland cities, is in progress today, under authority of President Wilson's new proclamation forbidding alien enemies within 100 yards of docks...

The intelligence bureau of the Army and Navy have charge of making most arrests of Germans not evacuating the war barred zones.

Only a small percentage of the half million unassimilated German men affected by the President's proclamation will be arrested, officials explained.

A few Germans left Washington today in compliance with the President's order making a barred zone of the District of Columbia, but the exodus attracted little attention.

Rules Will be Issued. Rules to govern registration of alien enemies were practically completed by Attorney-General Gregory today and will be promulgated shortly.

Officials realize that most of the anti-war activities in this country are carried on by naturalized Germans or even mercenary or misled Americans whom the President's proclamation does not affect.

Within a few weeks the Department of Justice expects to extend the 100-yard barred zone to a number of manufacturing plants and the result will be to throw some Germans out of employment, but no widespread disturbance in the industries is expected.

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Washington police today were instructed to obtain from each German leaving the capital full information where he expects to go and a report to be made to authorities of the locality to which he is destined.

Tomorrow is the last day transient Germans will be allowed to be in the District of Columbia, although retention of time until December 15 has been allowed for those who were living here since April.

Forms to be filled out by persons in possession of enemy property are being prepared and will be distributed in a few days. A military attorney, property custodian, today announced, and persons required to make out reports are notified at once to apply for the forms and to comply with the provisions in the trading with the enemy act is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 100 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—More than 20,000 persons in the metropolitan district will be affected by President Wilson's proclamation barring all visible Germans from the vicinity of all places of military importance, according to estimates made today by Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal. About 2000 soldiers will be required to guard New York's waterfront.

Few of the 1000 alien enemies in this state are affected by the recent proclamation of President Wilson, enlarging the prohibition territory within which they will be permitted without a permit, according to United States Attorney Reames.

With only rare instances in Oregon, the conditions of the permits issued aliens under the President's first proclamation meet the terms of the second proclamation.

Alien Enemies in Portland 300. "There are in this state approximately 1000 alien enemies, of which 300 are in Portland," said Mr. Reames yesterday. "Ever since April 6, the date of the President's first proclamation, we have conducted a careful campaign in every county to see that every enemy alien obtained a permit from the proper authorities."

"In his second proclamation the President enlarges the prohibition territory within which enemy aliens will be allowed without a pass. The principal restriction imposed under the recent order is that no enemy alien shall be permitted within 100 yards of any seacoast, pier or dock from which seagoing vessels are loaded."

"This additional restriction will have very little effect in Portland, where the Army is located in the center of the city, in view of the fact that the original provision forbidding enemy aliens within one-half mile of the Army was strictly enforced."

All Aliens Must Register. "The principal thing enforcement of the second proclamation will accomplish in this state is to make the number of enemy aliens in Portland absolutely certain, since under the President's last order every alien will be required to register."

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required to register whether he invades the restricted area or not. "Another important feature is that provision restricting enemy aliens from going within 100 yards of any railway terminal. This will have little or no effect in Oregon, since practically all railway terminals in this state are within the one-half mile limit of the Army. The principal cities which will be affected by the last proclamation are New York, Chicago, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco."

Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—General Pershing today reported the following casualties:

Private Rex L. McKenney, engineer, Springfield, Maine, died November 17, of wounds.

Private Cecil A. Rowan, headquarters company, Infantry, Chanute, Kan., died November 17, of gunshot wounds.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20.—The following American names appear in today's casualty list:

Private William E. J. Gentle, Spokane, Wash. Wounded—R. J. Barry, Portland, Or.; William Chase, Outlook, Mont.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—British casualties reported in the week ending today reached a total of 32,237, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers 236, men 6160. Wounded or missing—Officers 928, men 24,848.

The British casualty lists have been increasing recently, probably in consequence of the bitter fighting in Flanders. Last week they were 25,065, and in the preceding week 21,851.

TALE RIVALS DIME NOVELS

Hollow Bracelets, Poison, Beautiful Women, German Plots Told Off.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Following a plea of guilty to a charge of white slavery made by Morris Wallack, assistant District Attorney Smith made public the details of his statement concerning the Broadway white slave traffic, in which Wallack declares that 25 men and 150 women are engaged.

The story dealt with robbery, hold-ups in Central Park, German intrigue, Mexican revolution, spies and secret messages, and provided the groundwork which District Attorney Swann announced would be made the subject of a series of dime novels.

Wallack said there was in New York a very wealthy German who became enamored of a beautiful girl. He tried to get her to leave the gang and go away with him, but she refused.

Finally he told her he wanted her to carry a message to a Mexican General and that \$10,000 would be her reward. She was to travel to Mexico as the daughter of an elder companion and give the General a hollow bracelet she had been wearing.

The girl was afraid it might be a plot to slay her because the Mexican General was with the German. Another member of the gang went to Mexico and in a few months returned to New York. She had a big roll of money as proof that the German had carried out the contract. Smith said a witness has corroborated this story.

The hollow bracelet idea was new to the leaders of the gang, who saw in it big possibilities. So they provided the "knockout expert" with a bracelet which was "dope" that could be released with a tiny spring. When the victim recovered consciousness his money would be gone.

Wallack had been in the enslaving business only eight months, but he made as much as \$500 a week. "Old timers," he said, did vastly better.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 1200

(Continued From First Page.) vast inland sea. Approaching the battle front, the party passed the brigade mentioned by General Diaz, the commander-in-chief for its part of the front at Zenson. It was just back from the front line and the men still wore their helmets. Many of them were men of the former army and they marched along seemingly unconscious of their glory.

Lot of Guns Captured. At the barracks they were counting Austrian rifles and guns gathered in the court. The line of captured machine guns looked like a collection of huge black grasshoppers. The bayonets were detachable bowie knives with wood-grained handles.

General Euhnerl, of the famous Bersaglieri brigade, which carried the day, came out to greet the party. He is a short, stocky man of 30, of a bearing.

On the cemetery road, where the Austrians advanced and set up their line of quick-firers, a fearful scene was spread before the party. The road was littered as though a tornado had passed by. Dead horses lay all about in contorted shapes. The highways were strewn with enemy helmets, bloodstained clothing, cartridge belts and all kinds of accoutrements. The trees on either side were cut in two and the lines of bushes were leveled like grain before a storm.

Signs of Carnage Shown. Just ahead on the road was Segna mill, where the bloodiest fighting was centered. The mill wheel was still running and the water was flowing peacefully. But all about were the evidences of fearful carnage. The soldiers who held the mill stood guard earnestly at the door, while all over the ground were tatters left by the Austrians as they were driven from the mill and thrown into the river.

Passing on to the bank of the river, just back of the mill, a horrible sight met the eyes of the party. Over there on the sandbar in midstream lay corpses in heaps as far as the eye could see, the uniforms showing plainly that they were Austrians. Some lay on the bank and some floated in the water. The Italians had just buried the bodies of 200 Austrians, but those they hundreds could not be brought back for decent burial, as the Austrian guns cut down stretcher-bearers every time they went off toward the sandbar. An officers' dead horse, with saddle and rich saddle cloth, lay among the bodies.

Sight in Greenhouse One. The gruesome line of bodies extended far down the river. The Austrians had been cut down by machine-gun fire as though by a scythe. All the men in the line pitched forward on their faces and lay there as though on dress parade, but prostrate.

Going on to Zenson, the little town could be seen to have been retaken by the Italians after the enemy obtained a brief lodgment. Behind the town on the river edge are bushes. Here were huddled what remained of the first enemy storming party which crossed the river. The whole place was swept by fire and one realized the fearful furnace these men were in.

As the party passed the inundated region the tops of cornstalks could be seen above the long stretches of water, indicating that it was about five feet deep. Similar traces of vineyards could be seen above the waste of water. Soldiers of the engineer corps were along the banks of the canal. They had opened the sluices wide and the water was up to the hills. The harvest had been gathered, but there can be no planting or sowing there next Spring.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." Dr. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 80c.—Adv.

FRANCE URGES TO REDOUBLE EFFORTS

New Ministerial Declaration Is Read in Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

BATTLE IS FOR JUSTICE

All Civilized Nations Declared to Be in Combat Against Modern Development of Ancient Barbarity.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Premier Clemenceau read to the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the ministerial declaration which has been adopted by the new Cabinet. In the Senate the document was read by Louis Nail, the Minister of Justice. The declaration was as follows:

"We have accepted places in the government in order to conduct the war with redoubled effort for the better application of all our energies. We come before you with the sole idea of an integral war."

"We would like that the confidence which we shall ask you to give us be your own conscientious action, and we shall not be able to do so unless we feel the idea of force placed at the service of the human conscience—in the resolve progressively to advance the right, both as among individuals and as between peoples capable of establishing their liberties."

Fight Is for Justice. "Conquer that justice may prevail—that is the watchword of all our governments since the beginning of the war. That programme, open as the sky, we shall maintain."

"We have great soldiers of great traditions under leaders tempered by trials and animated by that supreme devotion which gave their elders renown. Through them, through all of us, the immortal native law of noble ambitions of peace, will pursue the course of its destinies. Those Frenchmen that we were constrained to throw into the battle have claims upon us. Their desire is that none of our thoughts turn away from them, that none of our acts be foreign to their interests. We owe them something, without any reserve—everything for France, bleeding in her glory; everything for the exaltation of right triumphs."

Fraternal Solidarity Urged. "The single, simple duty is to stand by the soldier, live, suffer and fight with him, renounce everything that is not of the fatherland, and have confidence for us to be solely French, and with the pride to declare that that suffices for us. Let everything today be blended—the claims of the front and the duty in the rear. Let every zone be the zone of war. If there must be men who find in their souls the impulses of the old times, let us put them aside. All civilized nations are engaged in the same battle against the modern development of ancient barbarity. Against this, with all our good allies, we are an immovable rock, a barrier that shall not be passed."

"Let only fraternal solidarity, the surest foundation of the world, be shown at the forefront of alliance, at every point and everywhere. In the field of ideas, France has suffered for everything that makes man firm. In her hopes and in her faith, in the face of the purest humanity, she consents to suffer still for the defense of the soil of her great ancestors, with the hope of the day when the world will be united under the doors of life. The force of the French soul is in that. That is what animates our people as they work with us while they fight."

"Those evil soldiers of the workshops, deaf to all suggestions; those who have captured the land; those robust women at their toll; those children who bring them aid—these are our 'pollux'; these are our pollux, who, thinking later of their work, may say like those of the trenches, 'I was in it.'"

"With these also we must remain steadfast; we must see to it that, striving ourselves for the fatherland, we one day may be loved. To love each other, it is not sufficient. We must prove it. We would like to try to give that proof and we ask you to aid us. Can there be a finer programme of government?"

Justice for All Demanded. "There have been mistakes. Let us think only of repairing them. Alas! there have been crimes also, crimes against France. Let them receive prompt chastisement. We take before you, before the country that demands justice, an engagement that justice shall be done according to the rigors of the law."

"Neither personal consideration nor political ardor will lead us to go beyond it. Too many criminal attempts have already resulted in the shedding of human blood. French blood. Weakness would be complicity. We shall be without weakness, as without violence. All the accused before court-martial—that is our policy. The soldier in the pretorium in solidarity with the soldier in combat. No more pacifist campaigns; no more German intrigues; neither treason nor semi-treason. War, nothing but war."

"Our armies shall not be taken between two fires. Justice is on the way. The army will know that it is defended and is a France forever free. We have paid too great a price for our liberties to cede any part of them beyond the need of preventing divulgations and excitations from which the enemy may profit. A censorious shall be maintained for diplomatic and military information, as well as for those susceptible of disturbing peace at home, up to the limits of respect for opinions. A press bureau will give advice, nothing but advice, to all who solicit it."

Citizens Made Responsible. "In war time, as in time of peace, liberty is to be exercised under the personal responsibility of each citizen. Outside of that rule there is only arbitrary anarchy."

"It has not seemed to the present circumstances to indicate the character of this government. Days will follow days, problems will follow problems, and we shall march in step with you to the realization that the necessities impose. We are under your control; the question of confidence will be continually in the balance. We are going to enter upon a regime of restrictions, after the example of England, Italy and America, admirable in their ardor. We shall ask of each citizen that he take his full part in the common defense, that he give more and consent to receive less. There is abnegation in the army, so let abnegation exist throughout the country."

"We shall forge a greater France without putting our life into it, something of our savings is asked besides. If the action that concludes this session is favorable to us, we expect of it consecration."

"In the complete success of our war

loan is to be found supreme evidence of the confidence that France owes to herself when she is asked for victory. Some day, from Paris to the humblest village, shouts of acclamation will greet our victorious standards stained with blood and tears, torn by shells—magnificent apparition of our noble dead. That day, the greatest day of our race, after so many other days of grandeur, it is in our power to bring forth."

Premier Clemenceau read his declaration a firm, clear voice. He spoke of France's debt to the dead, his emotion was evidenced by the trembling of the sheets in his hand. His peroration was acclaimed by the whole chamber with the exception of certain unfringed Socialists.

Three Deputies at the right later withdrew their interpellations on the scandals which now are being investigated.

Progress of the War. THE American mission, headed by Colonel Edward M. House, which recently arrived in England for the purpose of discussing and co-ordinating efforts to win the war, had its initial meeting with the British war council.

Details of the conference, naturally, have been kept secret, but announcement is made that little formality attended it and that satisfactory progress marked the discussions. The far-reaching scope of the conference is indicated by the attendance at the meeting of joint representatives of the army, navy and food controllers, shipping boards, and the treasury and the war trade boards.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, opened the session with an address and the conference lasted an hour and a half, during which frequent recourse was had to a mass of statistics and official documents. Colonel House was not present at the opening session.

Simultaneously across the channel Mr. Clemenceau in the new French Premier, was reading the declaration of policy of the new Ministry to the Chamber of Deputies. It was to the effect that the new government had assumed office in order to carry forward the war with a redoubled effort towards its successful conclusion. It declared that civilized nations were engaged in the same battle against the development of ancient barbarity and that France, with her allies, was a barrier in the path that should not be passed.

The Premier asked each citizen to take his full part in the common defense and to shoulder the same abnegation that at present exists in the army. The Chamber by a vote of 413 expressed confidence in the new Ministry.

Between the Brenta and the Piave rivers on the northern front of the Italian theater, the Italians are tenaciously holding back the enemy and preventing the advance of the German on the Venetian plain, the gaining of which would threaten their entire line along the Piave River southward to the Adriatic.

Four times attacks against Monte Tomba, the chief position still blocking the way from the hilly country to the plain, have been repulsed by the Italians.

East of the Asiago plateau the Italians are keeping up their offensive against the invaders and have taken more than 200 prisoners and a number of machine guns and several hundred rifles.

Along the Piave River the enemy apparently has made no further effort to cross the stream, after the serious losses he sustained in being driven back Monday from the Zenson bridgehead.

Shifting his offensive to the south, Field Marshal Haig has delivered a series of attacks against the Germans in the region between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe in France—territory on which there has been little fighting since the Spring offensive, when notable gains eastward from Arras to Peronne were made.

Details of the new offensive are not yet at hand, but the British official communication says that the strike had satisfactory results and that a number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of materials have been gained on the roads leading from Bapaume and Peronne toward the important railroad junction of Cambrai.

The British rapidly are encircling Jerusalem in their Palestine campaign, having now brought their forces to points 12 miles northwest and 15 miles west of the ancient city.

Everything from fireplace and bathroom fixtures to curtain rings and brass clockwork checks. Nothing seems to have been too small or insignificant to escape being placed on the list.

The decree states that a search will be made of all dwellings and that all classified objects which have not been delivered to the German authorities will be taken by force.

Bend Loses Instructor to Navy. BEND, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—L. C. Sanders, instructor in manual training in the Bend High School, will resign shortly and enter the Navy. Mr. Sanders made his plan known this morning. No successor to Mr. Sanders is yet under consideration.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070, A. 6025.

METAL IS REQUISITIONED

Brass, Copper and Bronze Objects Taken Over by Germans.

HAVRE, Nov. 19.—Nearly every conceivable brass, copper and bronze object which enters into the construction or furnishing of a house and building has been requisitioned by the German authorities in occupied Belgium. A copy of a decree published at Brussels, September 30, which has just reached the Belgian authorities here, announces the proposed seizure and compulsory delivery of all such objects.

A list of 25 classes of objects which private individuals are compelled to deliver to the German invaders includes:

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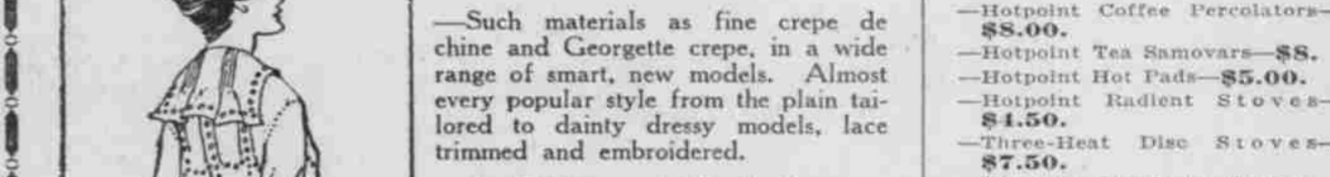
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BROADCLOTHS, SERGES AND OXFORD MIXTURES—SOME FUR TRIMMED, SOME STRICTLY TAILORED AND SOME ON SPORTS MODELS. SUCH BECOMING AND POPULAR COLORS AS NAVY, BROWN, BEETROOT, PLUM, TAUPE, OXFORD AND BLACK.

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In White and Flesh, Beetroot, Maize, Taupe, Gray, Brown, Beige, Plum and Every Wanted Suit Shade. Not Many of Each Style and Color! Third Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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