

## BAYNET STUDENTS GO OVER THE TOP

Realistic Charge Proves Value of Americans' Training in Foreign Camp.

### SEVERAL MEN ARE INJURED

Graduating Exercises of Large Bayonet School in France Witnessed by Several Generals and Their Staffs.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—The graduation exercises of the large bayonet school today were witnessed by several generals and their staffs. The men, who had been trained in the British system of British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed and accuracy which was truly American. They now are ready to go over the top.

The scene of the graduation was in a broad, grassy valley, with high hills walling all the sides. A British sergeant-major, in charge of the actual instruction, put the men through the bayonet drill so vigorously that more than one man was hurt. But their wounds were not serious.

Several Hurt in Charge. One man's hand was cut with the bayonet and several were bruised in body and head, and the instructor so narrowly escaped a bayonet point in the hands of a charging young American that his tunic was cut.

"Now, then," the sergeant would say, holding a heavy long stick in his hand, "when I tell you men to turn, try to get the point to me. No, turn. Yeah! Yeah! Give 'em hell. That's good!"

The Americans conducted themselves as if they were players on a football field, every nerve and every hand and foot selected for practice was able to ward off some thrusts with the point or butt, but from many he had to jump out of the way to escape. His pupils were at it as though they were facing the Germans, jaws squared with determination, thrusting, parrying, clubbing.

Perfect Scores Recorded. Even more vigor was shown by the men as they occupied the trench line, and, with their officers, went over the top in a charge, meeting the dummy Germans on the way, and finally occupying the enemy trench.

The operations began by firing from the trench at the dummies, and a demonstration of marksmanship showed the value of practice with the rifle. Some of them recorded perfect scores, while not more than three out of the whole class fell below 80 in a possible 100. Men went furiously at the charges, urged on by the most picturesque language that the Sergeant-Major had at his command.

He shouted to his men, "Give it to 'em, in the heart, in the throat." "That's the way! If you don't get 'em they'll get you. On your toes all the time! Quick! Quick!"

Men Respond to Orders. The urge for speed appeared entirely unnecessary. They knew what to do and did it. They were so well trained that orders were anticipated and executed almost simultaneously with the giving. The French and English officers watching the exercises were enthusiastic, especially at the speed and energy of the Americans. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors.

Another class in this school will begin work Oct. 1. The school is held in schools with the same curriculum have been or are being established at many places in the war zone, and simultaneous classes will soon be put out as proficient in this necessary art.

## BERLIN TALKS LIGHTLY

PRESS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SAYS LITTLE.

One Paper Professes to See Attempt to Disturb Negotiations Between Central Powers and Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—The Berlin Voessische Zeitung, in an editorial on President Wilson's message to Congress, says:

"The message is an essential part of a big action initiated by America, evidently with the understanding of her allies, to disturb the negotiations between the central powers and Russia. Regarding the latter, we may recall the announcement of war made by America against Austria-Hungary, which evidently aims to divert Austria-Hungary from solidarity with Germany."

The Taegische Rundschau says: "Wilson's phrases will not shake us, neither with our enemies desire to bleed us to death until Wilson considers the time has come to establish his world rule of justice."

The Tageblatt declares: "It is not to be denied that the intransigent American war will tend indefinitely to prolong the war. It goes without saying that entire Germany is united against the extravagance that speaks in Wilson's new proclamation."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "In view of the latest publication of secret documents, his abuse of Germany and talk about our unscrupulousness may be termed doubly shameful. The extraordinary enthusiasm with which these utterances of Wilson have been applauded in England is, however, all the more easily comprehensible."

### Progress of the War.

The long-expected civil warfare in Russia apparently has come. General Kaledines, the leader of the Don Cossacks, supported by General Korniloff, former commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, is declared in an official communication issued by the Bolshevik government, to have raised the standard of revolt in the Don Cossack region against the people and the revolution.

As a counter to the movement, the Bolshevik government has ordered its troops and followers immediately to set to work to put down the uprising, forbidding even any attempts at mediation.

No details of the uprising are as yet to hand, but the proclamation of the Bolshevik government asserts that the constitutional democrats and the bourgeoisie are aiding the movement against the Bolshevik faction. The Cossacks, of whom Kaledines is the leader, are famous as dashing fighters and in choosing Korniloff as his right-hand

man, Kaledines obtains a military man of unquestioned ability.

Of equal interest in the world war is the brilliant stand the Italians have made in keeping back the rush of the Austro-German forces from the Asiago plateau region to the plains of North Italy.

Although the enemy had bent back the line of the defenders to a point where it seemed that it must give way under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Italians, reinforced by British and French troops, have, for the moment at least, brought the fighting to a pause.

Their infantry and shock troops balked, the Austrian and German guns are still heavily bombarding various points along the front between the Piave and Brenta rivers, but they are being answered almost shot for shot by the cannon of the allies.

From the sides of the passes which they are holding the Italians have brought into play with great effect large batteries, which were rolled down upon the enemy as they tried to make their way southward toward the plain.

Little infantry action is in progress on the front in France and Belgium, although on various sectors from the North Sea to the region of Verdun mutual bombardments are ensuing.

The German artillery has shown considerable activity south of Cambrai and in the regions of Moeuvres and Bantheux.

In the Verdun sector the Germans have made another attempt to pierce the French lines in the region of Bezonvaux, but were repulsed after some what brisk fighting and suffered considerable casualties.

## CHINA VOICES APPROVAL

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE COMMENDED IN FAR EAST.

Japanese Papers Comment Favorably on Advantage of Statement of America's Aims.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—The North China Daily News in an editorial on President Wilson's message to Congress says:

"Deep and general admiration will be felt in all allied countries over President Wilson's lofty and thoughtful address to Congress."

The China Press says: "President Wilson's speech is the most perfect expression yet achieved of the American mind and intention in this war."

The Shanghai Times declares: "It was a stirring message to the free men of the universe and it was a solemn warning to those who sought to impose their autocratic shackles on the democratic people. President Wilson's expose of German machinations and intrigues will so burn into the minds of millions of men and women as to strengthen the firm resolve and determination of enlightened humanity to rid the world forever of the scourge which has afflicted Europe in the last three years."

TOKIO, Thursday, Dec. 9.—President Wilson's message to Congress was published in morning and afternoon newspapers throughout Japan. It received unusual editorial opinion, special stress being laid on the advantage of a complete exposition of the principles and objects for which the United States entered and is prosecuting the war.

## PROPOSAL IS HELD UP

OPERATION OF MERCHANT SHIPS BY NAVY REMOTE.

Plan to Pay Seamen Taken Into Naval Reserve Rejected by Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Operation by the Navy of all American merchant ships traversing the war zone, agreed in principle by Government officials, has developed so many obstacles that adoption of the plan, for a time at least, appears uncertain.

The Navy Department and the Shipping Board, however, are trying to work an arrangement that will prove satisfactory to all interests concerned.

The Shipping Board's proposal that seamen taken into naval reserve service and retained aboard merchant ships be paid regular seamen's wages has been disapproved by the Navy Department, which holds that such a procedure would cause discipline. On the other hand, the Shipping Board contends it would be unfair to enroll seamen in the reserve service at navy wages, when the Board was a party to a recent agreement between shipowners and the seamen's union, fixing seamen's wages for the duration of the war.

For the present, the Shipping Board will continue to recruit seamen for service, in hope that a satisfactory adjustment may be reached.

## CUBA MAY DECLARE WAR

Menocal Expected to Advise Action Against Austria.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The belief was expressed by several Congressmen this afternoon that President Menocal tomorrow would send a message to Congress asking that a declaration be made that a state of war exists between Cuba and Austria-Hungary.

Cuba was the first of the Latin American countries to follow the United States in declaring war against Germany and the expectation is that she will duplicate this action in the case of Austria-Hungary.

## 2 SLAV GENERALS MENACE

(Continued From First Page.)

fer of units less than a division to be permitted; Moon Sound and Moon Island to remain in German occupation; the Russian troops to be removed from the Macedonian and French fronts; Russian and Turkish troops to evacuate Serbia.

Consideration of the report was postponed. PETROGRAD, Friday, Dec. 7.—For the first time since the war began not a shot was fired today, on the Russian front from the Black Sea to the Baltic. The cessation of hostilities officially began at noon, when the 10-day armistice, signed last Wednesday, became effective. Notice of this truce reached the armies on the northern and western fronts yesterday, where the Russian War Office communication declared that no hostilities had occurred.

## Enemy Shipping Distributed.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—The Austrian and German steamers seized some time ago and interned here, have been divided as follows: Silesia and China, both Austrian, to the United States; Bohemia, Austrian, and Albenga and Triumph, German, to Japan; Delice, Rikness, German, to Italy; Kathie, German, to France, and Sexta and Helene, German, to Great Britain.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

## POWER TO DRAFT RIGHT OF

Supreme Court Asked to Dismiss Cases Attacking Constitutionality of Law.

### "FREEDOM" RELATIVE TERM

To Protect Liberties of People as Whole, Individual Citizen May Temporarily Be Restrained of His Liberties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In a brief made public tonight, asking the Supreme Court to dismiss cases attacking the constitutionality of the selective draft law, the Government asserts that power conferred upon Congress to declare war carries with it authority to compel military service either at home or abroad. Compulsory draft is declared to have been a normal method of raising armies ever since this Government was established, the legality of which has been repeatedly upheld by the courts.

The situation in Russia is pointed to, without mentioning the name, as a demonstration that there can with safety be no absolute freedom in civilized societies.

"If the argument against this law upon constitutional grounds be not frivolous," said the brief, "then that adjective has lost its legal significance."

Nine Appeals Before Courts. The cases now before the courts are nine appeals from various states. Among these cases are those of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, convicted in New York after having made speeches against the law. Argument of them probably will begin Tuesday.

"It is true that the law provides for the restraint of the liberty of the citizen to a certain extent," the brief sets forth. "Yet to protect most truly the liberties of people who live together in communities, it is vital that some governmental organization and some exercise of governmental powers are necessary. There is no absolute freedom in civilized societies. Our own history prior to the adoption of the Constitution and the present experience of one of the allies vividly show, moreover, that the government which exercises least powers may be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of domestic disturbers as well as the facile tool of foreign conquerors."

Military Service Only Temporary. Illustrations may be cited without number to show that in order to protect the liberties of the people as a whole, the individual citizen may incidentally be temporarily restrained of his liberties. Yet military service, cited as an extreme example, is only temporary and incidental to the security of the citizen as a whole, and only so far imposed as is necessary for that purpose. The few who are compelled to serve do so that the many who remain at home at the present time and the generations who come in the future, may enjoy those blessings of freedom which this Government has established to secure."

The brief characterizes as "unfounded" the contention that compulsory military service is contrary to the spirit of democracy and says that while occasions for the draft in this country have been infrequent "it has been resorted to without flinching when the emergency arose."

Conscription Just and Equitable. It was through this method that the Revolutionary War was successfully concluded, the Government declares, and under the conditions of modern warfare this means of raising an army is "the most prudent, just and equitable method which can be employed."

"War now is not a matter of men, but of nations," it adds. "All of the resources of the combatants, human and material, are thrown into the scale. As it is in the power of the Government to compel, so it is the duty of all citizens to give regardless of personal preference, that service which they can most efficiently render."

Those who bear the responsibility of leadership must have also the power to assign every citizen to the station he is best qualified to fill. Nor is it any longer just to leave the performance of military duties only to the most ardent and patriotic, instead of distributing them with equity over the population, as a whole."

President's Power Supreme. Relying to the contention that the militia cannot be ordered out by the President or sent abroad for duty, the Government says:

"It has long been settled under our scheme of constitutional Government and the statutes that the power resides in only one person to decide when the emergency arises which justifies the calling out of the militia. That person is the commander-in-chief, the President. It is not even for the Governor of the state, much less a private militia leader, to say that the President has wrongly decided."

The President, of course, should be scrupulously careful not to exceed the bounds of his constitutional authority. But the matter is solely within his discretion and from a decision made in exercise thereof, no appeal lies to the courts. Correction for possible abuse is in the power of impeachment and frequent elections.

On the facts in the present case, moreover, it certainly could not be said that the commander-in-chief has exercised his discretion unwisely."

Conditions are Blamed. Count Czernin Says President Wilson Lacks Knowledge of Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—As a mark of its appreciation of what the United States has done for Belgium, the Belgian government has recently turned over to the United States 600 locomotives and 600 rail cars, which remain of the Belgian rail road material.

General Pershing has been authorized to make such disposition of them as he deems advisable. To a Belgian representative General Pershing expressed the appreciation which he said he knew would be felt by the people of the United States, especially as the Belgian government's act would result in a large saving of cargo space on American ships.

Many Engines Saved. Early in the war Belgium had in France about 100 locomotives. Since then the government has turned over for the use of the allies about 1100 of these.

The remaining 600 the Belgian government had retained up to this time as a nucleus for the rehabilitation of the war of the commerce of the prostrated nation. When it was found that the American expeditionary force could use a considerable supply of motive power on the lines from the base ports to the Army zone, the Belgian government made haste to offer the use of the locomotives, realizing that

to ship as many from the United States as were needed would require a large amount of cargo space which might be used for other supplies.

Americans to Run Engines. Many of the locomotives will speedily be put into use and will be operated under the direction of the transportation department. American crews probably will run some of them.

It is regarded as certain that possession of the locomotives turned over by the Belgians will enable the American expeditionary force to speed up American transportation considerably. Just how many of them will be used for other purposes or be turned over to other allies has not been determined.

TAX REVISION IS DEFERRED. Action Postponed for Some Weeks by Congressional Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Congressional leaders have decided not to begin for some weeks hearings on legislation urged by business interests to correct what they term inequities in the new war tax law, especially sections dealing with war excess profits.

Interpretation by the Treasury Department of disputed sections is regarded as necessary before Congress can begin consideration of remedial legislation. Publishers of second class periodicals have arrived in Washington to begin their fight against the increased postage rates in the war tax act. Repeal of these rates already has been proposed in a bill by Senator Smoot of Utah.

Smith Bill Is Endorsed. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—A resolution placing the California Press Association on record as favoring the passage by Congress of the Smith bill, empowering the Federal Trade Commission to take control of the production and distribution of news print paper and to fix prices was adopted by the association in session here yesterday.

Fire Damages Camp Sevier. GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 9.—Six mess halls of the Thirtieth National Guard Division at Camp Sevier were destroyed Saturday by fire which originated in the flue of one of the kitchens. A high wind handicapped the firemen and soldiers in fighting the flames.

## BELEGIANS MAKE GIFT

600 Locomotives Turned Over for U. S. Government's Use.

### ENGINES WILL AID GREATLY

As Result of Belgium's Action It Will Be Possible for America to Speed Up Transportation of Other Supplies.

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Revolt Is Success. According to the legation's information, the revolution in Portugal has been successful.

Portuguese Objectors Dispossess Ministry. LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Lisbon dispatch today from the Havas correspondent there says:

"After three days' fighting the government in order to avoid further bloodshed and discord in the army, decided to concede the resignation of the ministry, which the chief demand of the revolutionists, who were led by Dr. Sidonio Paes, former Portuguese Minister to Germany, has been placed in the head of a provisional government."

Senator to Resume Duties. PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 9.—United States Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, who has been under treatment here for what his physician declared was a slight indisposition due to nervous fatigue, will leave tomorrow morning for Washington.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

## REVOLT IS SUCCESS

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### DR. PAES NOW AT HELM

One Report Says That After Three Days' Fighting, Government Resigned to Avoid Further Bloodshed and Discard.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Information has been received by the Portuguese legation in Madrid confirming previous advertisement.

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Victrola XVII, electric, \$325  
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