

ALL GERMANS ARE TO BE REGISTERED

Half Million Unnaturalized Alien Enemies Must Give Details of Life and Family.

FINGER PRINTS REQUIRED

Certificate Cards Will Be Issued Which Must Be Carried; Place of Residence May Not Be Changed Without Consent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The week of February 4 was set aside by the Department of Justice today for registration of the half-million of unnaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police and postmasters in pursuance of President Wilson's alien enemy proclamation directing this action as a means of minimizing the danger from enemies sympathizers.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

German Women Not Included. The orders do not apply to German women, nor to persons under 14, because these are not classed as aliens by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

According to regulations today the Department of Justice is careful to avoid creating any "red line" which the government looks on each German with suspicion.

Registrants are not to be treated as persons of "doubtful loyalty," and instructions to registrars, "and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner."

Certificate cards will be issued only after a complete verification is made. In cities of 5000 or more population recorded by the 1910 census the chief of police and his assistants will administer the registration.

Every German Must Register. In smaller communities and rural districts registration will be conducted by the postmasters, and the postmaster at the largest office in the local judicial district in most states the equivalent of a county, will be the chief registration officer to gather the reports from the others and forward them to the United States Marshal and the Department of Justice. In most cities the work will be done by precincts.

Every German is required to go to the registrar and make out triplicate affidavit blanks and to furnish four photographs of himself, one for each affidavit and one for his registration card. The photograph must bear his signature written across the front and must not be larger than three inches square. It must be on thin paper and have a light background.

Finger Prints Will Be Required. The affidavit provides for recording name, address, date of birth, occupations and residences since January 1, 1914, date of arrival in the United States, whether married, names and ages of children, whether the registrant has or has had any male relative in arms against the United States, whether registered in the military training, naturalization conditions and similar information. Full description of the man and the prints of each finger must be taken by the registrar. The registrant must swear to the affidavit before the registering officer.

One of the triplicate records is to be kept by the registration agent, one sent to the United States marshal, and one to the Department of Justice at Washington.

Germans not at their place of residence during the week of February 4 may be registered in the district in which they happen to be.

Registration plans will be made later for the Philippines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Guam and Samoa.

PEACE PROPOSALS STATED

(Continued From First Page.)

draw her troops from all parts of Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Persia occupied by her, while the powers of the quadruple alliance will withdraw theirs from Poland.

Autonomy Provided For. "In accordance with the principles of the Russian government, which has declared the right of all peoples living in Russia to self-determination, including even separation, the population of these districts will be given an opportunity within the shortest possible period of deciding entirely and freely the question of their union with one or the other empire, or their formation into independent states.

"In this connection the presence of any troops, apart from National or local militia, in the territories which are voting shall not be permissible until this question is decided. The government of these regions will remain in the hands of representatives of the local population, elected democratically. The date of evacuation and other circumstances and the commencement of demobilization of the army is to be fixed by a special military commission.

Germany then proposed the following form for the first articles of a preliminary treaty which is to be concluded: First—Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end.

Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship on condition of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready, as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilization of her army has been accomplished, to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory insofar as no different inferences result from articles two, three and four.

Empire May Be Divided. Second—The Russian government, having in accordance with its principles proclaimed for all peoples without exception living within the Russian Empire the right of self-determination, including political separation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding the state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire, of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Estonia and Livonia.

The Russian government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in article 1, a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of

the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

Austrian Statement Similar. The Austrian delegation made a similar statement. The Russian delegation took cognizance of these statements and set forth its standpoint as follows:

"Our statement is that only such manifestation of will can be regarded as a de facto expression of the will of the people as results from a free vote taken in the districts in question with the complete absence of foreign troops. We therefore propose, and must insist thereon, that a clearer and more precise formulation of this point be made. We consent, however, to the appointment of a special commission for the examination of technical conditions for the realization of such referendums and also for the fixing of a definite time for evacuation.

Hope of Full Agreement Expressed. "In view of the course which the negotiations hitherto have taken, it may be stated with satisfaction that, regarding settlement of the most important questions, the views of the represented powers tally in many points, while regarding others the views approach each other to such an extent that hope for arriving at an agreement on the latter points is well-founded."

PETROGRAD WELCOME PEACE. Cossacks Re-elect General Kaledines at Hetman by Big Majority.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Petrograd say that the city was given over today to a celebration of the peace negotiations. The watchwords were: "Down With Internal Imperialism" and "Long Live the Third Internationale."

A telegram received in Petrograd from Novo Tcherkassk, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, announces that General Kaledines, who recently resigned as Hetman of the Cossacks, has returned to the front, has been re-elected by 562 out of a total of 638 voters.

Moscow reports that railway communication with the south has been stopped, and that no food supplies are arriving.

The Petrograd Den states that the Cossack leader, Karauloff, former member of the Duma, and his brother have been murdered while journeying to a Cossack military gathering. All teachers, male and female, in the municipal schools of Petrograd have gone on strike as a protest against the proceedings of the Bolsheviks, and intend to remain away from the schools pending the opening of the constituent assembly.

It is reported an autonomous government has been formed in Turkestan, with M. Trinsavali, a member of the second Duma, as Premier. The Siberian district congress at Tomsk has elected a provisional government, headed by President Potanin, with a coalition cabinet which includes constitutional democrats.

Design Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, has sent telegrams to all army committees regarding the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the Russian conditions of peace. He also has issued an Order of the Day calling on troops to turn their arms against those who are standing in the way of the conclusion of peace.

The Bolshevik organ Isestia insists on new elections of delegates to the constituent assembly in districts where those chosen "do not express popular will," such as constituencies where social revolutionaries and members of the Right have been returned.

The Petrograd council of people's commissaries has issued a statement supporting the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates of Ukraine, which has been established in opposition to the Ukrainian Rada, as "the truly popular power" and the real government of this territory. It promises the new government its fraternal support in "all works of peace," such as the handing over of land, factories, workshops and banks to the working classes.

BULGARIA ACCEPTS PEACE

Ante-Bellum Status Quo Will Be Re-established.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—The Bulgarian Premier, assel Radoslavoff, according to a Sofia dispatch, has sent a message to all the provincial prefects, to the effect that Bulgaria has accepted the Russian proposals—first, that the war between Bulgaria and Russia be ended; second, that the status quo ante bellum with respect to commercial treaties and consular and other obligations be re-established; third, regarding the Danube question, that this be decided tomorrow at a plenary meeting of all the delegations, Bulgaria to have a representative on the Danube commission.

The premier's message added: "Both parties have congratulated each other on the result."

MANNHEIM RAID RETOLD

BRITISH AIRPLANES DROP BOMBS FROM HEIGHT OF 13,000 FEET. Two Tons of Explosives Descend on Railway Stations and Munitions Factories.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—An official statement concerning the recent attack by British aircraft on the city of Mannheim says: "Two of our formations, totaling 10 machines, crossed the line at a height of 9000 feet, between 10 and 10:15 o'clock in the morning, and arrived over their objective almost simultaneously. In spite of heavy and accurate anti-aircraft gunfire, they dropped their bombs from a height of over 13,000 feet. Sixteen hundred and twelve pounds of bombs and 2220 pounds of bombs were dropped by the respective groups. Bursts were observed in the main station in Ludwigshafen and at several munitions factories between Mannheim and Rheingansheim. The bursts were confirmed by photographs taken at the time.

"Two formations of enemy airplanes were encountered, totaling 11 machines, only five of which reached the height of our bombing. These did not attempt to attack at close range. The anti-aircraft defenses around Mannheim appeared to be strong and brought down one of our machines, which was last seen descending under control. In addition, one of our observers was wounded, but reached home safely. Haze and mist added to the difficulties of the operations, some of the towns in the Rhine Valley being completely covered."

Grip Follows the Snow. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will prevent grip. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Adv.

The granite produced in the United States in 1916 was valued at \$17,413,352. 22 per cent of the value of the entire stone output.

CLOUD APPEARS IN PROHIBITION SKY

Paragraphs That Perplex Are Disclosed in "Dry" Amendment.

BORAH VOICES THIS DOUBT

Conditions Imposed by Congress Suggest That Submission of Measure in Form Adopted Is Lacking in Legal Validity.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 30.—Now that Congress has "submitted" the prohibition constitutional amendments to the states for ratification, professional advocates of a dry Nation are beginning to wonder whether they have not already been gold-bricked by the Senate and House of Representatives. They are wondering whether, in fact, there has been a submission that will stand the test of the resolution which passed the Senate last session and passed the House just before the holiday recess contains two unusual paragraphs: one providing that the amendment shall become valid one year after ratification, the other providing that the amendment shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified within seven years.

When the Senate was about to agree to these amendments to the prohibition amendment resolution, Senator Borah, of Idaho, a "dry" of unquestioned loyalty, voiced doubt as to the purpose of these unusual provisions, and at the same time raised the question as to the effect they may have upon the submission.

Language Raises Doubt. As to the requirement that the dry amendment shall become effective one year after ratification, Senator Borah said: "This language is either wholly absolutely surplusage and has no effect here, or else it will prevent any real submission of the question to the states. It can do no good, and it may do much harm."

He went on to point out that the Constitution sets forth in unmistakable language when a provision of the Constitution shall go into effect, and maintained that it is not within the power of Congress, by incorporating a different provision in a proposed amendment to change the law of the land. He declared the one-year clause to be out of harmony with the Constitution, adding: "I do not know what its effect will be, but it might endanger the whole proceedings."

As to the provision requiring ratification within seven years, otherwise decreeing that it shall be "inoperative," Senator Borah said: "We have no power by this method to limit the time within which this amendment shall be ratified."

Force of Submission Doubtful. He expressed grave doubt as to whether submission of the amendment in the form adopted by Congress was really a submission at all. It is his judgment that once the amendment goes to the states, they can ratify it at any time they see fit, and when ratified by three-fourths of the states it becomes operative.

Borah's doubt was whether Congress, by reason of the two unusual clauses, had actually and rightfully submitted anything, and fearing that the conditions imposed gave the "wets" an opportunity to go into court and get a ruling to the effect that Congress, not having proceeded in accordance with the method laid down in the Constitution, had in effect submitted nothing for ratification.

After a week or two of pondering, the professional lobbyists for the prohibition cause are coming to the Borah way of thinking and are now greatly perturbed for fear that their supposed recent victory may, after all, be no victory at all and that they may be obliged to go back to the beginning and make their fight all over again.

Wets Will Act Promptly. If Senator Borah's fears are well grounded, the "wets" will not be slow in taking advantage of a situation Congress has created; if, on technical grounds, they can get a ruling that no prohibition amendment has been submitted to the states, they will not overlook the chance.

The prevailing uncertainty is not destined to continue long—not longer than it takes the courts to pass on a highly technical question of constitutional law.

CARRIERS ASK MORE WAGES

Postal Employees Listen to Denunciation of Postmaster-General.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Resolutions asking for a wage increase of 25 per cent were adopted at a meeting of Minneapolis postoffice employees here last night. Nearly 500 carriers and carriers attended, despite efforts to keep them away because Mayor Thomas Van Lear was scheduled to make an address.

Mayor Van Lear in his address denounced Postmaster-General Burleson. "It seems that when the President selects a Postmaster-General, he does it with his eyes closed," said the Mayor. "It is time that something be done to open the eyes of the people to the shortcomings of the head of the Postoffice Department, so that this gentleman of the 17th century may be removed."

HUNS BOMB PADUA

Airmen Raid City Killing 13 and Wounding 60.

BARBARISM IS UNUSUAL. Austro-Germans Drop Explosives on Famous Church and Palace, on Historic House and in Congested Centers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 30.—A large enemy fleet of airplanes participated in an air raid over the city of Padua and nearby towns on Friday night, when 12 persons were killed and 60 wounded, the majority of the latter being women. In Padua the bombs fell in public squares, near hotels, clubs and churches, and from the manner in which the raid was carried on unusual barbarism and personal bitterness were shown.

A bright moonlight favored the raiders, who operated over a wide area embracing the cities of Treviso, Monte Belluna, Castel Franco and Padua. This squadron first appeared over Padua at 9 P. M., when a deafening bombardment fairly shook the city. Explosions began in the suburbs and gradually approached the center of the city, where the streets were filled with people. One bomb struck in the middle of the main square, opening a huge crater and killing one person and maiming many. Another struck a wing of the famous palace of Giustiniani, near the St. Antonio Church, killing three women.

The Carmelite Church and seminary also were struck and the oldest house in Venetia, dating from 1160, was damaged. Two persons were killed outright in front of the Anglo-American Club. Only six soldiers were among the 78 casualties. The other cities within the raided area escaped with little or no damage.

NEW MEXICAN REBEL RISES

Canuto Reyes Planning Attack on Border Town.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 30.—Canuto Reyes is planning to attack a border port in Mexico soon, in order to ascertain whether the United States will permit a revolutionary leader not directly connected with the Villa movement to occupy a Mexican border port. Villa was refused permission to have the port of Presidio, Tex., opened to him when he captured Ojinaga, opposite there, on November 14. Reyes says he is a follower of Felix Diaz, but reports to Villa.

The Reyes movement is reported to be gaining strength, although it is not yet considered formidable.

AVIATOR BELIEVED LOST

Naval Officials Give Up Hope of Finding Edward Crowe Alive.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 30.—Officials at the naval aviation station here tonight abandoned hope of finding alive Student Aviator Edward K. Crowe, who disappeared last Wednesday while on a flight in a seaplane. It is believed that he was caught in a fog bank and lost his way, probably being forced to land in the bay where heavy seas wrecked his machine.

Crowe was the son of Michael Crowe, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and was a graduate of Georgetown University, Washington. He was a member of the "varsity" football team for two years.

Nine Fat Hogs Get Cold Bath.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Nine fat hogs, each worth \$35, the property of Jack Sells, who is feeding them for market at his place below town, were plunged into the waters of the Yamhill River this morning by the collapse of their sleeping quarters by reason of the high water undermining the structure, and were rescued by Mr. Sells and his neighbors about a mile below where they were precipitated into the stream just as they were well-nigh exhausted.



Out to-day New Victor Records for January

Schumann-Heink sings an old Irish folk-song "Danny Boy"—a simple, human farewell song of devotion. The wonderfully sympathetic voice of the famous contralto touches the very heart.

First records by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Another great Victor achievement! Ninety-four musicians, led by Stokowski, play superbly Brahms' Hungarian Dances No. 5 and No. 6.

Harry Lauder's latest—"I Love to Be a Sailor". Here is all the lilting melody and droll humor characteristic of the great Scotch comedian—and yet it's different.

Two dainty musical comedy numbers from "Jack o' Lantern." Byron G. Harlan, and Van and Schenk in two song hits. Two soldier songs that are popular with "our boys." Four exquisite operatic arias and concert numbers. Four stirring war songs, beautifully sung. Two lively selections from new musical comedy successes.

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear. Ask to hear the Saenger Voice Culture Records. There are Victrolas and Victorols in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J. Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture; and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

Victrola

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time for the seasoning of wood. It seems that strains are always present in iron after casting, but if time is given the casting the molecules in it are able to adjust themselves so as to overcome these stresses to some extent. The same result is often obtained by striking frequent light blows on the casting or by taking off a cut and then carefully annealing the piece.

Your Share of New Year's Happiness will be waiting for you at the big, joytime

Advertisement for VICTROLA RECORDS and Imperial Hotel Restaurant. Includes a menu with items like Grapefruit Marshmallow, Celery Hearts, Ripe Olives, Cream of Tomato au Crouton, Chicken Broth with Rice, etc.

G.F. JOHNSON PIANO CO. 149 SIXTH ST., NEAR ALDER, PASCARD-MEHLIN-BOND PIANOS.