

U.S.-JAPAN PACT BROKEN IN SIBERIA

Both Nations Violate Troops' Agreement.

AMERICAN PLANS DELAYED

Nippon Aids Czecho-Slovaks When Yankees' Promised Help Fails to Arrive.

BOGHE INFLUENCE IS FEARED

Unless Allies Save Russia, It Is Contended That Huns Will Obtain Control.

BY ARTHUR BEARS HENNING.
(Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by Arrangement.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special)—Coincidentally with an attack on President Wilson's Russian policy by Senator Johnson, of California, in the Senate today it became known that the agreement between Japan and the United States covering intervention in Siberia has been nullified so far as the number of troops in the expedition is concerned.

Japan has charged the United States with violation of the agreement and has served notice that Japanese forces will be dispatched to Siberia without regard to the limitation originally imposed.

The understanding here is that Japan already has augmented her army on Russian soil considerably beyond the maximum agreed upon.

Japan Makes Protest.

The agreement between the two nations provided that the United States should send an expeditionary force of 7500 men to guard allied supplies at Vladivostok, restore order, reopen the trans-Siberian railroad and aid the Czecho-Slovaks who were fighting their way out of European Russia. The Japanese were also to dispatch a limited expeditionary force.

Shortly after the American expedition arrived in Siberia the Japanese government presented to Washington a protest stating that instead of 7500 the United States has 9500 men. An inquiry ensued and the War Department eventually explained that the excess of 2000 men was due to a miscalculation of the number of men of the units dispatched.

Japanese Reinforce Expedition.

Thereupon Japan took the position that in view of the violation of the agreement by the United States the Tokio government would not feel obligated to abide by the limitation of the size of the expedition originally agreed upon.

Japan proceeded to reinforce her expedition to an extent not definitely known here, but sufficiently to enable the Japanese to police large areas of Siberia.

Moreover, it appears that the Japanese furnished a large part of the equipment and other supplies to the Czecho-Slovaks, which had been promised by the United States, but was not forthcoming.

U. S. Aid Is Delayed.

As a result of that miscarriage of plans in the War Department, the quartermaster supplies ordered sent to the Czecho-Slovaks last August were not shipped for two months or more, and have only within the last few weeks begun to reach Vladivostok.

In the meantime the Czecho-Slovaks, unable to replenish their munitions, were compelled to fall back from the Volga front and would have retreated farther had it not been for the timely arrival of Japanese assistance.

Military Flyers Warned

Low Flying and Acrobatics Forbidden by Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Low flying and acrobatics by military aviators during celebrations in the vicinity of cities, towns and buildings are forbidden under threatened penalties in an order today by the War Department.

An announcement said increase in the flying accidents on home training fields since the armistice had made action necessary.

Redfield Plan Disappears.

The economic commission which the President intended to dispatch to put Russia on its feet is still "under advisement." Secretary of Commerce Redfield was commissioned by the President last Summer to evolve a comprehensive plan of economic aid to Russia. What happened to the Redfield plan is shrouded in mystery.

BOLSHEVIK OFFICERS CONTINUE EXECUTIONS

PRIESTS AND MONKS ARE SENTENCED ON MERE SUSPICION.

Petrograd Is Described as City of Horrors "Beyond Human Power to Grasp."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Violent methods still are being adopted by the commission charged with combating the revolt against the Bolsheviks, according to advices reaching Washington through official channels. Executions were said to be numerous, the victims including many priests and monks.

Reports from Petrograd, dated as late as December 5, and said to emanate from official sources, state that the anti-revolutionary commission continues to sentence persons to death on the mere suspicion of having expressed counter-revolutionary views. In one small city, Katerinits, in Viatska, ten people were recently executed and at Spask the commission was said to have caused 22 people to be shot.

Foreigners speaking neutral countries from Petrograd say that conditions in that city are "beyond human power to grasp," one describing it as a city of horrors. The Bolsheviks have planned to use even the legations of neutral countries in Petrograd in the event it becomes necessary to save their own lives in case of allied occupation of the city. It is stated in these advices. The Swedish legation was threatened by the Bolsheviks for a time, but is now said to be safe.

BERLIN HUNGER-MENACED

Three to Five Weeks' Rations Said to Exist and Help Is Needed.

BY ARNO DOSCH FLEUROT.
(Copyright by The Press Publishing Company, the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)
BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Dec. 12.—(Special).—The specter of hunger is visible to every eye. Inquiry in the factory districts, which are most important politically for the maintenance of tranquility, shows them to be able to keep going on the old war rations for three to five weeks longer.

On account of the destruction of the old system, if no food comes from the outside into Germany, by that time practically an insurmountable crisis is inevitable.

AVIATOR GROSSES ANDES

Chilean Army Officer Performs Feat at 19,700 Feet.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12.—Lieutenant Dagoberto Godoy, of the Chilean army, this morning crossed the Andes Mountains at their highest point in a Bristol airplane.

The aviator left Santiago, Chile, and crossed the Tupungato range at an altitude of 19,700 feet, landing at Mendoza, Argentina.

Lieutenant Godoy is the first Chilean and the second man recorded as crossing the Andes by airplane. The first flight across the mountains was made last April by Lieutenant Cendelaria, of the Argentine army, who crossed at an altitude of nearly 11,000 feet.

DILL HURRIES TO EXPLAIN

Washington Representative to Mail His Questionnaire to State Board.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 12.—Certification of Representative C. C. Dill as a draft delinquent by a Spokane draft board reached the state selective service department here today. Mr. Dill has telegraphed from Washington that he will mail his questionnaire direct to the state draft headquarters.

Mr. Dill, it has been announced, has claimed that as a Congressman he was not required to return his questionnaire. Officials here today that able Representative has ten days in which to file his questionnaire and be removed from the delinquent list.

BONDS MAY BE GIVEN UP

Soldiers to Be Relieved of Payments, If Desired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Discharged soldiers who do not wish to continue payments on liberty bond subscriptions made through the Army organization will have payments already made returned and the subscription canceled.

Army officers said today that, although this arrangement had been made, they did not expect any great number of subscriptions to be nullified in this way. The bonds thus released, however, will not be thrown back on the market.

MILITARY FLYERS WARNED

Low Flying and Acrobatics Forbidden by Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Low flying and acrobatics by military aviators during celebrations in the vicinity of cities, towns and buildings are forbidden under threatened penalties in an order today by the War Department.

BELGIUM GETS NEW CREDIT

Total of Loans Made by United States to Allies \$8,223,540,702.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Belgium's loans from the United States were increased today to \$213,320,000 by an additional credit of \$3,200,000. Credits now authorized for all the allies amount to \$8,223,540,702.

U. S. NAVY SECOND TO NONE IS URGED

General Board Plans for Maximum by 1925.

NECESSITY IS HELD VITAL

Protection of Merchant Marine Deemed Essential.

NAVAL GROWTH IS TOLD

Rear-Admiral Badger Declares This Country Is Well Able to Carry Out Policy at Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Neither the end of hostilities nor proposals for a League of Nations has altered the policy of the general board of the Navy in regard to making the Navy second to none in the world.

Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the board, today told the House naval affairs committee that the Navy should be equal to that of any other nation by 1925, and urged that sufficient appropriations to make this possible be made by Congress.

Navy's Duties Pointed Out.

"Navies must be the principal support of a league of nations, and the United States, from its wealth, influence and power, will be called upon to contribute a large share of the international police force to render such a league effective."

The duty of the Navy, the Admiral said, will be not only to guard the country against invasion, but to protect as well the great merchant marine now being built.

Big Warships Planned.

Admiral Badger said that type for type American battleships compare favorably with those of other nations.

Official Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Casualty lists today contain 4887 names; 559 are killed in action, 274 died of wounds, 314 of disease, 23 of accident, 1642 are wounded severely, 833 degree undetermined, 686 slightly and 547 missing in action. Following is the tabulated summary:

Reported	Today	Total	
Killed in action	16,214	339	24,778
Lost at sea	296	274	296
Died of wounds	2,294	274	9,220
Died of disease	13,354	314	15,068
Died of accident	1,193	23	1,350
Total deaths	43,155	1,179	60,337
Wounded	63,477	3,161	66,638
Missing and prisoners	18,813	547	14,360
Total casualties	126,445	4,887	131,335

OREGON.

Killed in action

Hickox, Edwin (Capt.), Walter P. LaRoch, 142 Royal Court, Portland, Or.
Braden, J. G., Rickreall, Or.
Jackson, William E., Portland, Or.
Miller, F. E., Landis, Or.

Died of disease

Zimmerman, Oscar, Meham, Or.
Mallatt, Arthur T., Mrs. Clara Mallatt, 6 Trinity Place, Portland, Or.
McCarty, Joseph J., Portland, Or.

Wounded severely

Kaiser, Clyde N., Macleay, Or.
Bostwick, Irwin E., Jefferson, Or.
Bullis, Jarvis T., Corvallis, Or.
Hoskinson, Buel E., Moro, Or.
Boatman, Clyde E., Eugene, Or.
Hoover, Glen W., Forest, Or.
Johnson, Harlow M., (Mrs. Mary Johnson), 170 E. Davis street, Portland, Or.

Wounded—undetermined

Atwood, George W., Jr., Buxton, Or.
Jackson, William E., (Lieut.), Beaverton, Or.

Wounded slightly

Buse, John, Oregon City, Or.
Bostwick, Irwin E., Jefferson, Or.
Prather, Roy W., McMinnville, Or.
Hobbs, Roy, Detroit, Or.

Missing in action

Walters, Norvin (Capt.), Phoenix, Or.
Starr, Edward, Knappa, Or.
Dietz, Frank E., Astoria, Or.

Killed in action

Hughes, H. D. (Capt.), Seattle, Wash.
Forsyth, E. C. (Capt.), Darrington, Wash.
Died of wounds

Alexander, Elbert (Capt.), Pomeroy, Wash.
Baker, Henry, Spokane, Wash.
Shannon, C. E., Rico, Wash.

Died of disease

Wright, C. (Capt.), Wenatchee, Wash.

Wounded severely

Cook, Edward B., Blima, Wash.
Walters, Norvin (Capt.), Phoenix, Wash.
Quinn, Frank L. (Sgt.), Tacoma, Wash.
Hayner, N. R. (Sgt.), Walla Walla, Wash.
Hickman, Frank B., Spokane, Wash.
Fish, William A. (Capt.), Tacoma, Wash.
Rull, Charles F., Deep River, Wash.
Ellingsworth, Earl B., Chehalis, Wash.
Evans, Lee H., Bayview, Wash.
Ferguson, William S., Tenino, Wash.
Fisher, Harley, Cle-Elum, Wash.
Draz, Albert O., Seattle, Wash.
Mackie, Louis H., Walla Walla, Wash.
Meyer, George H., Vancouver, Wash.

Wounded—undetermined

Ponder, Henry H., Everett, Wash.
Blair, Bud B., Seattle, Wash.
Kingsbury, Milford N., Seattle, Wash.
Spitz, Fred, Seattle, Wash.
Wason, Harry (Mech.), Creston, Wash.
Abraham, John (Mech.), Wilkeson, Wash.

Wounded slightly

Walker, William O., Selah, Wash.
Spratlin, Allen, Seattle, Wash.
Walters, John H., Cle Elum, Wash.
Stallard, Tully K., Green Acres, Wash.
Gout, Purne L., Tacoma, Wash.
Salsbery, Ernest M. (Capt.), Blackfoot, Idaho.
Corder, Elmer K. (Capt.), Grangeville, Idaho.
Hartley, Elmer, Landore, Idaho.
Alger, James L., Boise, Idaho.
Farnsworth, Charles N., Blackfoot, Idaho.
Thorbeck, David E., Blounting, Idaho.
Crone, Lynn K., Kuna, Idaho.
Bratvold, August, Emmet, Idaho.
Wright, Ernest L., Blackfoot, Idaho.
Horn, John, Burley, Idaho.
Hopkins, Estel E. (Corp.), Moscow, Idaho.

Wounded slightly

Leach, Clyde E., Boise, Idaho.
Thorf, Abraham, Roxburg, Idaho.

Missing in action

Wright, Ernest L., Blackfoot, Idaho.
Hechtstrasser, Julius E., Teton, Idaho.

Confidence in Surgeons Feat.

Unquestionably they are. But the reason is not that for the time they are free from danger. They expect to go back to the front, and want to go, all of them. But it is that they have complete confidence in surgeons and nurses and know that they are receiving skilled treatment, and believe, all of them, that they will get well, if the nature of their injuries will at all permit, and if it will not, that they will get the next best thing, whatever that is. They are not brought there to die, and they know it; they are there for restoration or cure, and they know that, also.

Fighting in Argonne Pierce.

At the time of which this letter is written, the Argonne drive was in full swing. The Americans came over here to win—or rather, let us say, help win—the war. They were given all the chance they could possibly have coveted in the Argonne. Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, all the others where the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

AMERICAN BRAVERY IN BATTLE RELATED

Chateau-Thierry Is Boys' Play Beside Argonne.

STORIES OF WOUNDED HEARD

Self-Reliant Yankee Goes Ahead Whatever Happens.

GET THERE IDEA DOMINANT

Quick and Intensive Warfare Likely to Prove Least Costly in Lives in Long Run.

PARIS, France, Nov. 18.—(Editorial Correspondence).—After Arras, the American hospital at Paris was tranquility itself. The reason was not that one was British and the other American, but that the first was a clearing station near the front line, where the wounded—"blesses," the French call them, with rare felicity—are received in all degrees and conditions of injury, and the second has only that class of disabled soldiers who are able to stand a considerable journey.

The first impression the newcomer has of such an institution is of its orderliness and efficiency; and the second is of the pervading and contagious spirit of cheerfulness among the men in the beds. They talk and act as if they were glad to be there.

Unquestionably they are. But the reason is not that for the time they are free from danger. They expect to go back to the front, and want to go, all of them. But it is that they have complete confidence in surgeons and nurses and know that they are receiving skilled treatment, and believe, all of them, that they will get well, if the nature of their injuries will at all permit, and if it will not, that they will get the next best thing, whatever that is. They are not brought there to die, and they know it; they are there for restoration or cure, and they know that, also.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

MONTREAL HELPLESS IN HANDS OF RIOTERS

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN ON STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Saloons Wide Open, Fire Stations Wrecked, Citizens Robbed and Stores Looted.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—With every policeman and virtually every fireman in the city on strike for higher wages, Montreal is helpless tonight in the hands of rioters. Fire stations have been wrecked, citizens robbed and stores looted. Saloons and disorderly resorts are wide open. Law-abiding citizens are helpless to prevent the depredations of gangs of hoodlums.

Mayor Martin has been in conference all night with representatives of the policemen and firemen in an effort to reach a settlement. The men are said to have agreed to accept \$1200 to \$1400 a year, according to length of service, with double shifts.

The Trades and Labor Council is said to have offered to act as a mediating body between the city administration and the strikers.

More than 1500 men of the four organized city services struck today for higher wages. The official estimate by E. R. Decary, chairman of the City Commission, of the number out was: Police, \$44; firemen, 550; garbage incineration department, 150; engineers and others employed at the low-level pumping station of the waterworks, 16.

Another gang raided fire headquarters, fought the private detectives on duty and cleaned out the volunteer firemen.

Pickpockets are active on streets. A gang invaded a moving picture theater in Hochelaga and assumed so threatening an attitude that the proprietor fled, leaving the theater to them.

MRS. C. N. McARTHUR IS ILL

Bronchitis Becomes Pneumonia and Condition Is Critical.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 12.—(Special).—Lucille S. McArthur, wife of Representative C. N. McArthur of Portland, is critically ill with pneumonia at the McArthur home in the Somerset apartments. She has been ill for several days with bronchitis and has been under the care of a physician, but her illness took a more serious turn today. She is being attended by Drs. Charles S. White and Thomas A. Clayton as well as a trained nurse. Dr. Clayton said tonight that her condition is serious but that her youth is in her favor.

Representative McArthur has been given an indefinite leave of absence by the House in order that he may be at his wife's bedside.

OFFICERS GAIN FREEDOM

Washington Lieutenants Released From German Prisons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The names of the following officers released from a German prison camp at Villigen, who passed through Switzerland November 29 on their way to France were made known here today by the War Department.

Lieutenants Edward Payne Larrabee, Highland drive, Bellingham, Wash.; Ferdinand Edstid (no record), and Thomas P. Evans, Snohomish, Wash.,

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 51 degrees; minimum temperature, 44 degrees.
TODAY—Rain; southerly winds.
War.
Official casualty list. Page 1.
Foreign.
Bolshevik officers continue executions. Page 1.
American bravery in battle related. Page 1.
Power of German reds wanes. Page 2.
Lord Robert Cecil, British delegate to conference, favors league of nations. Page 3.
Montreal helpless in hands of rioters. Page 1.
Count Czernin tells how Germany dominated Austria. Page 4.
President due to reach Brest at noon today. Page 6.
National.
U. S.-Japan pact in Siberia broken. Page 1.
Railway heads oppose Government control. Page 8.
Ven Papan swindle object of plotters. Page 6.
U. S. Navy second to none urged. Page 1.
Shipping Board outlines position it takes regarding wooden ships. Page 12.
Sport.
Britons win King's trophy. Page 18.
Farmer and Darcy stage hard battle. Page 15.
Domestic.
One wire set carries 5 conversations. Page 1.
Pacific Northwest.
Third Oregon National Guard recruiting to continue. Page 7.
Commercial and Marine.
Wool men favor Government plan of auctions. Page 23.
Chicago corn advances sharply as result of crop report. Page 23.
Rail stocks weakened by director-general's recommendations. Page 23.
Elimination of big drydock suggested. Page 19.
Portland and Vicinity.
Indictments certain to result in police graft investigation. Page 13.
Request for use of Library Hall for Debs-Stokes meeting extra strike in board. Page 12.
Judge Back denies Politia was drunk. Page 10.
Mush legislation urged by county officials. Page 4.
Four-minute men to speak for Red Cross. Page 20.
One head proposed for all health agencies. Page 14.
"Own Your Home" slogan of housing campaign. Page 13.
Weather report, data and forecast. Page 23.

1 WIRE SET CARRIES 5 CONVERSATIONS

Multiplex Telephony Is De- clared Success.

"PHANTOM CIRCUIT" EXPANDS

Ten Simultaneous Conversa- tions Go Instead of Three.

NEW SERVICE TO EXPAND

Invention Is Announced in Letter to Postmaster-General Burleson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Postmaster-General Burleson today made public a letter from Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, announcing the invention and development by the technical staff of the Bell system of "a practical system of multiplex telephony and telegraphy by the use of which it is now possible to increase many fold the message-carrying capacity of long telephone and telegraph wires."

"With this new system," said Mr. Vail's letter, "four telephone conversations over one pair of wires are simultaneously carried on, in addition to the telephone conversation provided by the ordinary methods. Thus, over a single pair of wires a total of five telephone conversations are simultaneously operated, each giving service as good as that provided by the circuit working in the ordinary way."

Good Results Attained.

"A number of years ago we developed the 'phantom circuit' arrangement, by which three telephone circuits are obtained from two pairs of wires. Now, by our multiplex method, we are enabled to obtain five telephone circuits over one pair of wires; that is, ten simultaneous telephone conversations from the two pairs of wires which formerly could be used for only three simultaneous telephone conversations."

"In telegraphy, as well as in telephony, sensational results have been attained by the new system. By combining two telegraph wires into a metallic circuit of the type used for telephone working and by applying our new apparatus and methods to this metallic circuit, we have enormously increased the capacity of the wires for telegraph messages without in any way impairing the quality of telegraph working."

Long Lines Most Favorable.

"The nature of these developments is such that if desired wires may be used partly for telephone and partly for telegraph. A pair of wires is available either for five simultaneous telephone conversations or for 40 simultaneous telegraph messages, or partly for one and partly for the other."

From the nature of the apparatus and the methods employed, the system is not practically advantageous on short lines, either telephone or telegraph. On long lines its application will be extended immediately but its introduction must necessarily be gradual, on account of the nature of the apparatus required and the rearrangement and adaptation of the lines themselves and their associated apparatus to the new methods of working."

Test Held Satisfactory.

"It is not too much to characterize this new system as marking an epoch in the development of long-distance telephony and telegraphy."

Mr. Vail said that an installation of the multiplex telephone system between Baltimore and Pittsburgh had been in service for more than a month.

"On Monday of this week," he said, "accompanied by a party of distinguished Government and telephone and telegraph officials, I made an inspection of the system of Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The test of the service provided between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. All of the party were delighted with the successful working of the new system and the evident skill which had been shown in developing it."

FRANCE TO AID SOLDIERS

Bill Granting Indemnity to Fighting Men Is Proposed.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Cabinet of its meeting today authorized the introduction in Parliament of a bill granting an indemnity of 250 francs to every man demobilized, with additional payments, according to length of service, citations and number of dependents. The payment of the extra indemnity will involve the expenditure of 1,696,000,000 francs.

OMAHA STRIKE IS OVER

Order to Return to Work Issued by National President.

OMAHA, Dec. 12.—Striking carmen of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway voted at Labor Temple this morning to return to work. This ended the strike which began nine days ago. Operation of cars will be resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The vote of the strikers followed an order by National President Mahon, of their union, to return.

AMONG THOSE WHO MET THE PRESIDENT TODAY. WERE, ETC., ETC.

