

## STREETCAR FARE PUT AT 6 CENTS

### Rise Approved by Public Service Commission.

### INCREASE IN EFFECT JAN. 15

### Advance Declared Necessary to Prevent Receivership of Portland Railways.

### SCHOOL TICKETS 4 CENTS

### Unlimited Tickets Will Be Sold at \$2.75, or at 5.5 Cents a Ticket in Books of 50.

#### HIGH SPOTS IN 6-CENT FARE ORDER.

Fares on the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, effective January 15, 1918, under an order of the Public Service Commission, will be as follows:

Cash fares, 6 cents.

Unlimited tickets, five tickets for 30 cents, to be on sale by all conductors.

Unlimited tickets in books, 50 tickets for \$2.75, or 5 1/2 cents a ticket.

Limited school children's tickets, 4 cents each.

All tickets and cash fares shall include transfer privileges.

The Commission finds it inevitable that if relief is not granted the company must go into the hands of a receiver.

#### SALEM, Or., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—

The Oregon Public Service Commission today, by unanimous vote, issued an order empowering the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company to increase its cash fares to a sum not to exceed 6 cents for each passenger.

The order also allows the company to sell unlimited tickets in books, five tickets for 30 cents, making it mandatory that all conductors carry such books and have them for sale. Unlimited tickets in books also are to be sold under the order—50 tickets for \$2.75, or at the rate of 5 1/2 cents apiece. All tickets will be unlimited, with the exception of school children's tickets, which will be limited to such class of patrons and sold at 4 cents each. All tickets and cash fares are to include transfer privileges.

Order Operative Intrastate.

The order will become effective on and after Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

The application of the order is restricted to intrastate business, and the commission makes it plain that nothing contained in the order shall be taken as affecting interstate commerce.

The Commission finds that the practices and economies inaugurated by the utility, pursuant to the former order, are not productive of adequate return to protect the integrity of the company, and says that unless relief

## NAVY LADS WRECK NEWSPAPER OFFICE

### SEATTLE DAILY CALL RAIDED; TYPE THROWN IN STREET.

### Bluejackets Said to Have Been Led by Two Civilians—Office Fixtures and Press Smashed.

### SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—(Led.)

### It is said the bluejackets entered the newspaper office quietly, drew their revolvers, forced the seven or eight employees of the paper to lie down on the floor and then threw the type out into the street and smashed the office fixtures and press.

### They then withdrew quietly. No arrests were reported.

### The raid was so quietly conducted that it was all over and the bluejackets had scattered before policemen arrived at the scene. The identity of the sailors has not been learned.

### The Daily Call began publication about six months ago and is said to have been financed by radical Socialists. It was learned tonight that its application for second-class mail privileges, made some time ago, has not yet been granted.

### The Call has been generally regarded as an organ of pacifism and it has prominently displayed and emphasized reverses and setbacks to the allied cause, particularly the defection of Russia and its probable effect on the outcome of the war.

### It was learned later that the type and press smashed by the bluejackets was owned by Henry C. Piggott, a job printer, who has been doing the mechanical work on the Daily Call for its publisher. Some of the machinery, on another floor, escaped the attention of the raiders.

## BARBERS WILL MOBILIZE

### Tacoma to Have World's Biggest Shops; Workmen Needed.

### TACOMA, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—

### The two largest barber shops in the world; that sounds like big talk, but it's a fact.

### Camp Lewis will shortly have two barber establishments of 50 chairs each. They will be opened for business February 1, according to present calculations. Concessions for these establishments have been let to Fred Hiepp and John Sapp of Seattle.

### Enough idle barbers cannot be found in the Northwest to fill the situation, no men will be imported from California.

## BAN IS STILL ON SEATTLE

### Brigadier-General Foltz Denies Lift Has Been Ordered.

### CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5.—

### Brigadier-General Frederick S. Foltz, in command at Camp Lewis, just before leaving his office this afternoon, said regarding reports that the ban on Seattle would be lifted tonight, that no such announcement had been made at Camp Lewis and that when such an announcement was to be made, if made, it would be by him personally at Camp Lewis.

### General Foltz is not at camp tonight. He is attending a dance given by the 24th Regiment.

## COLD WAVE SPENDS ITSELF

### Moderate Temperatures Forecast for Week Beginning Today.

### WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—

### The cold wave has spent its force and moderate temperatures will prevail during the coming week. For most parts of the country the weather Bureau forecasts seasons' temperatures.

### Pacific states—Generally fair except occasional rains over north portion second half of week. Moderate temperatures.

## BIG EXPLOSION DUE IN SLOAN SCANDAL

### Effort to Squelch Senate Probe Is Seen.

### SHIP DEALS "RAWEST" YET

### Demand for Public Airing and Fixing Blame to Be Made.

### CRIMINALS UNDER COVER

### Story of How New York Promoters Used Puget Sound Concern to Reap Enormous Profits Said to Be Near Disclosure.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 5.—

### Unless the Senate commerce committee, after having uncovered a scandal in connection with the Sloan ship contracts, goes to the very bottom and ferrets out the individuals who engineered the deal whereby the Clinchfield Navigation Company, of New York, was about to "pick up" \$749,000, there will be a public demand on the floor of the Senate for a thorough probe in order to fix individual responsibility and lay bare the machinery by which this deal was put over.

### Threats of a public airing of the Sloan matter were heard today, when it was whispered in the Senate cloakroom by members of the commerce committee that the Sloan matter might be dropped.

### Explosion Is Feared.

### One member of the committee who has heard the evidence remarked to another Senator that "we are on the rim of a crater, and if we go further there may be a terrific explosion."

### Testimony given before the committee this past week disclosed the following facts: The Sloan Shipyard Corporation, of Olympia, last Spring contracted to build for the Clinchfield Navigation Company, of New York, probably a coal concern, a subsidy of Blair & Co., four wood ships of 3500 tons each, at a price of \$385,000 each. These ships were designed by Theodore Ferris, subsequently appointed naval architect of the Shipping Board.

### Profits Are Enormous.

### When General Goethals became general-in-chief of the Emergency Fleet Corporation Mr. Ferris gave the vice-president of the Clinchfield Company a letter of introduction to General Goethals. When this letter was presented the Clinchfield Company sold to the Emergency Fleet Corporation its four ships under contract at the Sloan yards for \$490,000, or \$105,000 per ship more than the Sloan yard cost.

### In addition to this, the Shipping Board advanced to the Sloan yard more than \$1,700,000 in June and July, without holding any control over the money advanced. This was nearly 25 per cent of the total cost of the 15 ships. On

### Simultaneously the Clinchfield Company obtained for the Sloan yards contracts from the Shipping Board for 12 additional wooden ships at the uniform price of \$490,000 each, or \$105,000 per ship more than the Sloan yard charged the Clinchfield Company. For its services as broker in this transaction the Clinchfield Company was to receive a 5 1/2 per cent commission of \$22,400 over and above what it cleaned up on this sale of its four ships—or, rather, sale of its contract for four ships.

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## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

### The Weather.

### Yesterday—Maximum temperature, 53 degrees; minimum, 40 degrees.

### Today's—Fair; moderate southeasterly winds.

### War.

### Shell at Corchia falls war correspondents on trip of inspection. Section 1, page 14.

### Turkey submits peace proposal to Russia. Section 1, page 14.

### 25,000 German soldiers on Russian front reported in revolt. Section 1, page 1.

### Spain faces new crisis promptly. Section 1, page 5.

### Foreign.

### Justice for all nations democracy's aim, says Lloyd George. Section 1, page 1.

### Germany attempt to deal with Russian constitution assembly. Section 1, page 2.

### National.

### Portland assured of more business when re-routing on railroads is reached. Section 1, page 2.

### Profiteers' quest wealth in shoddy uniforms. Section 1, page 3.

### Government held up by Southern lumbermen. Section 1, page 4.

### Washington officials approve Lloyd George's address. Section 1, page 5.

### Through passenger train service reduced by McAdoo 20 per cent. Section 1, page 4.

### Prohibition lobby under suspicion. Section 1, page 4.

### Big explosion due in Sloan ship scandal. Section 1, page 1.

### Domestic.

### Coal crisis still threatens New York. Section 1, page 20.

### Gustav B. Means called to account for Mrs. King's money. Section 1, page 7.

### Baseball fans boost favorite players for manager of Braves. Section 2, page 1.

### Chenawa Indian quitted to play South Park way on Wednesday night. Section 2, page 1.

### Oregon streams are high and trout are plentiful. Section 2, page 2.

### Policy of international athletics at Reed College held best. Section 2, page 2.

### Roosebuds to meet Metropolitan this week. Section 2, page 2.

### Klamath Falls boy is star on Mariner's eleven. Section 2, page 2.

### "Liberty" playing cards patented by Portland man. Section 2, page 2.

## JUSTICE FOR ALL, DEMOCRACY'S AIM

### British Premier States War Purposes.

### NO CONQUEST CONTEMPLATED

### Disruption of Germany Not Object of Allies.

### CZERNIN PLAN IMPOSSIBLE

### Sanctity of Treaties Must Be Established and Rights of Peoples Assured, Together With International League for Peace.

### LONDON, Jan. 5.—

### The British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, today set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the trades unions than he had ever done before.

### Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples, or the disintegration of their state, was not one of the objects for which the allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending.

### First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end, the Premier said, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

### Russia Must Save Herself.

### The question of Russia was touched upon, and Lloyd George said that Britain, as well as America, France and Italy, would have been proud to fight by the side of the new Russian democracy. But now Russia could only be saved by her own people. He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

### Roumania is to be protected, and the British and other allies are with Italy in her desire for complete union of the people of the Italian race and tongue. Of Austria-Hungary he felt that while the breaking up of the dual kingdom was no part of the allied war aims, it was impossible to hope for the removal of causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted the Austro-Hungarian nationalities.

### German Colonies Considered.

### The matter of the German colonies, all of which are now in the hands of the allies, will be placed before a conference, whose decisions, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants—the future administration must be acceptable to the various tribes.

### The Premier made brief reference to the violations of international law committed by Germany, with special emphasis on the sea, and the peace conference, he declared, must not lose sight of the outrages suffered by British and other seamen and the services they had rendered.

### The three cardinal points of the British terms as enunciated by the

## GERMAN SOLDIERS' REVOLT REPORTED

### 25,000 REPORTED INTRENCHED AGAINST OTHER UNITS.

### Reason Given Is That Men Were Unwilling to Be Drafted for Battle on Western Front.

### LONDON, Jan. 5.—

### A dispatch received here from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 German soldiers in the region east of Kovno have revolted. German deserters stated in consequence of the government's drafting all soldiers below the age of 35 for dispatch to the western front, the aforementioned number of men rebelled and marched out of the battle line.

### They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolt and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was that the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

### U. S. AIRMEN DROP BOMBS

### Reprisal Is for Recent Killing of Yankee Woodcutters by Germans.

### WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 5.—

### United States aviators have downed the German battle lines and dropped bombs, in conjunction with British and French pilots. The flight of the Americans virtually was a reprisal for the killing of two American woodcutters during a German bombing expedition a week ago.

### Through the courtesy of the British and French flying authorities, the American aviators also have taken part in observation and photographic work. It is not thought advisable to name the places where the Americans flew on the bombing expedition, but it was well beyond the German air defense lines at the front.

### SUBMARINE WIDOW WINS

### Court Holds Insurance Company Must Pay Amount of Policy.

### MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5.—

### The Supreme Court of Wisconsin passed on its first submarine case today.

### Dr. Edmund F. Woods, of Janesville, was submerged on the Arabic. His widow sued the Standard Accident Insurance Company for \$2000 insurance. The court decided in her favor today.

### Dr. Woods carried accident policies in three companies, two of which paid, but the Standard company claimed it could not be held if the insured came to his death while hunting or if killed by explosives.

### HOOD RIVER MAN CAPTAIN

### L. A. Henderson, Oregon Graduate, Gains Promotion at Camp Lewis.

### HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 5.—

### (Special.)—In a letter to his wife this morning Louis A. Henderson, City Treasurer, who is now stationed at Camp Lewis with the 15th Engineers, supply department, announces his promotion to a captaincy. Captain Henderson, who is a graduate of the University of Oregon, where he was prominent in student activities, having won recognition as author of the song "Hall, Oregon!" recently returned from Camp Leavenworth, where he was in training.

### RANCHER'S TRICK EXPOSED

### Damage to Land Planned So as to Collect From Railroad Company.

### OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 5.—

### William Easley, Osage County rancher, was held here today in \$20,000 bonds for the Federal grand jury after he testified he hired a stranger to plant 153 quarts of nitrolycerin along a stretch of his land the Santa Fe Railroad wished to use to complete a line of new road, in the hopes the road would pay him \$20,000 damages.

## CAMP LEWIS MAN IS HELD AS SPY

### Accused Is Son of High German Officer.

### ARREST MADE NOVEMBER 12

### Thomas Helmuth Ritter's Service in States Unique.

### ONE DESERTION RECORDED

### After Somewhat Checkered Career in Army Confidence Is Attained and Post Reached Where All Mail Is Handled.

### TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 5.—

### (Special.)—Held in connection with the disappearance of important Government documents and suspected of having divulged information of a military nature along other lines, Thomas Helmuth Ritter, Sergeant-Major to the Division Adjutant and holding the highest non-commissioned rank in the County Ninety-first Division, is in the County Jail at Tacoma, awaiting telegraphic instruction from Washington, D. C.

### Ritter has been under arrest since November 12, it being the desire of the military authorities to withhold publication of his arrest for the time being, but United States District Attorney Clay Allen, of Seattle, made the story public late this afternoon.

### Brother in Kaiser's Service.

### Checking up Ritter's record since his arrest showed him to be 37 years of age, born and educated in Germany, and the son of a Quartermaster-General of the German army, with a brother also in the service of the Kaiser. His mother still lives in Germany.

### Going to South Africa in 1911, he served in the German artillery organization there and in 1913 returned to his native land, coming to the United States in the Spring of 1914 by way of France and Italy.

### Spending one day in New York, he hurried to Chicago and there took out his first citizenship papers before enlisting in the American Army and being sent to the Philippines. While there he was known to have been on intimate terms with the Consul general for Germany at Manila.

### Bopp Supplies Funds.

### In 1915 from some unknown source he came into possession of a large sum of money and purchasing his discharge returned to the United States, first attracting attention in San Francisco. Spending money right and left and dressed in the latest fashion, he made many acquaintances to whom he stated that he was being "taken care of" by German Consul-General Franz Bopp.

### Shortly after he joined the 14th Infantry, a regiment of regulars, and with that organization saw service on the border. He was exceedingly pro-German, however, so much so that he was constantly getting into trouble with his companions and was intensely disliked by the men and officers of his own company.

### Desertion Charge Evaded.

### So warm did things become for him that he deserted and for five weeks eluded all efforts at capture. Finally captured at Bisbee, Ariz., he was taken back to Nogales for trial. In some manner he managed to get around the court-martial and was finally tried for absence from duty instead of desertion.

### When the National Army was organized he was assigned to Camp Lewis, where, because of his knowledge of military procedure and ability, he eventually became regimental sergeant-major.

### In the office of the Division Adjutant

## PEN SKETCHES BY CARTOONIST REYNOLDS ILLUMINE SOME NEWS EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

