

IT'S ALL HERE
and
IT'S ALL TRUE



Oregon Journal



THE WEATHER
Rain tonight and
Friday; moderates
to fresh, south-
easterly winds.
Humidity 87.

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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS FIVE CENTS

RUSS-HUN BREACH GROWS WIDER; BERLIN DEMANDS ANGER RUSSIA

CROWDER WOULD PUT ALL MEN 21 INTO DRAFT

Plan of Provost Marshal Would Place Each Year 700,000 Men in Class 1, Relieving Necessity of Invading Exempt Classes.

Recommendation Is Made in Annual Report to Secretary of War; Selective Draft Is Found Less Costly Than Volunteering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—Immediate registration for military service of all men who have become 21 years of age since the first draft registration was urged today by Provost Marshal General Crowder in his annual report to the secretary of war.

If this is done and similar registrations held each year, 700,000 physically fit men of class 1, the provost marshal general stated, will be available for service every 12 months and this would not necessitate taking men from the deferred exemption classes.

"The policy and belief of this office is that in all probability it will be possible to fill all our military needs from class 1," the report states.

Labor Situation 'Big Problem'
Skilled labor and farmers will be drafted from the deferred classes, Crowder intimated, "should the situation demand."

"The situation in these respects is serious now, particularly in the ship-building industry and in factories working on war munitions," he added. "It is probable there will be a shortage of farm labor in the spring, although the new draft regulations have relieved that situation."

The report was placed before congress today with the request for an amendment to the selective service act which would change the plan of allocating quotas.

Quota Basis May Be Changed
In the first draft the quotas were based only on the population, but Crowder asks that the new basis be made the number of men found in class 1 in each district. Dissatisfaction was caused in many districts under the last draft because of the unequal distribution.

**Surrender Advised
By Farmer, Charge**
Julius Rhuober, Naturalized German, Is Accused of Telling Registrants to Go Over to Germans.

The most sensational violation of the espionage act within Oregon reached the ears of federal authorities with the arrest of Julius Rhuober, a well-to-do farmer of Sherman county. Rhuober is of German birth but is a naturalized American.

He is being held in the Sherman county jail on orders of Assistant United States Attorney Rankin, who directed Sheriff McLean to make the arrest.

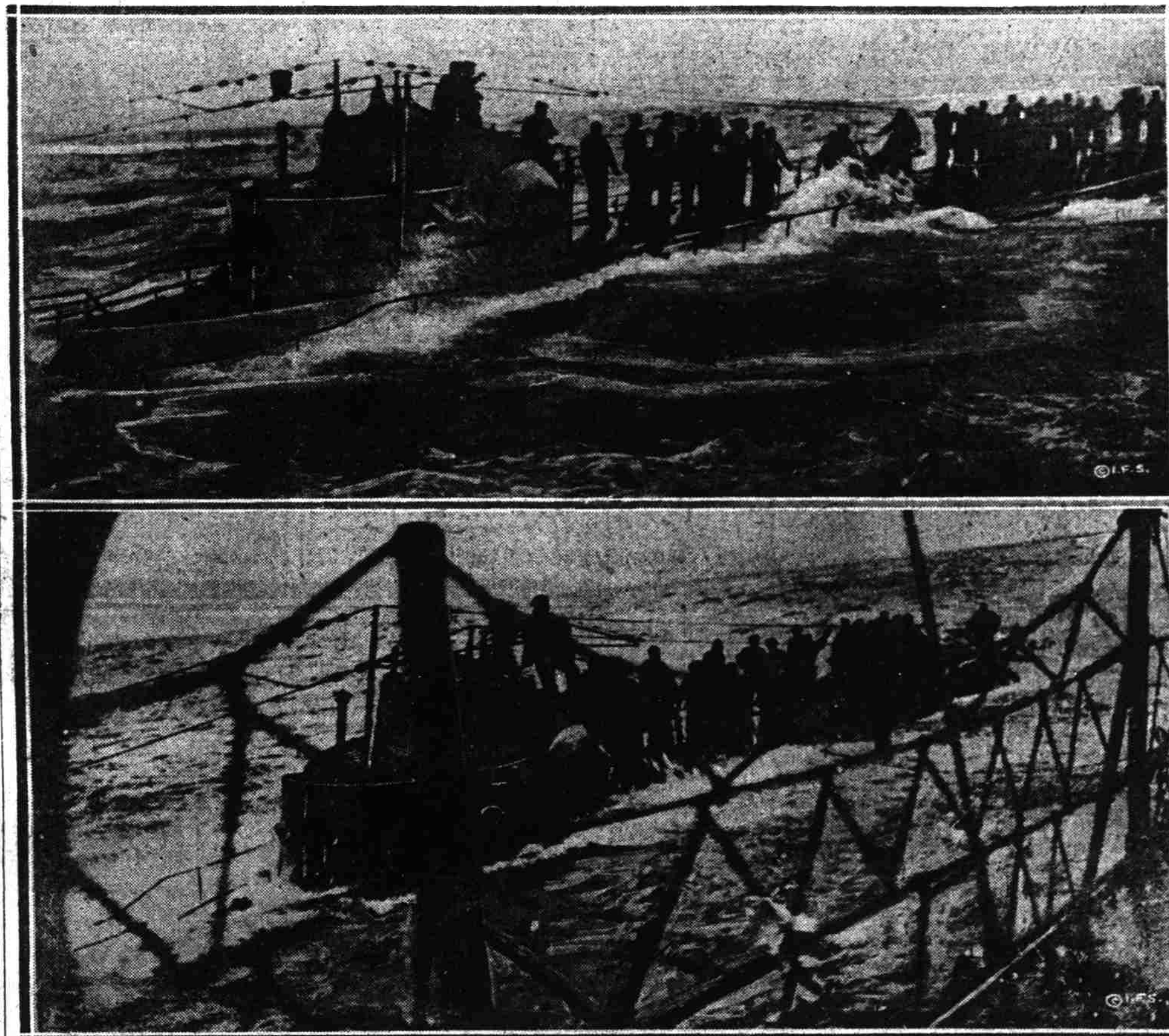
The complaint filed in the federal court this morning by Attorney Rankin alleges that Rhuober told a young registrant of Sherman county to throw up his hands and run over to the German side if he was forced to serve in the trenches in France. The registrant, whose name is withheld, is married into a German family.

"Rhuober is charged with telling him that if he would give himself up to the Germans when brought face to face with them and tell them his family connections he would be well treated, as the family was of notable prominence in Germany," said Rankin.

**Balfour to Outline
His Ideas of Peace**
London, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Important speeches on peace will be made by Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, before a "war aims meeting" at Edinburgh, on January 10, it was announced today.

REMARKABLE PICTURES OF CAPTURE OF U-BOAT BY U. S. DESTROYER

PHOTOGRAPH MADE FROM THE DECK of the U. S. destroyer Fanning, showing the submarine alongside the Fanning, with her crew on deck, waiting rescue by the Americans. The photographs are copyrighted by the committee on public information. The periscope of the submarine was sighted by Coxswain Loomis of the Fanning. The destroyer immediately headed for the spot and three minutes later dropped a depth charge. The indications were that the depth charge had split the shell-like sides of the submersible as the U-boat rose to the surface, the bow coming up rapidly. The Fanning headed for her, firing from the bow gun. After the third shot the crew of the U-boat came on deck and surrendered. A line was attached to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank, the crew jumping in the water and swimming to the American destroyer. Two members of the crew of the Fanning jumped overboard and rescued a drowning German seaman.



U-BOAT FOLLOWS SHIP INTO HARBOR

Paris, Dec. 16.—(By mail)—(I. N. S.)—The story of how a German submarine "captured itself" after the crew had mutinied and killed the officers was told here today. Incidentally it gives a picture of life in the German submarine fleet.

A certain army transport, after disembarking American soldiers at a port in France, started to return across the Atlantic. When a few hours off the French coast the periscope of a submarine was sighted.

The transport shifted its course and criss-crossed back and forth on short tacks, but failed to shake the U-boat. After vainly trying to dodge the underwater boat the transport turned and steamed back to port at full speed.

U-Boat Follows Into Port
It was observed that the submarine, now dead astern, followed the troopship and by keeping in its wake escaped the mines and bombs anchored along both sides of the narrow channel into which the ship turned.

Right into the harbor the submarine followed the transport and when safely inside and just as several shore batteries and destroyers were about to open fire, the forward hatch of the submarine flew open and a man with a white flag in his hand emerged. In a few minutes several others appeared on the deck, waving white flags in token of surrender.

The French and Americans put out in small boats and gathered in the captives. Then it was found that the crew of the U-boat had mutinied and killed their officers.

Germans Killed Officers
Then they waited off the French coast to await the first vessel coming out. They knew the vessel in all probability would turn back and the Germans wanted to use it as a guide.
The sailors of the submarine said they had been forced to put to sea against their wishes, that they were badly fed and unable to stand the long cruises as an enemy alien.

U-BOATS SUNK FASTER THAN ARE BUILT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Behind locked doors, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, told the house committee on naval affairs the secrets of submarine warfare today.

Admiral Benson has just returned from Paris, where he sat as a member of the allied naval council. He told the naval committee the exact progress the allies have made in conquering the submarine menace. Confidential reports to the naval intelligence bureau, believed to show that submarines are being sent to the bottom by the allies faster than they are being built by the Germans, were also submitted.

The proposal of the younger officers of the American navy that a naval offensive be attempted by the battle fleets of the allies against both Helgoland and the Belgian coast were also discussed.

That the American transport, Antilles was sunk as the result of a lack of "proper naval escort" was the finding of a naval court of inquiry held after the sinking, Admiral Benson testified.

Urged Germans to Murder President

New York, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—After admitting that he had urged that the Germans in the United States should march on Washington and kill President Wilson, Gustave Paul Richter, 28, an enemy alien, was sentenced to be interned for the period of the war by Federal Judge A. N. Hand today.

Richter was charged with using seditious language and failing to register as an enemy alien.

CITY URGED TO AID IRRIGATION PLANS

A farmer's plea for Portland to help in Central Oregon irrigation and for an abandonment of the "uninformed conservatism which is choking Oregon development," made the Thursday morning session of the Oregon Irrigation congress memorable. "I am merely a plain farmer," said H. W. Gard, president of the 100,000 acre North Unit Irrigation project in Jefferson county.

"I am trying to farm 1000 acres on the summer fallow plan, which makes it necessary for me to plant 500 acres this year. My only son, a boy of 20, who is old enough to help me, is away serving Uncle Sam. I have put in 300 acres without help and I'm going to do the rest of it, in order to do my bit, to help lick the Kaiser."

"When you hear people here discuss irrigation, it seems they are thinking of an unoccupied piece of sage brush away off in the desert; and that presently some promoter will call it an irrigation project to gull investors."

"But I come from a district where the people have been living 15 years, waiting for water, residing in box shacks with walls an inch thick, hauling all (Continued on Page Thirteen, Column Five)

British Ambassador Bids Wilson Goodbye

Washington, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who is about to return to England, called at the White House this afternoon to say goodbye to President Wilson. According to London dispatches Cecil will not return to his post here.

Washington, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—Lord Reading, English chief justice, on a financial mission to the United States, was understood in diplomatic quarters today to be the choice for successor to Ambassador Spring-Rice.

LUXBURG MAD EXCUSE MADE FOR GERMANS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—Count Luxburg, German envoy of "spurious venenkt" fame, is now insane and has been "eccentric for a decade," according to reports today of medical authorities who have had him under observation.

The finding was after prolonged and careful study of the German minister now held in an internment camp, by a number of reliable medical authorities. The report today said their information was that Luxburg had been acting queerly for a number of years.

United Press dispatches several weeks ago reported the belief growing in Buenos Aires among Germans that the German minister was a victim of dementia. At that time he was under observation.

The verdict of insanity as to Luxburg affords Germany an excuse for the astounding revelations of duplicitly made public in various intercepted messages by the state department. It would not explain, however, some of the messages sent by Berlin to Luxburg, indicating an equal facility in duplicitly by the German foreign office.

Broken Glass Bits Murderer's Weapon

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Using bits of broken five gallon bottles to disembowel and cut his victim's throat, Harry Lyons, 30, today murdered Dr. Charles Rauschkoeb, 58, in the latter's office here. Lyons is believed by the police to be insane.

He was arrested at the scene of the killing while attempting to cut his own throat with bits of broken glass.

REED SAYS HOOVER IN HIS WORK BROKE LAW

Food Administrator Replies That Price Fixing Was Made Necessary Because of Emergency Which Country Faced in War.

Higher Price Had to Be Allowed to Louisiana Producers to Prevent Their Losing Money; Inquisitor Switches to Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—"Usurpation of authority under the food law in fixing wheat prices was charged against Herbert Hoover, food administrator, by Chairman Reed at the senate sugar inquiry today.

"Didn't you assure congress when the bill was pending that there was no authority for price fixing?" asked Reed.
Hoover said he did.

"Well, you abused the powers conferred on you in that bill—an act that, under normal conditions, would be a criminal one," asked Reed.

"Well, everything has been done with the full approval of the president," answered Hoover. "I consider the bill in its general purpose gives me authority to do as I have in the matter, even if it does not specifically say so. We faced a big emergency."

Hoover maintained that wheat prices have been stabilized.
The farmer, he said, was consulted and agreed to the price fixed, which was 50 cents over the previous year's market.
The flour price, he added, has been reduced 25 per cent to consumers under the early war prices. This is but a small advance over the flour prices a year ago, he said. Reed disputed that, saying it was nearly double the 1916 price.
Reed had suddenly switched from sugar to wheat. As he continued this (Continued on Page Five, Column Five)

ITALIANS CAPTURE BIG 'NEST' OF GUNS

Zurich, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary has approved the creation of an "autonomous Hungarian army," according to Vienna dispatches today.

With the Italian Armies, Jan. 2.—(U. P.)—Except for a few outpost positions near the delta at the mouth of the Piave, the whole western bank of that river today was clear of Austro-German forces. Italian troops by their capture of the Zenson bridgehead drove back the last of the strong enemy forces.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Zenson victory may be given when it is explained that the German position there was a concrete "nest" of more than 60 machine guns, cleverly concealed under a bank of the stream. The position had been built with exceeding care and was evidently held impregnable by the enemy. It was captured almost intact by the irresistible rush of the Italian forces.

Austrian aviators managed to drop bombs on an Italian station about five miles distant from Venice today. They were evidently hoping for a success, but were forced to turn back without achieving their aim, owing to the vigorous Italian aerial defenses.

Snow, now many feet deep in the mountains, was expected today to force a shifting of the major fighting to the Piave front. In the opinion of the officers, the Teutonic offensive on the Asiago front and between the Brenta and the Piave is now definitely at an end.

Germans Take Prisoners
London, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Germany is still "feeling out" the whole western front with strong raids which are taking place daily. All the way from the North sea to the Swiss Alps raiding detachments are thrusting against the allied lines, testing its strength and taking prisoners for the purpose of securing information as to the number of reserve troops and the supply of artillery munitions on hand.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four)

German Army's Uniforms Made Of Much Better Cloth Than U. S.

Military Affairs Committee Hears Testimony That Cloth Used in American Uniforms Too Light.

Washington, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—If the United States had undertaken to clothe its soldiers as well as Germany clothes hers, the shorts, tunics and overcoats would be much greater, M. E. Driscoll, superintendent of the Maritan (N. J.) woolen mills, testified today before the senate military affairs committee.

Driscoll, a wool expert, was shown samples of cloth from American and German uniforms. He unhesitatingly said the German cloth was of much higher grade.

"Of course, it takes much longer to manufacture than our uniform cloth," said Driscoll.
Driscoll testified that changes made by the supply committee of the National Defense Council in the specifications for shirts and uniform cloth, did not improve the wearing qualities or the warmth of the cloth. The wearing quality, on the other hand, was somewhat lowered.

"It is my individual opinion that the uniform now being given to our soldiers is too light," said Driscoll.
The cloth used in the marine corps uniforms is much warmer than that used for the army, he said. Wearing qualities are about equal, he said.

Senator Frelinghuysen, who questioned Driscoll, predicted today that within three months General Pershing will insist on a higher grade of cloth uniforms.
"Germany pays \$7.50 a yard for her men's uniforms," said Frelinghuysen. "We pay \$2.25 for an inferior grade of shoddy. I am convinced we would save lives by giving our men better clothing."

PASSENGERS SHOT; INDIANS ATTACK

Yaquis Attack Southern Pacific Train in Mexico; Kill 107, One of Them an American.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 3.—One hundred and seven persons are reported killed Wednesday and more than 25 wounded by Yaqui Indians who attacked a Southern Pacific De Mexico train at Mopola, 40 miles west of Guaymas.

Of the first report of seven Americans killed, only one, H. G. Poe of Los Angeles was actually killed, and two were wounded, Albert Joffroy, Arizona business man, and Ralph Snowhill, traveling auditor of the Southern Pacific. Both will live.

The identified dead, including 15 civilians and 31 soldiers and the unknown casualty list shows 50 men, 2 women, 2 children, 1 Chinese and 5 soldiers.

A relief train sent out from Guaymas brought the wounded to Empalme, where a check is being made to learn the exact number of killed and wounded. A guard of 100 Mexican soldiers that accompanied the train offered no effective resistance to the Yaquis.

The massacre occurred when Yaqui Indians in considerable numbers forced the special express train to stop before a "planted" dynamite obstruction on the track. Immediately the Indians rose from concealment and opened fire on the passenger coaches.

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**C. H. Purcell Quits
Service of the State**
Salem, Or., Jan. 3.—C. H. Purcell, chief bridge engineer for the state highway department, resigned today to accept a position with the government as bridge engineer under L. C. Hewes, district bridge engineer, with headquarters at Portland. His new position is under civil service and pays \$3000 a year, which is an advance of \$300 over the salary received from the state.

PAN-SOVIET APPEAL TO PEOPLE TO KEEP GRIP

Work of Disbanding Troops on Battlefield Is Halted and Negotiations Are Believed to End Unless New Offer Comes.

"Hypocritical" Is Way Trotsky Alludes to Peace Terms as Offered by Count Czernin; Army May Be Returned to Front.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, has rejected Germany's peace terms on the ground that they are "hypocritical," said a dispatch from Petrograd today.

It is believed that the negotiations are over unless Germany makes fresh proposals of a nature satisfactory to the Bolsheviks.

Stockholm, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—The work of disbanding units of the Russian army on the eastern front has been discontinued, said a dispatch from Haparanda today.

Washington, Jan. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Consul Summers at Moscow today cabled the state department that the Bolsheviks have seized the banks there and have threatened to confiscate all factories.

A general state of disorder and lawlessness prevails and martial law has been declared. The message was a long one, but the remainder of it could not be deciphered, so garbled was it in transmission.

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—(U. P.)—Rejecting the German peace plans, the executive committee of the Pan-Soviet today adopted resolutions appealing to the German people urging their assumption of the right to negotiate a "general democratic peace."

The resolution declared that the German terms "evade the principle of no annexations and are not acceptable to Russia."
The Soviet appealed to the people of the central powers thus:
"You compelled your government to accept our motto, 'no annexations and no indemnities,' but they are trying to (Continued on Page Thirteen, Column Four)

CHANGES IN LABOR LAWS IN DISFAVOR

That agitation by certain employers for modification or suspension of state labor laws during the period of the war, is not in favor with the federal administration is evidenced by a communication received by the state council of defense from Newton D. Baker, secretary of war and chairman of the council on national defense.

The national council urges that state legislative action should provide that the governor of the state be empowered to suspend the state labor laws only upon the following conditions:

Upon notice from the council of national defense that a war emergency or that public welfare requires such suspension. That such suspension should be made only after public hearings, with reasonable notice of at least five days to the state labor department or state labor commission, as well as to the plant, organization and employees of the industry affected, and to the public by appropriate notice in the press.

That the particular provisions of the labor laws that are suspended and the length of time of suspension should be stated in the permit to be issued by the governor. That permits should be issued for limited periods not to exceed six months and to be renewed only upon re-hearings. That all permits should expire two months after the close of the war.

Requirement is also suspended and the length of time of suspension should be stated in the permit to be issued by the governor. That permits should be issued for limited periods not to exceed six months and to be renewed only upon re-hearings. That all permits should expire two months after the close of the war. Similar communications have been sent to governors of all the states and to members of state legislatures.