

Morning Oregonian



VOL. LVIII.—NO. 18,093.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1918.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON TO ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE

Departure for France Is Set for December.

WHITE HOUSE GIVES NEWS

President Will Leave Right After Congress Opens.

TIME OF STAY UNDECIDED

Presence of Nation's Chief Executive Is Necessary to Make Ex- change of Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson will attend the opening sessions of the peace conference. This was announced tonight officially. He will go immediately after the convening of the regular session of Congress on December 2. The announcement said it was not probable the President would remain throughout the sessions, but that his presence at the beginning of the conference was necessary to obviate the disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty.

Wilson to Sail in December.

This official statement was issued at the White House. The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as representatives of the United States throughout the conference.

Delegates to Make Trip.

The names of the delegates will be presently announced. How long the President will remain abroad he himself probably cannot say now. The time for the convening of the peace conference has not yet been announced, but the general belief here is that it cannot assemble before late in December at the earliest. If such proves the case, the President will be absent from the country for at least a month and probably longer.

Extended Tour Probable.

What plans the President may have for his trip other than to attend the opening of the peace conference and to participate in the discussions among the representatives of the associated nations which will precede it, have not been revealed. He undoubtedly will be accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and it is expected here that besides visiting Paris, where the peace conference probably will be held, he will go to London and possibly to Brussels and Rome.

Mr. Wilson is expected to receive

abroad a reception which has been accorded to few men in any walk of life. He will be welcomed not only as the President of the United States and the commander in chief of its Army and Navy, but also as the champion of world democracy. In visiting Europe the President will establish two precedents. He will be the first chief executive of the United States to participate in a peace conference for the settling of issues growing out of a war in which this country participated, and likewise he will be the first President to leave North America during his term of office.

Entente Wishes Visit.

In reaching his decision to attend the peace conference the President is understood to have been largely influenced by representations from Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Clemenceau of France and other statesmen of entente countries. The principles and terms of settlement enunciated by the President have been accepted by both the associated nations and the central powers as the basis upon which peace is to be established and it is understood that it is for the working out of the application of these principles that his presence is so earnestly desired by allied statesmen. Since the President is to sail for France early next month, it seems certain that he will reach Paris several weeks before the peace congress assembles. His purpose is believed here to be to participate in the conference now proceeding at Versailles as the preliminary to the meeting of the peace commissioners. He thus will have opportunity to discharge in person for the first time the duties of his membership in the supreme war council in which he is now represented by Colonel House.

In the general view here the sessions of the supreme war council, which will bring together the entente premiers with the representatives of the United States, are of first importance, for, in all probability, it will be at these sessions that the general programme which is to govern the peace congress will be arranged.

The President will attend the opening sessions of the congress at which the broad principles of the treaty will be arranged.

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ALLIES CAPTURED BY BOLSHEVIKI TORTURED

PORTLAND OFFICER TELLS OF FIGHTING IN SIBERIA.

Lieutenant L. E. Johnson Declares War With Reds Is Bound to Continue for Some Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—(Special.)—First-hand information of the fighting by the allied expedition in Siberia was brought to San Francisco yesterday by Lieutenant L. E. Johnston, U. S. A., of Portland, Or., who went to Vladivostok with the first American troops under General Graves. Lieutenant Johnston is the first American Army officer to return from Russia. "Fighting is bound to continue for some time in Siberia," said Lieutenant Johnston. "The Bolsheviks are well armed and seem to have plenty of ammunition."

Proof that the allied armies intend to stay for considerable time in Russia, according to the American officer, is the fact that the commanding officers of the different allied armies were looking for winter quarters at Omak. "Of course," said Lieutenant Johnston, "fighting will be quite impossible during the winter."

The Bolshevik army practiced many atrocities on wounded and captured Japanese at Nohar, where severe fighting took place several months ago, according to Lieutenant Johnston. In several cases the eyes of the Japanese were burned out and the mutilated soldiers sent back to their lines.

In retaliation, the Japanese troops, with English and Czech-Slovak elements, a few days later surrounded a Bolshevik unit and killed all of them. Lieutenant Johnston said the American troops had done little fighting up to the time he left Siberia. He also said there were strenuous times on the transport on which he returned when 500 of the 600 persons aboard were stricken with influenza.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 3:25 P. M.—In-

formation at the disposal of the British government, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in the House of Commons today, is to the effect that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder and the wholesale executions of all persons who do not support their regime.

"CURE" FOR STATIC FOUND

Invention Expected to Revolutionize Wireless Communication.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—An invention which has taken the static out of wireless telegraphy, removing the greatest obstacle to the clear transmission of radio messages, has been perfected by Roy Weagant, chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, it was announced tonight.

According to Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the company, who made the announcement, the invention not only makes possible the sending of clear radio messages regardless of atmospheric conditions, but eliminates "interference," thereby making possible the operation of innumerable radio stations, without "crossing" of messages.

The invention, Mr. Nally said, also

deals with the necessity of construction of huge wireless towers, perfect service can be obtained, he said, with antennae extending only a few feet from the ground.

ANTWERP GAY WITH FLAGS

City Celebrates Third Day of Deliv- erance From Hun Rule.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Antwerp today is celebrating its third day of freedom from the Germans. The city is gaily bedecked with entente flags.

WAR BOOTY TAKEN BY YANKS IS HUGE

Swiftly Retreating Foe Gives Up Big Stores.

French Women Make Flags Out of Old Pieces of Cloth Saved From Seizure by German Invaders.

U. S. TROOPS ARE WELCOMED

Inhabitants of Towns Deco- rate Streets for Allies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans are withdrawing as rapidly as possible. In the towns now occupied by the Americans great stores, including machine guns, cannon and ammunition, have been found. At Tellancourt there is a big airplane, but most of the planes left were damaged, some apparently intentionally so.

The hood of one machine had been pierced by a dozen pistol shots, probably in an endeavor to injure the engine.

Business at Virton, northeast of Montmedy, was proceeding steadily an hour after the Americans entered, and restaurants afforded a great surprise by serving food to the hungry "delivers." Meat was scarce, but there was some and sugar was plentiful. Coffee and tobacco were brought forth in abundance.

Town Mayors Confer.

After the departure of the Germans the Mayor of Virton called a conference of the Mayors of the neighboring villages for the purpose of outlining a plan of procedure under the new military supervision. The townspeople opened soup kitchens for the repatriated who continued to stream back throughout the day, and the wounded prisoners in hospitals were cared for by a local committee.

It was America's day in Belgium. The residents had decorated their shops and homes with thousands of flags of the allies, almost all of which seemed to have been made from scraps of silk and other material which lay hidden for months awaiting the great day.

The civilian guards also appeared in brand new uniforms, which they had been saving.

Big Guns Turned Over.

Twenty-two large caliber guns and great stores of lumber, barbed wire and various kinds of material used by engineers were formally turned over to the Americans by the Germans today at Boulogne. Much of the material is new.

When the Americans entered Boulogne they were met by Lieutenant William Schmidt, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Carl Schilling, of the pioneers. Both carried arms and white

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GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROPAGANDA WARNING

LENIENT PEACE TERMS SOUGHT FOR DEFEATED NATION.

American People Asked to Be on Guard to Discourage Sympathy Plea.

(By the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 18.—A long wireless dispatch signed by Dr. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, addressed to the American, British, French and Italian governments, has been picked up here.

The dispatch asks for elucidation "in a mollifying sense" of the conditions of the armistice concerning the left bank of the Rhine, without which "we shall inevitably advance toward more or less Bolshevik conditions which might become dangerous to neighboring states."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Govern-

ment agents see evidence that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiment of leniency toward Germany in peace terms.

Consequently, Department of Justice officials today warned that the public should remain watchful against resumption of propaganda by interests formerly active pro-German and for the past year passive.

Official reports show German representatives in various parts of the world still actively engaged in spreading propaganda to create and enhance feeling of hostility toward the United States and the allied countries. Eckhardt, the notorious German Ambassador at Mexico City, again is reported doing his utmost to make Mexico hostile to the United States.

SHIPPING LOSSES SMALL

Soldiers and Foodstuffs Suffer Little From Submarines.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(British Wireless Service.)—Since allied shipping has been convoyed, more than 25,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and 35,000,000 tons of war munitions have been brought to England alone.

The total number of vessels which have crossed the sea in convoy up to a date late in October, was 85,772, with a total loss of 51 per cent.

In moving the Argentine grain crop, 367 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 1,466,000 tons crossed the Atlantic in convoys to British, French and Italian ports with the loss of only one ship. One of the largest convoys was organized for the movement of Dominion troops and comprised 33 ships. The vessels were convoyed without loss, from the Far East to European waters.

MORMON PRESIDENT IS ILL

Head of Church, at Age of 80, Has Small Hope of Recovery.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), is critically ill at his home here, and not much hope is held out for his recovery.

He suffered a paralytic stroke last April, and since that has been confined to his home with the exception of the occasion of the semi-annual conference of the church here last month, when he addressed the members briefly. He celebrated his 80th birthday only a week ago.

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.



ALLIES STRIP FOE OF SEA STRENGTH

News of Surrender of Big Fleet Not Given Out.

INTERNMENT PORT HIDDEN

Half of Dreadnaughts and All of Battle Cruisers Taken.

HUN WAR CRAFT ARE FAST

Derflinger, of 28,000 Tons and 718 Feet Long, Carries Eight Big Guns and Goes 30 Knots.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There was no announcement here today regarding the delivery of the fleet of battleships, battle cruisers and light cruisers which Germany was required under the terms of the armistice to surrender today to the associated nations.

Nor was there any information as to the names of the ports at which the vessels were to be interned. There was much speculation as to the final disposition of the ships, but in the absence of any official information or notification many officers thought this matter would be left until the peace conference meets. The armistice provided that the vessels were to disarm before they left Germany and that they were to be interned at neutral or allied ports as the associated governments might direct, with only caretakers on board.

Fleet's "Backbone" Taken.

Publication of the names of the battleships and cruisers which were designated by the associated governments for delivery reveals that Germany is stripped of at least half of the fleet of dreadnaughts which it had in commission or building when the war began and of practically all of its battle cruisers.

The dreadnaughts Kronprinz Wilhelm, Grosser Kurfurst, Magdeburg and Koelnig are of the same type, 680 feet long and of 26,000 tons. They were designed for a speed of 23 knots and had just been completed when the war opened. They were armed with 10 12-inch and 14 5.9-inch guns.

The Prinzregent Luitpold, Konig Albert, Kaiserin, Kaiser and Friedrich Der Grosse were completed in 1913 and are 584 feet long, with a speed of 21 knots and of 24,000 tons. They also carried 10 12-inch guns each and 14 5.9-inch rifles.

New Battleships Obtained.

Available naval records here do not show a battleship Bayern, but it is regarded as possible that this is one of the three new dreadnaughts completed since the war started. These were authorized in 1913 and 1914 and were to have been of 25,000 tons displacement with eight 15-inch rifles each.

Resides the craft delivered, Germany (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

BELLIGERENT POWERS' WAR BILLS GIGANTIC

TOTAL TO MAY 1 ESTIMATED AT \$175,000,000,000.

Cost of All Expected to Reach Two Hundred Billions by End of This Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The direct cost of the war for all belligerent nations to last May 1 was reported at \$175,000,000,000 by the Federal Reserve bulletin issued today, and it is estimated that the cost will amount to nearly \$200,000,000,000 before the end of this year.

The calculations were compiled by the board from various sources, and while their accuracy is not vouched for, the board believes the figures are substantially correct.

For purely military and naval purposes, it is estimated that all belligerents expended \$132,000,000,000 to May 1, or about three-fourths of the total war costs. The balance represents interest on debt and other indirect war expenses.

About \$150,000,000,000 of the total war cost has been raised by war loans. The public debt of the principal entente allies is calculated at \$105,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as the aggregate debt of the central powers, set at \$45,000,000,000. This does not include debt incurred since last May.

HONORS WON IN BATTLE

Oregon and Washington Men Get Distinguished Service Cross.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The commander-in-chief, in the name of the President, has awarded distinguished service crosses to First-Class Private Gilbert W. Wilcox and Corporal Tom F. Barto, both of Company D, Fourth Engineers. The citation reads:

"For extraordinary heroism in action on the Vesle River, near Ville Savoy, France, August 11, 1918. Corporal Wilcox volunteered to go into Ville Savoy at a time when it was under a heavy bombardment to rescue a wounded officer."

Corporal Barto is the son of Mrs. M. E. Barto, 724 Gordon street, Bellingham, Wash., and Private Wilcox is the son of Mrs. Nathan B. Wilcox, route No. 1, box 133, Linnton, Or.

LOWER QUEBEC FLOODED

Damage Caused by Flood Tide May Reach Nearly \$1,000,000.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—Damage which may reach nearly \$1,000,000 was caused here within an hour tonight when the flood tide swept in by an easterly gale flooded the streets of the lower town. Havoc was caused along the river front, where boats were driven against wharves and navigation made so dangerous that ferry service between Quebec and Levis had to be discontinued.

Lumber on the wharves was carried away and several barges broke their moorings and are believed to have been sunk.

Streetcar service in the lower town was discontinued as the tracks were under several feet of water.

FOCH PRAISES BRITISH

Hammer Blows Dealt Decisive Fac- tors in Crushing Enemy.

PARIS, Nov. 18, via Montreal.—Marshal Foch, in a speech at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday by Field Marshal Haig at British Army headquarters, said that the hammer blows dealt by the British were decisive factors in the final crushing of the enemy.

The marshal afterward received the British Army commanders, congratulating them warmly upon the tenacity of their troops.

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DISLOYALTY IS FLATLY DENIED

Views of Industrialism, Mili- tarism and Vice Aired.

FUNDS RAISED FOR MOONEY

Demonstration Against Prepared- ness Parade Declared Staged at Request of Amos Pinchot.

That she was simply a humble follower in the footsteps of the illustrious opponent of preparedness, President Woodrow Wilson, and her arguments against preparedness came from Democratic literature, was the gist of the explanation of Dr. Marie Equi in justification for her opposition to military preparedness.

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