



GERMANY'S DAY OF RECKONING COMING

Allies Are Considering Penalty for War.

CLAIMS WILL BE ENORMOUS

France Expects to Demand 340,000,000,000 Francs.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RISE

Freedom of Seas and Other Questions Now Engage Thought of Allied Statesmen.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Clemenceau's intended visit to London early in December doubtless will give him an opportunity to discuss a number of important issues to come before the inter-allied conference and the peace congress with Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and other British leaders who are detained in England by the election campaign.

The economic questions are assuming a marked prominence since the announcement that an American party, including a large staff of economic and shipping experts, was coming to Paris, and the presence on this side of the Atlantic of Edward N. Hurley and other American economic and shipping authorities.

Economic Barriers Problem.

The main discussions appear to center around President Wilson's third point, which was accepted without reservation by the allies, providing for the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers. Previous to this the allied economic congress held in Paris two years ago provided for an economic boycott against the Central Powers for five years after the conclusion of the war and for special trade facilities between the allied countries, their colonies and neutrals.

This preceded America's entry into the war, and the United States did not subscribe to the proposed restrictions. Little has been heard since that time about putting into effect the decision of the economic congress, and the adoption of President Wilson's third point by the allies appears to substitute the principle of the removal of economic barriers for the previous one of exclusion.

Shipping Question Rises.

The growth of American shipping during the war is another economic question which is being discussed widely. Some newspapers take the view that it will present questions of adopting America's higher standards of wages to seamen and of giving America its proportion of the world's carrying trade. How far such questions will come before the Congress is not clear. Premier Clemenceau's attitude toward the labor delegates who visited him yesterday concerning a labor meeting simultaneously with the peace congress leads to the belief that they will have as much prominence in the conference as political and territorial questions.

Freedom of the seas and compensation for Germany for all damages suffered by the allies are two questions for further discussion and determination.

Sea Freedom Discussed.

Concerning freedom of the seas, the tendency in American quarters is to obtain a change in the present international practice by which belligerents have virtually taken control of sea-going traffic on the outbreak of war, as it is maintained that neutrals would be the ones to profit by keeping out of war and leaving their ocean shipping to move without interference from belligerents.

But, as this neutral shipping might be used to carry ammunition and other war supplies, it is said that some voluntary agreement would also be necessary, pledging all nations not to furnish war supplies to countries going to war. This, in turn, would require an international sea patrol and the right of search at sea. While these phases are being discussed, they are so complex that no decisions are likely for some time.

Water Ways to Be Free.

Other points involved under the general head of freedom of the seas are the removal of all restrictions from free passage through such waterways as the Cattagat between the North and Baltic seas; the Dardanelles and Bosphorus between the Mediterranean and the Black Seas and all straits exceeding one marine league which connect with the high seas. The restriction against planting mine fields such as those across the North Sea between Norway and Scotland and barrages in the Dover channel are further points of discussion under this general topic.

The second reserved point of the allies—Germany to give compensation for all damages—appears generally to be accepted in principle, leaving only the question of the amount of claims by the various allies to be settled. Non-official estimates place the French damages at upward of three hundred and forty billion francs, including the return of the war indemnity paid to Germany in 1870 with interest and expenses and property loss during the present war.

The British claims will concern largely...

MOVEMENT ON FOR RHINELAND REPUBLIC

PROJECT, REPORT SAYS, GAINING GROUND RAPIDLY.

South Germany Dissatisfied With Conditions in Berlin and May Leave Capital to Its Fate.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, via Copenhagen.—(By the Associated Press.)—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialist Vorwarts. The movement has strong support on the part of the Clericals as a result of the Prussian government's announcement of its intention to disestablish the church.

Herr Theodor Wolff declares in the Tagblatt that all south Germany is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to consider the question of leaving the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported aggression against the eastern border of Germany may have fatal consequences in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

Count Rentvlow in the Tages Zeitung, takes the same standpoint, declaring that only a speedy preliminary peace can prevent a catastrophe.

COLD CAUSE FOR ARREST

Coughing or Sneezing on Street Held Menace to Public Health.

Appearing on the streets with a cold will be a misdemeanor as long as there is influenza in the city, according to an announcement by City Physician Parrish yesterday. Dr. Parrish says persons convicted of leaving their homes while coughing or sneezing will be prosecuted as a menace to public health.

The influenza situation was better yesterday. One death was reported Saturday night, and one yesterday. There are only 62 cases of the disease in the Auditorium Hospital, two of which were sent yesterday.

Dr. Parrish expressed conviction that the crest of the epidemic was well past, and issued a warning to the public not to be unduly affected by fluctuations in the number of cases reported from day to day.

FOOD PLENTIFUL AT KIEL

"We Are Better Off This Year Than in 1917," Says Letter.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—(British wireless service.)—A neutral correspondent writes to the Morning Post that he has received a letter from Kiel in which this occurs: "We are better off for food this year than in 1917. There is plenty of grain and potatoes, so there will be no shortage."

The Post comments: "This only confirms the belief held in authoritative quarters here that conditions of scarcity in Germany's daily white about the armistice conditions do not exist. Out of their own mouths or those of their rulers and newspapers before the collapse, the Germans can be shown to have confessed to have sufficient supplies to carry them through the winter."

FICKERT AND OLDER CLASH

Attorney, Who Conducted Bomb Case Prosecution, Knocks Down Critic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Premont Older, editor of the Call and Post, an afternoon paper, and chief critic of District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who conducted the prosecution of the preparedness day bomb defendants, clashed tonight with Fickert at the buffet of a downtown hotel. Older was knocked down by Fickert, according to witnesses, by a blow in the face. Assistant District Attorney Fred Barry and other bystanders separated the two men.

Older later issued a statement in which he said Fickert was the aggressor and attacked him without warning.

LEMBERG TAKEN BY POLES

Heavy Fighting Results in Great Damage to Galician Capital.

COPIENHAGEN, Nov. 24.—Polish troops yesterday captured Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and its environs, according to the Polish Telegraph Bureau at Craeov.

There has been heavy fighting in and about Lemberg since early in November, when Ukrainian troops entered Galicia and captured the city by surprise. Polish forces immediately began a siege, and in the fighting it has been reported that much damage was done to important buildings in Lemberg.

CHRISTMAS BAN NOW OFF

Buy Liberally, Advice of National Defense Council.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Requests that Christmas buying be curtailed this year, made by the Council of National Defense, in agreement with representatives of leading industries and retail interests, have been withdrawn. Christmas buying on the pre-war scale, Governor B. Clarkson, acting director of the council, said last night, "is essential to the rapid establishment of normal after-war conditions."

FORMER PRISONERS COLD

Repatriated Italian Soldiers Suffer From Exposure.

TRIESTE, Nov. 24.—The cold is intense and Italians returning from prison camps are suffering greatly from exposure. The American Red Cross has constructed 250,000 garments here, and these are being distributed to the sufferers.

HUN FACTIONS GRIP FOR FINAL BATTLE

Issue Now Democracy or Soviet Rule.

TREND SEEMS UNFAVORABLE

Present Government Leans Toward Bolshevik System.

SOLDIERS WANT ASSEMBLY

Majority Socialists Appear Less Interested Than Formerly in Representative System.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT, Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Company. (The New York World.) Published by Arrangement.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Nov. 24.—(Special cable.)—I arrived in Berlin at the moment when the great unsettled political questions were crying for solution, namely, National Assembly or no National Assembly; democracy or rule by organizations of workers; rule by the majority or a dictatorship according to the methods of Lenin.

The issue is in no way camouflaged. The democratic government of Germany, notwithstanding the demand through the nation for action, has to date taken no definite stand and to the mind of its opponents is leaning toward the establishment of a purely Soviet government.

Soldiers Demand Assembly.

The issue is so widely understood that the soldiers, despite the precipitation of their movement out of France, are stopping to send wires to Berlin demanding a constituent assembly. Nevertheless, the government this morning publishes a welcome to the returning soldiers in which the question of a constituent assembly is not mentioned, but which emphasizes to the soldier and the workman the character of the government.

The majority Socialists who have been leaders in the fight for a constituent assembly are not showing the same activity in this cause as formerly and they are sufficiently strong in Berlin to prevent the government from taking a definite stand.

Absence of Rifles Noted.

Still, each day's delay is increasing the demand from outside of Berlin. Coming here from Copenhagen, I was struck by the absence of rifles in favorable comparison with Russia, where rifles were under one's nose continually. Obviously the soldiers wish to finish with rifles forever. I have not seen a dozen since I arrived in Berlin. These were in the hands of guards.

Freedom Slightly Lessened.

Complete freedom is slightly lessened by the struggle of the workmen for control of the Government. This is very little noticeable now but to me, after my experience in Russia, it is apparent as a potential rather than an actual menace to freedom. Meanwhile I saw that six French soldiers, walking abreast in Unter den Linden, were hardly noticed. The (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

LOCAL LABOR UNION VOTE FAVORS STRIKE

PROTEST AGAINST MOONEY'S EXECUTION HAS MAJORITY.

Labor Leaders Predict Action of Boilermakers Will Be Followed by Other Unions in City.

In the first big referendum vote by a Portland labor union on the proposal to strike if Mooney goes to the gallows, the boilermakers yesterday balloted almost unanimously in favor of such action.

"You can say that we voted unanimously to strike if Mooney is to hang," reported one of the officials at the close of the session.

Unofficially, however, it was learned that 595 voted for the strike and 41 against it. The balloting took place at Arbor Garden dancehall, corner Second and Morrison streets.

While it is usually charged against the boilermakers that they are more radical than most of the unions, labor leaders expect that the vote in other locals will be not much different. They predict an overwhelming majority in favor of the protest strike.

Members of the streetcar men's union will conduct their referendum on the question today, with polling places at the carhans. Other locals have nearly all arranged to take the vote not later than Wednesday night, when the Central Labor Council will receive reports on the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Machinists' unions of San Francisco and Oakland and the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of the latter city voted today to strike December 9 as a protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to die December 13, on a charge of murder in connection with the preparation day explosion which occurred here July 23, 1916.

The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders' representatives also voted to call a strike tomorrow unless alleged violations of the 44-hour week schedule were adjusted. It is estimated approximately 3300 workers would be affected.

MAIL TRANSFER IS MADE

Patrons of General Delivery Counseled to Call at New Postoffice.

Patrons of the Portland general delivery are counseled to seek their mail today at the new Postoffice building, Broadway and Gilman streets. Removal of the general delivery section took place yesterday, and general delivery service in the new quarters begins this morning.

Other departments are being installed in the new Federal structure as rapidly as removal may be accomplished without interfering with service, said Postmaster Myers last night. The executive offices and finance division will not be moved until the first of next week.

MERCY WORKERS GO NORTH

Alaska Influenza Victims Await Arrival of Physicians.

JUNEAU, Nov. 24.—With natives reported to be dying by the hundreds in various parts of the Alaska coast, arrival of a corps of doctors and nurses from Seattle to fight the Spanish influenza epidemic has been hailed with relief by the territory. The mission is in charge of Dr. Emil Krulsh, of the public health service.

Towns on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island and Kodiak Island have suffered heavily in deaths resulting from influenza.

NAVY MAY CONTROL ALL RADIO STATIONS

Acquisition and Operation of Wireless Proposed.

PUBLIC TO BE SERVED

Government Ownership Provided in Congressional Bill.

REASONS ARE SET FORTH

Eighteen Years' Experience in Management of This Particular Public Utility Said to Be Proof.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Permanent government control of all radio communication through acquisition and operation by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations, in the United States used for commercial purposes is planned by the administration under a bill now before Congress.

Representative Alexander, chairman of the House merchant marine committee, who introduced the measure in the House, announced today that hearings on the bill will begin before his committee December 12 and continue until all interests have been given an opportunity to be heard. A similar bill introduced in the Senate by Chairman Fletcher of the committee on commerce has been approved by President Wilson.

Public to Be Served.

Besides providing for the acquisition and operation of the stations by the Navy, the bill directs that the Secretary of the Navy shall so far as may be consistent with the transaction of Government business, open radio stations to general public business under regulations prescribed by him and shall fix the rates for such service. He also shall establish special rates for the handling of press despatches by transoceanic or other special stations.

Reasons why the Government regards it as necessary for the Navy to operate or control radio stations in this country are given in a statement prepared by officials of the Navy Department and made public today by Representative Alexander. The statement in part says:

Utility Not Profitable.

"In general the bill provides for the acquisition and operation by the Navy Department of all radio stations on shore used for commercial purposes. Irrespective of the general subject of Government ownership, this principle is clearly indicated as necessary in the case of this particular public utility. Since the early days of the use of radio telegraphy many companies have tried to operate radio stations as a commercial enterprise in the United States generally, or in certain localities.

"Except in certain circumstances, these enterprises have failed to make an adequate return and in most cases no profit has been made except through the sale of stock. The reason for this is that a complete monopoly is necessary. Experience of 18 years has clearly (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

MAY YOHE JANITRESS IN SEATTLE SHIPYARD

EX-MUSICAL COMEDY QUEEN TO LIVE ON POULTRY FARM.

Wife of British Captain Works While Husband Suffers From the Spanish Influenza.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Virtually penniless, but happier than she has ever been, she says, May Yohe, once queen of musical comedy and a favorite in London and New York, once Lady Frances Hope, wearer of the famous Hope blue diamond, once wife of Captain Putnam Bradie Strong, son of a former Mayor of New York, has just quit her job as janitress in a Seattle shipyard. Her third husband, for whom she went to work because of his illness and whose life she saved when he was stricken with Spanish influenza, is Captain John Andy Smuts, first cousin of General Van Smuts, former Boer commander.

Mrs. Smuts, famous throughout the world of light opera and known as "Madcap May," has left the stage forever. From South Africa, where Captain Smuts fought in the Boer War, they drifted to Singapore and the Orient. When the world war began Captain Smuts was rejected from British service because of a physical defect. After nearly four years he was recommended for a commission and hurried to Japan last Spring to sail for England. His letter of credit was forwarded to England. At San Francisco, without funds, Mrs. Smuts had to give a concert. Then came the news that Captain Smuts could not be taken into the British army.

In Seattle Captain Smuts got work in a shipyard, but an accident laid him up. Then the influenza came. The singer supported him until he recovered. And now, about to settle on a small tract of land near Seattle, where they will raise chickens, the former favorite of King Edward VII says she is not sorry for all that has happened.

"I'm happy now and I want to stay happy," she said.

Mrs. Smuts had been working as a janitress at the Seattle North Pacific shipyards for several weeks, when she was recognized the other day by John Considine, well-known theater magnate of several years back, who had booked May Yohe to open the old Coliseum Theater here in 1908.

POPE EYES PEACE TABLE

Cardinal O'Connell Talks Before League of Catholic Women.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—In the gathering of the powers of the world about the peace table, Pope Benedict "surely will have a rightful place," Cardinal O'Connell said in an address before the League of Catholic Women at the Academy of Notre Dame Saturday. The cardinal said the pope's terms of peace those which were finally proposed, at least tentatively, by the allies.

"President Wilson's 14 articles show little practical divergence from those which had already been formulated by Benedict XV," he continued.

EX-CROWN PRINCE JEERED

Howls of Excretion Greet Arrival at Dutch Town.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the former German Crown Prince arrived at the Zuyder Zee fishing town of Enkhuizen today he received a welcome unlike that he encountered elsewhere in Holland.

As he descended from the railway car with a swaggering gait and wearing a fur coat, howls of excretion arose from the thousands gathered outside the station gates. The outburst of hostility seemed to perturb him somewhat.

TEXAS HAS EARLIEST SNOW

San Antonio and Country Clear to Panhandle Covered.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 24.—Saturday, for the first time in the history of the city, snow fell here during the month of November.

All the country north and northwest of San Antonio, extending to the Panhandle, received a covering.

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AMERICANS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER

First Army of Occupation Resting Along Border.

BOCHE RETREAT IS ORDERLY

Huns Whistle and Sing While Marching Toward Home.

COURTESY SHOWN YANKEES

Short Trips Are Made Into Rhenish Prussia, Where Americans Get Every Consideration.

(By the Associated Press.)

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 23.—(Evening.)—The German frontier was crossed at several places today by American Signal Corps units and ambulance workers.

Short trips were made into Rhenish Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

Huns Whistle as They March.

The front lines of the American Army of occupation tonight rested along the Luxemburg-German border on the Sauer River and thence along the Moselle River to the region east of Remich. The American Army will mark time until further orders. At least three or four days are expected to pass before the next move is made toward the German border. The Germans apparently are withdrawing according to schedule.

Reports reaching the Third Army today were that the Germans everywhere were whistling and singing as they marched. The general line of the German withdrawal is along the Paderborn road. The southern limit of the Fifth German army is reported to be line Sierck-Thionville.

Courtesy Shown Americans.

Several instances are reported where Americans encountered Germans along the roadways, and each time the Germans showed the Americans every courtesy. While an American officer in an automobile was riding along the Remich-Triers road east of the Moselle, he encountered German troops marching northward.

A column of German infantry and some German trucks withdrew to the side of the road in order to clear the way for the Americans. Owing to the shortage of horses the Germans are using oxen to haul their supplies and some artillery.

Verdun Barriers Demolished.

American forces have completed demolishing barriers which guarded the old German front east of Verdun, consisting of reinforced concrete pillars stretching along the old front for two miles.

At Mars-la-Tour, just at the edge of the village, the Americans encountered tank barriers, some of which were only half completed. A few blasts of dynamite soon put them out of commission.

At Etain the Germans had barriers of logs chained together on four wheels, the logs being movable like a gate. On these barriers the Germans had installed ingenious devices to remove the wheels from beneath the logs which would then drop across the road at the main road entrance into Etain. This log barrier was just at the western entrance, the logs acting as a check in case of a retreat.

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