

DIPLOMATS DIFFER AS TO PEACE VIEW

Method of Procedure at Conference Discussed.

U. S. STANDS FOR IDEALS

America Urges League of Nations Before Settlements.

OLD VIENNA PLAN OPPOSED

Rival Schools of Diplomacy Each Advancing Ideas Prior to Beginning of Peace Discussions.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—A league of nations is likely to figure before the peace conference at an early stage of the proceedings, instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled.

Two distinct viewpoints now have developed on this subject.

The American view is that the coming congress will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Ideals Deemed First.

Ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress, it is held, and these ideals having been first defined, should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is, therefore, held that this should be one of the first subjects considered and should set a standard of ideals for other subjects following.

It can be stated this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and France, though there also is another viewpoint which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Early Peace is Urged.

Those urging that territorial questions should come first say it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment, so as to terminate the official war period under which troops are held for the duration of the war. The territorial, telegrams and other public utilities are similarly affected, until peace is declared.

According to this view an early peace agreement on essentials would release the armies, including the American troops holding the occupied regions.

Having secured an early agreement on territorial and other practical details, it is suggested the larger general questions, like a league of nations, could come up later for extended discussion either by the peace congress or a separate international congress to formulate the working details of the league.

Two Views Contrasted.

This view is chiefly held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first as the guiding principle of the congress.

The appointment of the Brazilian delegates, Nilo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister, and Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador to Argentina, is leading to a discussion as to what extent the South American countries will support a league of nations and the effect of the league on the Monroe Doctrine. It is the general understanding that South American republics have the same favorable attitude toward a league as the allies.

Whether a league of nations, in which Europe would be largely represented, would extend its authority to the western hemisphere, including South Central and North America, is not clear, but the prevailing view is that its authority would be universal.

Monroe Doctrine Involved.

It is said this could not be a substitution of the league's authority for the Monroe Doctrine in South American affairs, but rather an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, whereby joint international action would supplement and reinforce the Monroe Doctrine.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the American delegates and their staffs of specialists arrive in Paris for the peace congress they will find a complete chancellery organized for them. This is being arranged under the direction of Joseph C. Grew, former counselor of the American Embassy in Vienna, who came to France with Colonel House.

Divisions of internal law, geography, economics, personnel and intelligence already have been organized and when the peace arrives every man will have his place in divisions ready to function.

Complete Maps Obtained.

The divisions of international law and of geography probably will be the most important branches bearing directly on the work of the peace congress. The geography section will be concerned with the boundaries of new

TOWBOAT PRONTO IS RAMMED AND SUNK

TWO MEN AND WOMAN ON TUG HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

Tug Is Struck by West View, an 8800-Ton Schooner—Ill-Fated Craft Valued at \$25,000.

The Port of Portland tugboat Pronto was accidentally rammed on the starboard side and sunk at the municipal terminal pier dock No. 1 at 8:55 o'clock last night by the West View, an 8800-ton steel schooner, which had just arrived at the dock and was preparing to take berth at the French vessel General Serret, moored to the municipal pier. The Pronto is valued at \$25,000. She was rammed amidships.

The French steel schooner Nancy was moored with two other French steel schooners, the General Serret and Delfort, just north of the Pronto, and when the West View swung around after she had rammed the Pronto she crashed into the side of the Nancy. The Nancy's mooring chains were swept away and the side of the vessel was caved in, but it is said she is not taking water. The Nancy is loaded and ready to leave port. The damage to the Nancy was estimated at several thousand dollars.

The collision occurred at 8:50 and the vessel sank in five minutes. The Pronto was moored at the south end of the collision. In turning around the West View came too close to the dock and before her engines could be reversed she rammed the Pronto. Only the top of the smokestack is visible above the water. An outgoing tide and the strong current in the river was said to have been responsible for the accident.

Two men and one woman aboard the tugboat had narrow escapes, according to A. H. Steuer, watchman at the Terminal pier, who rescued the trio.

The Pronto had listed heavily to starboard when Steuer heard cries in the hold. He shoved a plank over to the top of the pilot house, and Mrs. Joseph Lawler, cook aboard the tow vessel, climbed the plank to safety. Ben Robbins, a deckhand, and the fireman also managed to clear the vessel just before she sank. Captain Pease, Jr., is the master of the tugboat Pronto.

The General Serret, Delfort and Joseph Lawler were all constructed at the Foundation shipyard.

GOTHAM POLICE ON GUARD

Precaution Taken to Prevent Attack on Socialists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Police reserves from three inspection districts were ordered out tonight to prevent a clash between soldiers and sailors and Socialists attending a meeting of Internationalists in East Fifty-Eighth street. The demonstration of soldiers, sailors and Marines against the red flag at the Socialist meeting at Madison Square Garden last night was characterized as "rowdianism" today by Police Commissioner Wright.

"If men in uniform would mind their own business and act in an orderly manner," said the commissioner, "the police department can handle the rest. The police can handle citizens, but they do not like to have sailors or soldiers interfere. They don't like to do anything to a man in uniform."

The commissioner added that he understood the Socialists were going to discard the red flag for a blue one.

CAMP TAYLOR CONVERTED

Government Authorizes Use as Civilian Training Camp.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A step toward universal training has been taken by the Government, according to Wharton Clay, executive secretary of the Military Training Camps Association, with the authorization today of Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., as a training camp for civilians.

Mr. Clay announced tonight he received a dispatch from Charles B. Pike, chairman of the Chicago branch of the association, who is in Washington, declaring the Government had authorized the use of Camp Zachary Taylor as a training camp for civilians.

The camp, which will be under command of Captain F. L. Beals, U. S. A., will start January 6 and a limited number of civilians will be enrolled for two weeks' training.

DEMobilizing UNDER WAY

Army Physicians at Camp Lewis to Examine 250 Men Daily.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26.—All members of the permanent personnel, including non-commissioned officers, represented in the eight battalions of the 16th depot brigade scheduled for demobilization appear before Army physicians at the mustering office here today and received their physical examinations preparatory to discharge.

These men were in addition to approximately 300 enlisted men who had volunteered in the regular Army for the period of the emergency together with National Guardsmen in the service by federalization. These examinations will continue at the rate of 250 a day.

BAKER ASKS FOR FUND

Transportation May Be Furnished Discharged War Workers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Baker expects soon to submit to Congress a request that an appropriation be made to relieve war workers who will be released when reorganization of the War Department to a peace basis begins.

Thousands of employees will be discharged, then, and Mr. Baker plans to ask that each be given transportation home.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS GREATLY FEARED

Cancellation of Contracts Vigorously Protested.

TELEGRAMS ARE SENT EAST

Fleet Corporation and Defense Council Warned.

DISASTER SAID TO IMPEND

Thousands of Laborers Thrown Out of Employment May Constitute Grave Menace.

Telegrams from men prominent in National, state and industrial affairs are pouring into Washington and Philadelphia in protest against the suspension of work on wood steamers under contract, as ordered Monday by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and their tone is that the step, following on the heels of the stopping of work in spruce production, the closing down of mills and other effects, will bring about an industrial crisis in this territory.

The Chamber of Commerce and State Council of Defense, with the Rotary Club, Oregon Shipbuilders' Association and others, telegraphed to National officials last night, even President Wilson being implored to take steps to forestall carrying into effect at once the step, which has assumed such alarming aspects.

Governor Withycombe to Act.

It is understood that Governor Withycombe will take action today to place the situation squarely before President Wilson, from his standpoint, and the apprehension he feels for the welfare of state interests, with such a number of men already thrown out of employment, through stopping war work, and the army of shipbuilders that will be idle in the near future. All yards are already beginning to curtail their strength, the managements realizing that as rapidly as a hull is launched there will be more to take its place. With every hull floated, probably 200 men will be out of work, and as there are more than a score of plants in the Oregon District, it is feared the discharges will assume most disastrous proportions.

Telegram Sent Department of Labor.

H. W. Corbett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, sent the following telegram last night to William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor:

"We beg to present for your consideration a most serious situation which has developed in Oregon and Washington. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has undertaken to cancel all contracts for wooden vessels whose construction has not already commenced, notwithstanding the fact that material is assembled and sub-contracted, and notwithstanding the fact that the cancellation of these contracts will result in the loss of thousands of jobs. It is inconceivable that our Government will consciously sanction such arbitrary exercise of power. Furthermore, as you know, spruce production for aircraft in this territory has recently been suspended and

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Daily Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Today's casualty reports total 2801 names, of which 969 were killed in action, 213 died of wounds, nine in accidents, 496 of disease, 160 are wounded severely, 253 degree undetermined, 278 slightly wounded and 333 missing in action. Following is the tabulated summary:

Deaths—	Rep. Today	Total
Killed in action	16,090	969
Lost at sea	396	396
Died of disease	6,389	213
Died of accident	7,029	496
Wounded	1,352	9
Missing and prisoners	45,416	180
	8,341	954
Total casualties	88,525	2801

Owing to the great length of this list the names of those wounded slightly and in an undetermined degree, except those from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, are omitted.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Force:

OREGON.

Killed in action—

Funk, Calvin T. (Sgt.), London, Oregon.

Deetz, Edwin H. (Cpl.), Aurora, Oregon.

Smith, Edwin, Timber, Or.

Pyrite, John M., Gardiner, Or.

Hansen, Hans J. S., Lagiers, Or.

Iverson, Melvin S., Silverton, Or.

Jacobson, Edward, North Bend, Or.

Morris, Edward, Baker, Or.

Died of wounds—

Carhart, Gustav G. (Sgt.), St. Johns, Or.

Uno, Albert, Portland, Oregon.

Died of accident—

Cronquist, Arthur John (Sgt.), Hillsdale, Or.

Died of disease—

Brown, Edwin H. (Cpl.), Athena, Oregon.

Wounded slightly—

White, Solon T. (Corp.), Friend, Or.

Fenn, Leland T., Nyasa, Or.

Krumlauf, Asa G., Garibaldi, Or.

Thornley, Charles, Brookhill, Or.

Satterfield, William L. Hill, Junction City, Or.

Wounded, undetermined (previously reported missing)—

Dow, William, Astoria, Or.

Returned to duty (previously reported missing)—

Perkins, Garrett, Gateway, Or.

WASHINGTON.

Killed in action—

Stanton, Edwin H. (Sgt.), Riggs, Wash.

Rizzen, Ernest R. (Sgt.), Seattle, Wash.

Krentz, F. M. (Corp.), Port Madison, Wash.

Rockafellow, Buford (Cpl.), Wintock, Wash.

Hennessey, Martin F., Tacoma, Wash.

Ossa, Willis E., Colville, Wash.

Chism, Charles S., Chehalis, Wash.

Miller, William, Seattle.

Wounded severely—

Halverson, Oscar, Hooper, Wash.

Millsap, Earl, Astoria, Wash.

Gerhauer, Carl F., Fairfield, Wash.

Oliver, Matthew L., Seattle, Wash.

Yestergard, Magnus, Seattle, Wash.

Died of wounds—

Jacobson, Henry A. (Corp.) Alpha, Wash.

Wounded, degree undetermined—

Winston, A. Seattle, Wash. (With Canadian).

Mecham, Burton W., Tacoma, Wash.

Wounded slightly—

Bemp, Otto A., Astoria, Wash.

Missing in action—

Anderson, William, Poulsbo, Wash.

Gust, George, Seattle.

Swanson, John, Seattle, Wash.

Kusman, Nick, Altona, Wash.

Wounded, undetermined (previously reported missing)—

Smith, Earl, Seattle, Wash.

Wounded slightly (previously reported missing)—

Embrey, Lester W., Sunnydale, Wash.

Returned to duty (previously reported missing)—

McGee, P. E., Seattle, Wash.

Larabee, E. P. (Lieut.), Bellingham, Wash., at Limburg.

IDAHO.

Killed in action—

Murdock, Lindsay E., Victor, Idaho.

Meeker, Francis, Melba, Idaho.

Anderson, Broor, Mullain, Idaho.

Worthington, Robert C., Jerome, Idaho.

Falkner, Lee B., Wilder, Idaho.

MacMartin, O., Kendrick, Idaho.

Mead, Joseph P., Clarkfork, Idaho.

Died of wounds—

Olsen, Wolf C., Ionia, Idaho.

Died of accident—

Kas, Peter A., Kendrick, Idaho.

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SCHEIDEMANN IS PLEADING FOR AID

Food Is Declared Vital to German Democracy.

FAMINE ALONE IS FEARED

Bolshevism May Reign if Starvation Prevails.

AMERICA TOLD OF NEED

Menace to Establishment of Permanent Government Seen by Socialist Leader.

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

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—(Special Cable.)—"Our National Assembly will probably be called in February," Phillip Scheidemann, leader of the majority group of Socialists and former Minister of Finance and Colonies, said to me today. "We would call it much sooner if it were technically possible, for the longer the delay the greater the danger to democracy."

"As soon as an exact date can be fixed we shall name it, so that the whole world may understand and appreciate our determination and our sincere purpose to establish a democracy in Germany and give all our people a chance in the government; but because the entire people must have a vote we shall need several weeks to register voters and to construct the election machinery. That is why we cannot fix a date at this time."

America is Skeptical.

Scheidemann spoke with special earnestness, as my questions to him had been designed to draw from him a positive and unequivocal expression.

"The entire world, especially America," I said, "is skeptical regarding your power to assemble a constitutional congress and make Germany really democratic. We see your government based upon soldiers' and workmen's councils, representing only a portion of the people. We know dangers of manipulation of class bodies in the establishment of a democracy, having seen the soldiers' and workmen's councils in Russia drive out a constitutional assembly. So we need to be convinced by actual demonstration that the present German government is sincere in its purpose to convene a national assembly."

Scheidemann had received me almost immediately when I presented myself. He showed he understood our misgivings by saying:

Famine is Feared.

"Our present government has stated and repeated our intention to call a constitutional assembly as quickly as possible. I can understand why the rest of the world should doubt our ability to carry out the plan, but only a national catastrophe, such as famine, can prevent it. Ninety-five per cent

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SCHOOL TAX LEVY IS DEFEATED BY VOTERS

TEACHERS' SALARY RISE LOST BY ABOUT 450 VOTES.

Failure of Measure Attributed to Indifferent Attitude of Persons Interested in Election.

Portland school teachers receiving less than \$3000 salary annually will not receive an increase in pay.

The measure proposed by the Portland Board of Education to obtain \$230,000 to make the advance possible was defeated by a majority of 428 votes at the election yesterday.

Of the 4174 votes cast, 1873 were in favor of the proposed increase and 2301 were against it. The measure carried in but 18 of the 62 precincts.

School authorities were greatly surprised and disappointed over the outcome of the election. They declare failure of the measure was due largely to the teachers' attitude that it is below their dignity to solicit attention to the election or to take any action which might savor of politics or electioneering.

Members of the Board of Education are determined that in some way the 100 Portland teachers receiving the minimum salary of \$800 a year shall receive an increase. About \$20,000 will be necessary to advance the salaries of these teachers to \$1000 annually, and as yet no plan has been devised by the board to obtain it.

GOVERNOR PLANS WELCOME

Move Started to Transport Oregon Soldiers as One Unit.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—To bring all of the Oregon boys overseas home as a unit so that the greatest celebration and welcome in the history of the state may be accorded them, is the purpose of Governor Withycombe in writing to Secretary of War Baker today asking if the homecoming cannot be arranged in that manner.

At the present time the boys are scattered in various sectors of the lines in France and Belgium, but the executive believes arrangements could be made so that they could be transported home as a unit, particularly the 162d Regiment, if it was found the plan could not apply to the drafted men as well.

The Governor is anxious to see a wonderful welcome celebration accorded them at Portland.

SOLDIERS AWAIT BLANKS

Spruce Division Demobilization Held Up Temporarily.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Soldiers stationed at this post are marking time awaiting the beginning of the demobilization of the Spruce Production Division. Official announcement that demobilization would begin as quickly as necessary blanks were received from Washington was made today in the Straight Grain, the post paper.

It is generally believed that the blanks will be on hand to allow the demobilization to begin Saturday or Monday. During the watchful waiting the men are finding time heavy on their hands.

"HOLD INSURANCE" SLOGAN

Soldiers and Sailors to Know Rights and Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—With "Hold on to Uncle Sam's insurance," as a slogan, a nation-wide campaign to induce soldiers and sailors to retain their government insurance after they return to civil life was inaugurated today by Secretary McAdoo.

"Every soldier and sailor will have explained to him before he is discharged the rights and privileges held under the war risk insurance act."

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HASTY MOVEMENT OF TROOPS COSTLY

Editors, Back From Tour, Decry Loss of Lives.

BRITISH NATION IS FRIENDLY

Visit to Battlefronts Finds the Americans in Action.

IRISH QUESTION IN TANGLE

Newspapermen Are Dined by Royalalty, Inspect Grand Fleet, and Are Given Every Courtesy.

BY EDGAR B. PIPER. (Editorial Correspondence to The Oregonian.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—The 12 American editors who went to England, Scotland, Ireland and France to see the war returned today minus two of their number, who had been obliged to make other plans. They left New York on September 25 on the steamship Orantes, in a convoy of 12 vessels, and after a rather heroic experience due to storm and to sickness among the troops and crew, arrived in Liverpool on October 7.

Twenty or more American soldiers had died on the Orantes of influenza and pneumonia, and had been buried at sea.

Hasty Transportation Costly.

They were victims of faulty and hasty methods of embarkation, which permitted overcrowding under unsanitary conditions in a measure not excusable, and which was evidently due to an ambitious desire on the part of certain American military authorities to make a record in the number of troops sent to the war in the least possible time without due regard for consequences.

When the full story of the dispatch of the soldiers is told it will doubtless be found that there was unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of many young Americans in the pell-mell rush across the ocean.

Otranto Sinks in Storm.

If fewer had been sent on at least some of the ships, more of them would have arrived in good health, and the results would have been more satisfactory. The Otranto, flagship of the squadron, went down in a violent storm off the Irish coast, with the loss of 500 or more soldiers.

The editors were taken to London, where they were entertained in rather sumptuous fashion, and were given an opportunity to meet statesmen, politicians, writers, editors, soldiers and other men and women of importance, including the King and Queen.

British Nation Friendly.

The most vivid impression that survives of these first crowded days and nights in the British capital is that there was a universal and frankly expressed desire to get along better with the American Nation, and the American people.

There was some talking of a League of English-speaking nations; but if such a compact was ever really contemplated in England, it must have been obvious from the attitude of the visiting journalists and of the other Americans that the tradition of no entangling alliances with any European country still has a healthy survival in America.

It was frequently said, however, that nothing now was urged, or was regarded as practical, but a common understanding to remove by peaceful means all subjects of national difference, and to promote by educational and other propaganda a more widespread appreciation of the common ideals and common aims of all English-speaking peoples.

Grand Fleet Inspection.

If England and America could know each other better, everything else could be taken care of itself. There the situation rests, so far as the editors are concerned.

The journey to Scotland and through Northern England lasted nearly a week. There was a visit to the grand fleet in the Firth of Forth at Rosyth, near Edinburgh. When one recalls what was thus exhibited of the naval power of Great Britain, he does not wonder that the Germans came out of their safe refuge at Kiel and Heligoland, and surrendered without risking an encounter. It could only have had one result.

America's Power is Felt.

That is what preparedness does in war. Without the British Navy and British mercantile fleet, an allied victory would not have been possible. However, the British Navy alone did not win the war. So much is conceded even in England. Without America, the war would surely have been lost. That much is occasionally conceded in England.

Public receptions were held for the editors by the respective corporations of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Carlisle. There was a wonderful day on the Clyde River with an inspection of shipbuilding and of aeroplane, cannon, munitions and other establishments near Glasgow. Here was seen for the first time the vast extent to which women were employed in war work. Without the women, everywhere, with their adaptability, utility and willing patriotism, the war would not have been won.

The party was taken to France on

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