

PRESIDENT STARTS ON TRIP OVERSEAS

Special Train Bears Party From Washington.

THOUSANDS JOIN IN CHEERS

Big Transport Expected to Sail Early Tomorrow.

NATION'S HEADS TO CONFER

Superdreadnought and Five Destroyers to Convey Presidential Ship Across Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson began tonight his trip to Europe to attend the peace conference. The President left Washington on a special train for New York, where tomorrow he and his party will board the transport George Washington, on which the voyage across the Atlantic will be made.

No announcement was made as to the President's itinerary but it was understood that the George Washington would steam from New York with her Naval Convoy some time tomorrow, probably in the morning. About seven days will be required for the trip and the ship will dock at a French port, presumably Brest.

Nation's Heads to Confer.

The President does not expect to be abroad for more than six weeks, which would give him just a month on European soil. Before the peace conference meets he will confer with Premiers Lloyd George, of Great Britain, Clemenceau, of France, and Orlando, of Italy, and probably with King Albert, of Belgium, to discuss the salient points of the peace treaty.

While in Europe, Mr. Wilson plans to visit England and Italy as well as France, and he may go to Brussels. He also is understood to intend to make a pilgrimage to some of the battlefields in France. Great preparations have been made in London, Paris and Rome for the President's reception.

Cheers Greet President.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, accompanied Mr. Wilson to New York, but will not go abroad. He will return to Washington to conduct the business of the White House and will be the eyes and ears of the President in this country. Mr. Tumulty will be in frequent communication with the President by cable and will keep him fully advised of events at home.

President Wilson did not go to the Union Station until a short while before the time for his train to depart. As he and Mrs. Wilson entered the station the crowd there cheered, and soldiers and sailors who were waiting for trains formed a lane through which the President and Mrs. Wilson walked to the train shed.

Personnel is Announced.

Just before the train pulled out of the station, the personnel of the party aboard was announced as follows:

In the President's immediate party: The President and Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician; George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information; Gilbert T. Clegg, confidential clerk to the President; E. I. Hoover, head usher at the White House, and Miss Edith Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson.

Others on the train were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing; Secretary Baker, who was to leave the party at Hoboken; John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Davis; Henry White, a member of the peace delegation; Mrs. Benson, wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson; Major and Mrs. Scott; Lieutenant-Commander Hatch; Mr. Harris, Mr. McNair, Mr. Welch, Sidney Smyth; the French ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, Count de Celler, the Italian ambassador and Countess de Celler and two children, and Colonel R. L. Jordan, of the general staff, transportation officer.

Colonel House in France.

Only three of the five American representatives to the peace conference as announced at the White House last week will cross on the former North German Lloyd liner. They are the President himself, Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, ambassador to France and Italy. Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss, the other two members, are in France and will join the President there.

Rear-Admiral H. S. Knapp and Captain William V. Pratt are accompanying the Presidential party and will report to Admiral Benson, naval representative with Colonel House on the peace mission, as his assistants.

Admiral Knapp has been in command of the naval forces in Haiti and San Domingo, and Captain Pratt, who is assistant chief of naval operations, has been acting head of the bureau of operations during the absence abroad of Admiral Benson.

Secretaries are Named.

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FAST AIR FLIGHT MADE

Pittsburg-Washington Trip of 200 Miles Covered in 95 Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Captain Norbert Carolin made a flight in an Army airplane from Pittsburg to Washington today in one hour and 35 minutes.

War Department officials said the best previous record for this trip, approximately 200 miles, was two hours and 20 minutes.

PRESIDENT PARDONS AIRCRAFT OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY GRANTED LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Charge of Handling Official Business for Private Gain Perferred by Hughes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Vincent and George W. Mixer, Army officers named by Charles E. Hughes in his report on the aircraft investigation as having been guilty of transacting business with financially interested parties, have been pardoned by President Wilson.

This announcement was made tonight at the White House.

It was announced at the executive offices today that the President had pardoned Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Mixer and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Vincent, whom the recent report on aircraft production showed to be technically guilty because of a breach of statutes, because he entirely concurs in the views of the Attorney-General with regard to these two cases. He believes that the two gentlemen concerned were entirely innocent of any improper or selfish intentions, that their guilt was only technical, and their services to the Government, which have been of the highest value and of the most disinterested sort, deserve a most cordial recognition.

No action against Colonel Vincent or Colonel Mixer has been taken by the Department of Justice and the granting of full pardons to them was recommended to the President by Attorney-General Gregory, who took up their cases in separate letters to the President. These letters were made public tonight.

Colonel Vincent was vice-president of the Packard Motorcar Company and was one of the designers of the Liberty motor. The authorities authorized Mr. Vincent to build a required number of models and experimental motors and he directed his company to do the work under his supervision, said Mr. Gregory's letter to the President.

VICTOR BERGER INDICTED

Violations of Espionage Act During Sensational Campaign Charged.

LACROSSE, Wis., Dec. 3.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect, of Milwaukee, and his campaign manager, Louis A. Arnold, were indicted by the Federal grand jury on 16 counts involving alleged violations of the espionage act, during his senatorial campaign last March.

They were charged with sending through the mails from Milwaukee, in the western district of Wisconsin, copies of the Milwaukee Leader, dated March 6, containing Mr. Berger's platform and also pamphlets.

POSITIONS AWAIT SOLDIERS

Work of Classifying Returned Men to Begin at Camp Mills.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Work of classifying for industrial positions the 4000 soldiers who returned to this country yesterday aboard the Mauretania will begin tomorrow at Camp Mills by the New York division of the United States Employment Service.

Representatives sent to the camp today issued questionnaires to the men, and announced that the service was ready to refer every one of them to positions ranging from that of a technical engineer and executive manager to farm or foundry hand.

SUGAR RESTRICTIONS OFF

Increase in Supply From Louisiana and Cuba Permit Free Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Restrictions on the purchase of sugar for consumption in homes and eating places were removed tonight by the Food Administration.

Increase in the supply of Louisiana cane and Western beet sugar and expectation that the new Cuban crop will begin to arrive soon permit abandonment of the sugar ration system, the Administration said.

FEDERAL LOANS ARE HUGE

About \$74,385,000 Advanced to War Industries in Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Finance Corporation reported to Congress today that it had loaned \$74,385,000 to war industries since its organization six months ago.

The board suggested changes in the existing law to permit it to continue "judicious use of its large resources" during the period of readjustment.

DISMISS WOMEN, IS PLEA

National War Labor Board Acts to End Railway Strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National War Labor Board today decided to ask the Cleveland Railway Company to dismiss the 150 women employees within 30 days from today.

This action was taken after a hearing given Mayor Davis and is expected to end the strike of men employees which began this morning.

23 ADVISERS SAIL WITH PRESIDENT

Year's Study of Foreign Affairs Completed.

MUCH PEACE DATA AT HAND

Experts in International Law Included in Personnel.

INQUIRY IS FAR-REACHING

Details of Investigation Are Withheld Until Its Results Are Safe Abroad George Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Striking evidence of the preparedness of the American Government to enter into peace negotiations was given here tonight in an announcement that 23 members of an advisory commission of experts who have made a year's study of political and economic conditions in Europe and Asia will sail with President Wilson and his fellow delegates on the George Washington.

With them will go several tons of documents and maps which, together with other records of their investigations already in Paris, or on the way, comprise a collection of international data said to be without parallel in history.

Advisers Well Informed.

These advisers to the peace commission, who have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into foreign affairs by authority of the President and under the direction of Colonel E. M. House, American civilian member of the inter-allied supreme war council and a delegate to the peace conference, include experts in international law, college professors rated as specialists in the history and politics of various nations, and officers of the military intelligence division of the Army.

Using the building of the American Geographical Society here, they have accumulated through studies which began in November, 1917, voluminous records, which, because of their great value, have been guarded day and night.

Inquiry Far-Reaching.

Details of the investigation which is known officially as the "inquiry" have been withheld from publication until its results were safe on shipboard. Except for occasional publication of the fact that peace data was being assembled by a commission directed by Colonel House and that information gained from this source enabled him, as a member of the international conference which drafted the German armistice terms, to "amaze" his associates with his intimate knowledge of European affairs, the American people have not been informed of the activities of an official organization with-

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Official Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Casualties reported today were 1501, of which 187 were killed in action, 62 died of wounds, 31 in accidents, 6 in airplanes, 212 of disease, 251 are wounded severely, 288 degree undetermined, 154 slightly and 122 are missing. Following is the tabulated summary:

Deaths in action	Reported Today	Total
Killed in action	187	21,117
Lost at sea	386	4,356
Died of wounds	62	8,093
Died of disease	212	11,122
Died of accident	31	1,959
Total deaths	598	42,857
Wounded severely	288	49,887
Wounded—undetermined	288	12,787
Total casualties	1,004	140,541

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

OREGON.

Killed in action—Walker, Charles L.; Mrs. A. W. Walker, Hillsboro, Or.

Wounded severely—Gambel, Henry N.; Mrs. Florence Bird, Mount Vernon, Or.

Died of disease—Rosen, Ralph B.; Miss Mona Dees, 268 East Fifth street, Portland, Oregon.

Wounded—undetermined—Barr, Wesley Irving, Arlington, Wash. Cooker, Walter T., Monticello, Wash.

Missing in action—Johnson, Edward K.; Mrs. Elsie Day, 223 Nineteenth street, Portland, Or.

Missing in action—Lacque, Charles H.; Mrs. Agnes Jacques, 1837 Forest street, Portland, Or.

WASHINGTON.

Killed in action—Anderson, John, Parkland, Wash.

Died of wounds—Howell, V. L., Dryad, Wash. Espeland, C. H., Seattle, Wash.

Wounded severely—McDaniel, Thomas A. (Sgt.), Seattle, Wash. Jensen, Virgo W., Seattle, Wash.

Wounded—undetermined—Barr, Wesley Irving, Arlington, Wash. Cooker, Walter T., Monticello, Wash.

Missing in action—Johnson, Edward K.; Mrs. Elsie Day, 223 Nineteenth street, Portland, Or.

Missing in action—Lacque, Charles H.; Mrs. Agnes Jacques, 1837 Forest street, Portland, Or.

Died of disease—Buhl, Idaho. Mann, Harry M., Wallace, Ida.

Wounded severely—Manning in action—Berry, Robert M., Veba, Ala. Patton, John D., Garden Valley, Idaho.

Killed in action—Riley, L. O. (Corp.), Enterprise, Ala.

Died of disease—Booth, J. L. (Capt.), Buhl, Ala. Powell, T. M. (Cpl.), Arab, Ala.

Wounded severely—Lawrence, Loyt A., Vernon, Ala. Herbert, Floyd, Hartsville, Ala. Berry, Robert M., Veba, Ala.

Wounded—undetermined—Joplin, Charles West (Lieut.), Gurley, Ala. Tiltman, O. A. (Sergeant), St. Elmo, Ala.

Missing in action—Marlow, Alfred, Globe, Ariz. ARKANSAS.

Killed in action—Shipp, Allen, Formosa, Ark. Howell, Eldridge R., Grubbs, Ark.

Wounded—undetermined—Russell, C. D., Conway, Ark.

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BOCHE HOPES FADE WITH FIRST MARNE

War Lost in 1914, Belief of Crown Prince.

BIG GUN DECLARED USELESS

General Staff Blamed for Continuance of Struggle.

HUNGER BEGINNING OF END

Underestimation of Allied Forces and American Aid Contribute to Final Defeat.

(By the Associated Press.) OOSTERLAND, Holland, Dec. 3.—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatsoever."

Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of Crown Prince of Germany, thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation which took place today in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Marne Battle Turns Tide.

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "It was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war."

"I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves. I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the entente powers since America's entry into the war, which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

Crown Council Denied.

Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick William asserted: "Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war."

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FOCH GIVES FOE 24 HOURS TO KEEP WORD

ULTIMATUM SENT FOR HUN TO GIVE UP 5000 LOCOMOTIVES.

Time Limit Expires Monday Morning, but Result of Order is, Not Yet Made Known.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Marshal Foch has sent a new ultimatum to the German armistice delegates demanding that Germany give up the rest of the locomotives agreed to, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen transmitting advices from Berlin. Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German armistice commission, protested that it was impossible and asked for a respite. The ultimatum expired Monday forenoon, with what result it has not been learned.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin today confirms the delivery of the ultimatum, the time limit of which is 24 hours. It says Mathias Erzberger (of the German armistice commission) offered to deliver all the locomotives as soon as they were repaired. The German newspapers, adds the dispatch, point out that there is no hope of prolonging the armistice, and that it is likely the allies will occupy Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It appears the Germans will be unable to hand over all the 5000 locomotives stipulated in the armistice agreement, by December 17, according to the Marins, and it is possible that the allies will grant more time. This will delay peace negotiations, since they cannot begin until the armistice conditions have all been fulfilled.

Discussions between the allied delegations to the peace conference will probably begin on December 20.

GARFIELD RESIGNS POST

Federal Fuel Administrator Submits Resignation to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has resigned and President Wilson has accepted his resignation. This was announced tonight at the White House.

It was announced at the executive offices today, said the statement, "that United States Fuel Administrator Garfield had tendered his resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the President, and that the President had accepted the resignation, although it was made clear that the need of domestic consumers will continue to receive the attention of the fuel administration until the winter is passed."

SPANISH MINISTRY IS OUT

Internal Conditions in Spain Cause of Many Crises.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The Spanish Ministry resigned today.

Internal conditions in Spain and the question of Spain's attitude toward the war have been the causes of numerous ministerial crises in the last two years. The Cabinet which has just resigned was headed by the Marquis de Albuñamas, a Liberal, and friend of the allies, with the Count Romanones as Foreign Minister. It took office November 17 in succession to a coalition Cabinet under Antonio Maura, in which both Albuñamas and Romanones held portfolios.

Parole Officer in Control.

The report also states that the parole officer is practically the dominating head of the State Parole Board and that he has complete control of paroles, paroles even being denied at his suggestion after they had been recommended by the board.

The parole board, the jury declares, gives no parole officer practically unlimited power in the matter of paroles.

While stating that "on the whole, the administration of the present warden" (referring to Warden Murphy) "has been successful, efficient and economical insofar as he has had control of affairs," the report asserts that "he has not been allowed to control, resulting in needless increased expense, decreased efficiency, and, in some instances, injustice to prisoners." The blame for this difficulty is lodged mainly with the Governor and the parole officer.

Change in Control Urged.

The jury recommends that the prison be placed in hands of the Board of Control, that the warden appoint the parole officer and have full authority over him, that the segregation of habitual and first offenders be brought about, that the law prohibiting competition of free and convict labor be repealed so far as it pertains to employment of prisoners within the prison walls, and that new sentence laws be passed, mainly one allowing reasonable maximums and minimums within the present limits and that good behavior of a prisoner will allow his release upon the expiration of such minimum, as a matter of law.

Suggestion is made that the prison has among its inmates some of the best accountants in the state and they could be used in connection with a bookkeeping system to establish a definite line of cost keeping of benefit to wardens and the state.

Wardens Hampered, Says Report.

During his (Warden Murphy's) incumbency, as well as during the incumbency of Warden Harry P. Minto and J. W. Minto, the Governor has not permitted the Warden to have full control of the prison, or such control as is given to the heads of the various other state institutions, says the report.

Continuing, the report says:

"In dictating the appointment of subordinates, requiring the Warden to retain employees who were either inefficient or disloyal to the Warden, raising the pay of employees hostile to the Warden over the Warden's protest, as well as refusing to raise the pay of employees who were competent and who were loyal to the Warden, he has seriously hampered every Warden and undermined his authority."

"In addition to this, his personal dictation of business matters and his appointment and retention of a parole officer who personally and individually has done more to undermine prison discipline and general harmony than any other agency, has for nearly four

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THE DYKES CAN'T HOLD BACK THE RISING TIDE.

