Morning Oregonian.

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WILSON AND PARTY SAIL FOR FRANCE

Liner Leaves New York Amid Good-bye Cheers.

PRESIDENT WELL GUARDED

Executive Departs Determined to Oppose All Militarism.

BREST TO BE DESTINATION

Distinguished Persons Accompany President on Voyage to Attend World Peace Conference.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Bound on a mission the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism and the attainment of a just world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first President of the United States to visit Europe while in office, tonight was speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the greatest international conference in history.

On the transport George Washington, one-time German passenger liner, manned by a Navy crew and with deck guns ready for action, and accompanied by a naval convoy, the President left New York harbor today amid a demonstration without parallel in history.

Thousands Wave Farewell.

The President took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him good-bye in cheers and flag wavings from skyscrapers and piers.

Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell and monitors, gunboats and artillerymen at Fort Hamilton joined in saluting gun fire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania, and five destroyers. With her official consort and 10 other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters, the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon.

Militarism to Be Opposed.

Mr. Wilson left his native shores, according to persons who conferred with him before the George Washington sailed, determined against militarism in any form. He feels that the crushing of Prussian militarism is part of his plan for the future peace of the world, these informants said.

In emphasis, it seemed, of America's part in bringing about Germany's downfall, the Presidential party, outbound, met some of the American hosts returning from overseas. Two thousand homecoming aviation troops on the liner Lapland cheered the George Washington as she left her pier, and outside quarantine the Minnekahda was sighted, steaming up the harbor with more than 3000 soldiers aboard.

Admiral Mayo in Charge.

In command of Admiral Mayo the peace squadron is heading, it is understood, for Brest, an American debarkation port in France. Its date of arrival is uncertain, but a quick passage is not required, as ample time remains for conferences preliminary to the main peace assemblage. Off the French coast the President will be welcomed by a squadron of American warships. British, French and Italian vessels also, it is expected, will join in the greeting at sea, which will be followed by a succession of official ceremonies marking the progress of the American executive to Paris, to the war front, and presumably to the capitals of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy.

The liner's passenger list contains a group of prominent names probably without parallel for any single voyage in the annals of shipping. With the President are two of his fellow-delegates to the peace conference, Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy, who will join Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss, already in Europe.

President Has Guests Aboard.

Guests of the chief executive included the French and Italian Ambassadors; John W. Davis, newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain; high naval and military authorities, representatives of various Government departments, and a staff of specialists to advise the American peace commission on problems of political, economical, trade and racial characteristics of nations affected by the war.

Mrs. Wilson, with the wives of Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Davis and the French and Italian envoys, are members of the George Washington's company.

RETURNING TROOPS CHEERED

Soldiers Pass President's Boat Departing for Farnce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—More than 5000 American soldiers arriving here today from England on the transports Lapland and Minnekahda shared as a part of their homecoming reception in the tremendous ovation given President Wilson as he sailed for France on the George Washington to help seal their victory at the peace table.

The Lapland, bearing more than 2000 officers and men, most of them aviators, came in just as the Presidential ship was about to sail. The Minnekahda, which came in a short time later

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HOLLAND IS ASSURED SUPPLIES FROM U. S.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS MADE.

Movement of Foodstuffs, Manufactured Goods and Raw Materials Is Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Conclusion of a trade "arrangement" between Holland and the associated governments whereby Holland will be allowed to import commodities under license was announced today by the War Trade Board.

Stipulation is made that only Dutch ships may be used; that all shipments must be consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust, and that exporters must obtain from prospective importers advice that an import certificate has been issued by The Netherlands trust to cover the proposed consignment.

There was no information as to what commodities Holland may obtain, but it was assumed she will be permittted foodstuffs and manufactured products and raw materials not on the restricted exports list.

It was understood that the present arrangement is in the nature of a concession to The Netherlands government rather than a trade agreement, such as was negotiated by other Northern European neutrals with the associated governments.

Until now all efforts of Holland to obtain needed commodities from America, except 50,000 tons of grain sent after the United States took over Dutch shipping in this country, have failed. Officials said this was due to the fact that because of pressure brought by Germany, The Netherlands government was unable to give the necessary guarantees.

Much of Holland's ocean tonnage, said to have been tied up in Dutch ports because of the submarine menace, now will be released for overseas trade.

WESTERN BOYS PRISONERS

Sandy Youth, Wounded, Reported in German Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A list of Americans in German prison camps announced today by the War Department includes:

At Karlsruhe—Lieutenant Thomas Pevans, Snohomish, Wash.

Camp Rastatt—Thompson, Mandine H., Big Timber, Mont.

Camp Giessen—Johnson, John W., Hall, Mont.

Information also was received as to the following:

Private Edward Hoffman, Sandy, Or., reported in hospital at Metz, Germany, with shot wound in both knees and shoulder.

AMERICA TO FEED WORLD

Women Take Active Part in "Conservation Week" Programme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—"The food supplies of the world have been steadily lessening. It is the impact of this shortage which has knocked at every door in the United States. We hold it in our power, and ours alone, to keep the wolf from the door of the world. This duty is wider than war—it is as wide as humanity."

This statement of Food Administrator Hoover made in May, 1917, served as a text at hundreds of meetings of women held today throughout the Nation as a part of "conservation week for world relief."

WOODEN SHIP PRICES FIXED

Shipping Board Offers 3500-Ton Vessels at Private Sale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Shipping Board has fixed $700,000 as the price for each of the 3500-ton wooden ships designed for ocean-going traffic which it now desires to sell to private owners. Where the ships are purchased in lots of five a price of $675,000 each will be made.

Proposals for purchase of those ships have been received, it was said today at the board's offices, from both foreign and domestic buyers.

STOCK MARGIN RATES CUT

Federal Reserve Bank Grants Request of American Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Federal Reserve Bank today granted the request of stock exchange authorities for a reduction of margins on stock exchange collaterals from the recent rates of 30 to 37½ per cent to the former rate of 20 per cent.

It was understood that the rates would again be enforced should the associated banks regard such action as necessary to stabilize local money conditions.

PAPER-RESTRICTION LIFTED

Publishers Asked to Continue Practice of Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—All restrictions of the use of news print paper were withdrawn today by the War Industries Board, effective December 15. In making this announcement Chairman Baruch urged the adoption of permanent rules by publishers prohibiting wasteful practices and continued voluntary conservation of reading matter space for a time.

RESERVES TO BE RELEASED

France Assures Demobilization Before End of February.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The government has taken all necessary measures to insure the demobilization of all classes of the territorial reserve before the end of February, according to L'Oeuvre.

BUSINESS FUTURE CONFERENCE TOPIC

Many Lines of Activity Are Represented.

OVERSEAS TRADE LOOMS BIG

Give Workers Their Just Dues, Pleads Mr. Schwab.

LARGE MARINE IS URGED

Cancelation of Ship Contracts Not Repudiation of Agreements, Says Shipping Board Head.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Four thousand men representing virtually every branch of business and industry in the country assembled here today in a reconstruction congress, listened to messages on readjustment problems delivered by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler urged that business should be represented at the peace conference in Paris. Mr. Schwab made an appeal for a great merchant marine to give outlet to our surplus American products and declared that labor should be permitted to organize in individual plants and to share in the prosperity of the country.

Secretary Redfield said no rash hands should be laid on wages; that the proper spirit of trade is not excessive profits but service, and that the American business man should take into account moral values when dealing with his customers in all lands.

Large Marine Is Urged.

There is some talk here tonight that a committee of American business and industrial men might be sent to Europe during the peace negotiations.

Secretary Redfield said no rash speech with the statement that his remarks were not to be taken as an official announcement.

"I am more and more impressed," said Mr. Redfield, "in reading current discussions and reflecting upon them, with the truth that readjustment is very largely a state of mind—that it requires not so much a programme of a fixed line of procedure as an evolution. While we are discussing it the process of readjustment is proceeding almost silently all about us." He made a plea that a helpful hand be extended to the countries that suffered through the ruthlessness of the central powers.

Mr. Schwab's appeal for a merchant marine struck a responsive chord. A great merchant marine is essential for the ultimate success of the United States, he said, and its successful oper-

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Daily Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Casualties reported today total 1732, of which 68 were killed in action, 330 died of wounds, 13 of accidents, 517 of disease, 167 are wounded severely, 264 degree undetermined, 5 slightly, and 368 are missing. Following is the tabulated summary:

Deaths—	Reported.	Today.	Total.
Killed in action	21,117	68	21,185
Lost at sea	396	.....	396
Died of wounds	8,093	330	8,423
Died of disease	11,122	517	11,639
Died of accident	1,659	13	1,672
Total deaths	42,387	928	43,315
Wounded	49,367	436	49,803
Missing and prisoners	12,787	368	13,155
Total casualties	104,541	1,732	106,273

OREGON.

Killed in action—
Gilson, George W.; Mrs. Carrie Epperly, 564 Quimby street, Portland, Or.

Died of wounds—
Wheat, M. C. (Lieut.), Astoria, Or.
Feustel, William F. (Lieut.); Mrs. William F. Feustel, 1070 East Lincoln street, Portland, Or.

Died of disease—
Boswell, Robert J., Ontario, Or.
Lofland, Fay K., Medford, Or.

Missing in action—
Bullock, Cledith S., Mrs. Leona Haburt, 865 Amherst street, Portland, Or.
Westlund, Jesse V., Charlie A. Lindquist, 504 Fessenden street, Portland, Or.
Toskan, Gust S., Medford, Or.

WASHINGTON.

Killed in action—
MacDonald, W. J. A. (Lieut.), Seattle, Wash.
Smith, Thomas S., Seattle, Wash.

Died of wounds—
Cavalir, Joseph, Cle Elum, Wash.
Oneal, W. L., Fortson, Wash.
Pirnie, A. E., Seattle, Wash.

Died of disease—
Weber, Carl H. (Sgt.), Washington.
Leibly, L. F., Seattle, Wash.
Abrams, Arthur T., Spokane, Wash.

Wounded severely—
Sterrenberg, Marienus, Puyallup, Wash.
Miller, Grover L., Omak, Wash.

Wounded—undetermined—
Harris, Kenneth E., Cosmopolis, Wash.
Colelia, Max B., Seattle, Wash.

Missing in action—
Carter, Robert M., Bremerton, Wash.
Buille, Thomas, East Stanwood, Wash.
Cross, Franklin W., Fruitvale, Wash.
Sams, C. A., Skamania, Wash.

IDAHO.

Killed in action—
Werry, Samuel Thomas, Bellevue, Idaho.

Died of wounds—
Pyeatt, John, Tenday, Idaho.
Kalja, Steve, Linfor, Idaho.

Died of disease—
Lindsay, E. L., Mckay, Ida.
Racy, L. R., Spirit Lake, Ida.

Wounded severely—
Burwell, M. F., Roberts, Idaho.

Missing in action—
Zilkey, Julius C., Challis, Idaho.

ALABAMA.

Killed in action—
McCullough, Emmett L., Moulton, Ala.

Died of wounds—
Brown, F. R., Cotton Dale, Ala.

Died of disease—
Bagwell, Tom, Oakman, Ala.
Wims, David O., Bessemer, Ala.
Schmidt, Albert M., Mobile, Ala.

Wounded severely—
McGill, Gip, Malone, Ala.
Berry, Sidney G., Vina, Ala.
Jones, Herbert H., Killen, Ala.
Cenalis, Victor, Fayette, Ala.
Buzbee, Auburn, Daphne, Ala.

Missing in action—
Christopher, Robert A., Flat Rock, Ala.
Davis, Vernon E., Paintrock, Ala.
Smallwood, Frank, Tuscumbia, Ala.
Sanders, John, Akron, Ala.

ARIZONA.

Died of wounds—
New Berry, A. B. (Corp.), Mesa, Ariz.
Mackavech, E. G., Phoenix, Ariz.
Montano, John M., Tucson, Ariz.

Wounded severely—
Brown, Vaughn, Superior, Ariz.

ARKANSAS.

Died of wounds—
Womack, W. C., Russell, Ark.

Died of disease—
Jamison, Pose (Sgt.), Waldo, Ark.
Barham, W. S., Watnula, Ark.
Bethell, B. B., Desarc, Ark.
Moore, August P., Prairie View, Ark.
Dodson, William H., Alma, Ark.
Sammons, Barney, Wicks, Ark.
Parsons, John, Bono, Ark.
Gross, Will, Earl, Ark.

Missing in action—
Head, Ray R., Salado, Ark.
Bartlett, Orville, Appleton, Ark.
Dial, Odes, Hartman, Ark.
Norton, L. N., Westley, Ark.
White, Lafayette, Lamar, Ark.
Pitts, James H., Stillwater, Ark.

CALIFORNIA.

Killed in action—
Welch, George N., Pomona, Cal.

Died of wounds—
Atten, Berry (Lieut.), El Centro, Cal.
Perkins, G. O. (Corp.), San Pedro, Cal.
DeVilt, W. F., Santa Cruz, Cal.
Daniels, R. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
Romero, Raymond, Monterey, Cal.
March, George S., Orisi, Cal.
Fiscalini, Ottavio, Temecula, Cal.

(Continued on Page 6.)

EX-KAISER GUARDS TONGUE TILL TRIAL

Wilhelm Prepares to Reply to Criminal Charges.

PUBLIC STATEMENT AVOIDED

Former Monarch Fears Talk Might Compromise Others.

KING GEORGE RAPS COUSIN

British Ruler Declares Hohenzollern Is Arch Criminal of Age Responsible for War Outrages.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—"I am a private citizen and while in Holland will not make any statement whatever for publication."

This was the former Emperor's message to the Associated Press correspondent when he called at Count Bentinck's castle again today.

The German general acting as orderly, formerly Governor of Metz, brought the message direct from William Hohenzollern, who last evening was inclined to make a public declaration, but today changed his mind.

Need of Silence Realized.

The message continued:

"You must fully realize my position. I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges which, if brought, I must face. Therefore, I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought.

"Also I owe a certain loyalty to the present German government, and cannot make a declaration which might compromise others."

The correspondent requested the general to ask the former Emperor whether he would confirm the Crown Prince's assertion regarding the Kruger telegram, and the general brought back the answer:

Crown Prince Sustained.

"The Crown Prince is absolutely correct in his facts. The telegram, already written, was laid before me for signature. I refused to sign it for three days, but finally did so under pressure of the German diplomats and my political advisers, who advanced many reasons for sending the dispatch. Of course, having signed it, I take full responsibility."

The former Emperor and Empress are leading a very quiet life. Their table is of the simplest; in fact, they have submitted to regulations requiring them to be rationed for bread and butter and other edibles just as the ordinary country folk. Occasionally they walk in the surrounding woods, but recent days have been so wet that it has been almost impossible for them to go out, except for a carriage drive.

The "Kruger telegram" referred to by the former Emperor was sent by him to "Oom Paul" Kruger, president of the

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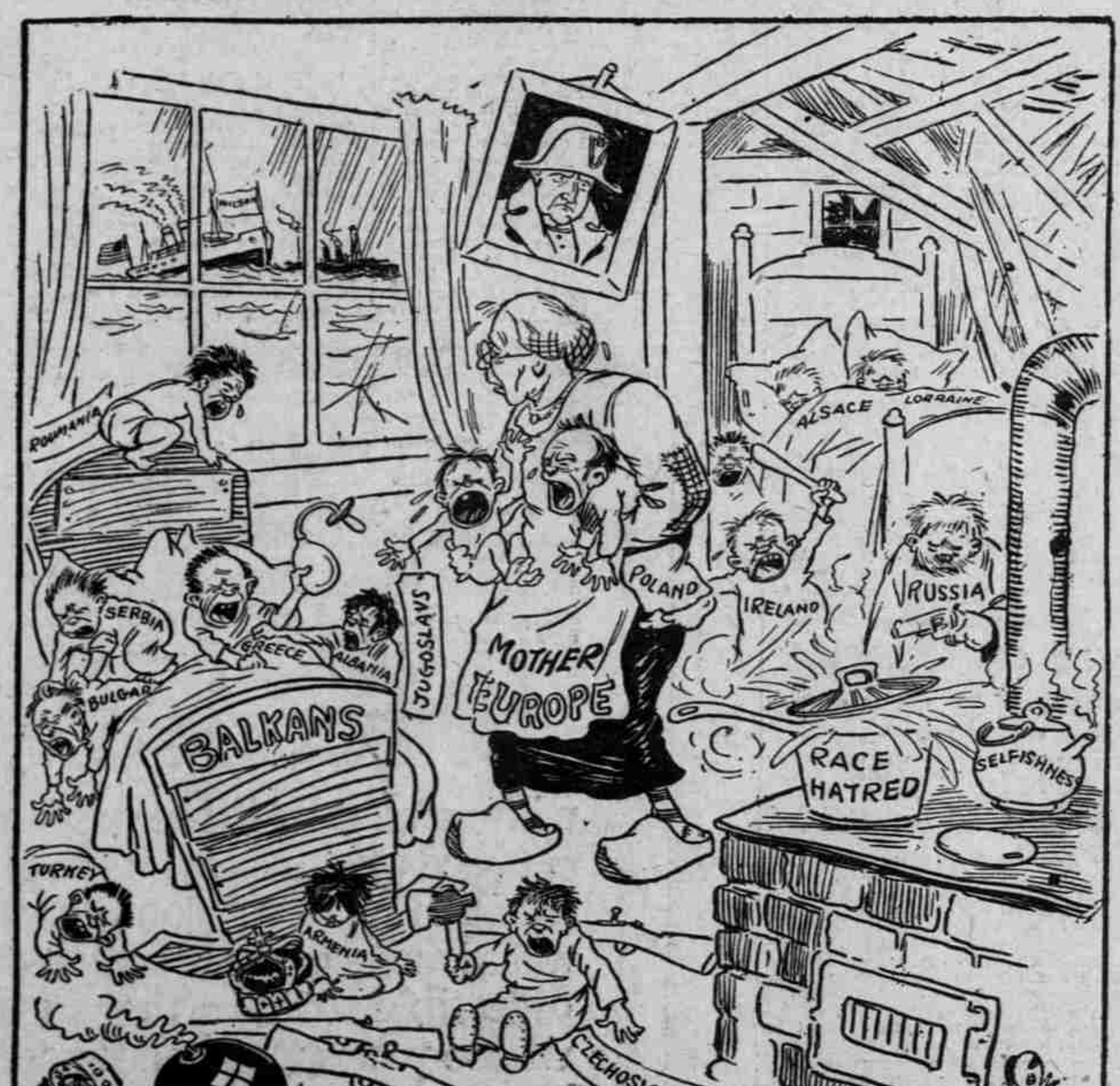
ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF DOCTOR WOODROW WILSON.



PREMIER'S PLACE IN PARLIAMENT SOUGHT

EDITOR OF LONDON REVIEW OPPOSES LLOYD GEORGE.

Sinn Feiners in Ireland Spring Surprise by Electing 22 Out of 105 Men to Be Chosen.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—This was nomination day for candidates for Parliament in the coming general election, and among the surprises was the appearance of an opponent of Premier Lloyd George at Carnarvon, from which district Mr. Lloyd George holds his seat. He is Austin Harrison, editor of the English Review, who is standing on the plank of a league of nations and the abolition of conscription.

Another striking feature of the nomination was the large number of unopposed returns.

Out of 707 members to be elected to the new Parliament, 104 already have been returned unopposed—41 coalition Unionists, 28 coalition Liberals, 11 Laborites, 22 Sinn Feiners, 1 Nationalist and 1 Independent.

Among those elected were A. J. Balfour, William Brace, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Department; John Robert Clynes, former Food Controller; J. Austen Chamberlain, James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, and William Crooks, Laborite.

Sinn Feiners elected include Professor Edward De Valera, for East Clare; Count Plunkett, for North Roscommon, and William Cosgrave, for Kilkenny.

The success of the Sinn Feiners in securing 22 returns out of a total of 105 Irish seats was another of the day's surprises. They had only six seats in the last Parliament.

SHIP PROGRAMME PENDS

Restoration of Wooden Ship Contracts Taken Under Advisement.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.—Presumably for the purpose of getting information and advice by cable from Commissioners Hurley and Stevens, now in Europe, the Shipping Board today announced it would take under advisement for a week the question of restoring the wooden shipbuilding programme, part of which has been suspended.

The chief purposes of the trips of Hurley and Stevens to Europe were to endeavor to secure an international agreement regarding wages and conditions of labor of seamen and also to try to dispose of part of the wooden ships for the construction of which the United States has made contracts.

BERLIN SLATED FOR RAID

Signing of Armistice Halts Bombing of German Capital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Berlin was to have been bombed by a squadron of eight to 12 super-Handley-Page and De Haviland 10 airplanes, on the night of November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, according to a number of American aviators who returned today on the transport Lapland.

Forty fliers had been preparing for weeks at Ford Junction, Sussex, on the English Channel, to attack the German capital. The distance from Ford Junction to the German capital is about 500 miles.

TELEGRAPHERS IN DOUBT

Resolutions Call for Special Session of Grand Division.

Telegraphers of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad last night adopted resolutions calling for a special session of the grand division—the sovereign body of the Telegraphers' Union—to get the views of the entire membership as to the advisability of accepting or rejecting the recent wage supplement of the Director-General.

The meeting was held at the Multnomah Hotel.

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YANK VALOR WINS PERSHING'S PRAISE

"Their Deeds Are Immortal," Says General.

U. S. BLOWS SHATTER ENEMY

Smash of Americans in France Brings Ultimate Victory.

ALLIES SAVED IN CRISIS

Intimation Given in Report That Foch Decided on Big Drive Upon Advice of U. S. Commander.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—General John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces was given to the public today by Secretary Baker. It is in the form of a preliminary report to the secretary, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse.

It closes with these words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

Fighting Story Told.

The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France to pave the way for the army that was to smash German resistance on the Meuse and give vital aid to the allies in forcing Germany to its knees 19 months later. Its striking feature is the section devoted to "combat operations," where is told the story of fighting by the man who directed it.

General Pershing views the encounters before March 21 of this year in which American troops participated as a part of their training and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched and a crucial situation quickly developed in the allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at that time "equal to any demands of battle action."

The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy.

Previous Plans Changed.

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, all of our forces, to be used as he might decide. At his request the First Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin.

"As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied Premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

"On April 26 the First Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battlefront. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test.

Americans Show Power.

"On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter attacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris.

"The allies," General Pershing says, "faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal and the Third Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry. The Second Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bouresches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions.

Belleau Wood Taken.

"In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

"Meanwhile our Second Corps, under

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