

PRESIDENT'S LINER WELL PAST AZORES

Rough Weather Encountered by Delegation.

RECEPTION PLANS PROGRESS

Dreadnaught Fleet Not to Sail as Scheduled.

PARTY WILL BOARD LINER

Warships Will Anchor in Outer Harbor, Where Officials Will Extend Welcome.

BRISTOL, France, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The steamship George Washington, carrying President Wilson and the American delegates to the peace congress at Paris, was reported by the naval wireless as passing the Azores at 1 o'clock this afternoon. All on board were well, after the stormy weather through which the Presidential liner passed.

Preparations for receiving President Wilson here have now been completed. The city is fairly humming with expectancy.

Progress of each step taken by the American visitors now is followed with eager interest. The first plan of sending an American dreadnaught fleet seaward has been changed. According to the new plan the fleet will go out early Friday morning to encounter the American party a short distance off the coast and accompany it to port.

French Warships Participate.

French warships also will take Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues and Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war questions, for the first greetings by an exchange of salutes.

French officers arrived here today from Paris to make final arrangements with the local authorities for the President's landing. This George Washington draws too much water to enter the inner harbor, so the President's ship and the entire fleet of warships will anchor in the outer harbor about a mile off shore.

An American party consisting of General Pershing, General Bliss, Admiral William S. Benson, Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Colonel House then will board the liner and bring the President and Mrs. Wilson ashore aboard a naval tug.

Formal Welcome Planned.

The landing will be made at Quay Three, where the French Ministers will extend a formal welcome to the American President as he sets foot on French soil.

The George Washington is expected to arrive about noon Friday. The landing of President Wilson is planned for 2 o'clock in the afternoon and he is expected to arrive in Paris at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

This schedule would leave less than an hour for ceremonies here, which necessarily will be restricted, although the Breton peasantry is gathering from miles around to give Mr. Wilson an enthusiastic greeting.

President Wilson will drive direct from the quay to the depot, passing along the Cours de la Marne, a splendid terrace overlooking the harbor. The populace and soldiers and sailors will be massed along the Cours and if time permits there will be a brief address of welcome by the Mayor and a response by the President.

The President's train will proceed slowly, stopping for several hours during the night, so as to arrive at the Dauphine Station in Paris exactly at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, 6 P. M., Dec. 10.—(By wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson stood on the bridge of the George Washington this afternoon and saw a United States destroyer stage a thrilling demonstration of the work of repulsing a submarine attack.

A touch of realism was given by the drill of the men on board the liner and the convoying ships. The great liner was gliding through the tropical waters like a chip on a duck pond when bugles and alarm bells called the men to battle stations. President Wilson was taken to the bridge by Captain McCauley so that he might get a better view of the demonstration.

President Shows Interest.

A destroyer which had been lagging far astern suddenly leaped forward, her funnels vomiting smoke and white spray dashing from her bow as she tore through the water at a clip of 20 knots an hour. As the destroyer came abreast of the liner, depth bombs were dropping and great geysers were thrown high into the air as the warship zig-zagged its way through the waters beneath which was supposed to lurk the enemy submarine. Each explosion was distinctly felt on board the George Washington. The concussion sounded like heavy blows being struck against the side of the vessel.

President Wilson was much interested in the demonstration and asked questions about it, going into the most minute detail.

The George Washington will pass into the Azores tomorrow morning and

ALLIES ALMOST COME TO BLOWS WITH ITALY

ARMED CONFLICT AT CATTARO AVERTED BY AMERICANS.

Italians Land 2000 Troops Who Offered by Behaving as if They Were Masters of Place.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Manchester Guardian says it has received from a well-informed allied source the statement that "another very serious incident has been provoked by the forward action of Italy on the Adriatic Coast." The newspaper's informant continues:

"Ten days ago, though perfect quiet reigned in that district and Serbian contingents from General Franchet d'Esperey's army already were in occupation of Cattaro, the Italians insisted on landing 2000 troops at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, happily, to counterbalance this, the allies secured the presence of an equal number of troops, including French and American soldiers.

"The Italians, however, showed signs of behaving as masters and proceeded to demand the lowering of the National flag. An armed conflict was avoided owing to the active intervention of the American commander. The national flags and emblems remain in position."

WOOD SHIP DECISION TODAY

McArthur and G. M. Standifer Not Hopeful of Success.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 10.—After a long-continued executive session the Shipping Board adjourned late this evening with the announcement that its conclusions in regard to contracts for wooden ships in the Pacific Northwest will not be made public until tomorrow.

Representative McArthur and Guy M. Standifer said tonight they do not expect the decision to be favorable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Construction of wooden ships was defended in the Senate by Chairman Fletcher, who declared cancellation of contracts for wooden ships was a great mistake, and that recently there has been considerable propaganda designed to discourage building and to give the impression that the vessels are unseaworthy. As to their ability to keep the seas, the Senator said, only three vessels have been lost.

SENATOR MULKEY SWORN IN

Oregon Man Announces He Will Resign in Favor of Mr. McNary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—E. W. Mulkey, of Portland, Or., elected as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Lane, ending March 3 next, was sworn in today, and announced that he would resign December 15 under an arrangement for appointment by the Governor of Oregon of ex-Senator McNary, who also was elected for the full term, beginning March 4, 1919.

In 1907 Senator Mulkey served 43 days of another unexpired term.

SWEDES ARE CALLED HOME

Representatives in Russia Leave Because of Food Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The State Department has been advised that because of the food shortage and general state of insecurity in Russia, the Swedish government has requested its representatives to quit the country and has reduced its representation there to a minimum.

With the exception of two officials left at the legation at Petrograd, the entire personnel of the Swedish Legation and the Consulate-General at Moscow now has left Russia.

ARMENIAN FREEDOM URGED

Senator Lodge Introduces Resolution Asking Independence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Two resolutions urging the independence of Armenia and Lithuania and "that some provision be made for the Syrians and other Christian populations of Asia Minor were introduced today by Senator Lodge and referred to the foreign relations committee. One of the resolutions also declares that portions of Asia Minor where the Greek predominance should be placed under the control of the Greek government.

MOEWE PRISONERS FREED

Five Hundred Raider Captives Arrive in Denmark.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Five hundred American, Englishmen and others, a majority of the party being members of crews from the ships captured by the German commerce raiders Moeve and Wolf, have arrived at Aarhus, a seaport of Denmark, from Germany, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Many of the men complain of the treatment they received at the hands of the Germans while they were interned.

TURKS CONTINUE CRUELTY

Armistice Fails to Stop Killing of Greeks in Smyrna.

ATHENS, Greece, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Turks in Smyrna still continue to oppress the Greek portion of the population there, according to information reaching the semi-official Athens news agency.

The attitude of the Turks has not improved since the armistice. It is declared, but rather has become more arrogant. A number of Greeks have been arrested and several have been killed.

GERMANS WRANGLE OVER GOVERNMENT

Cologne and Rhine Towns Seethe With Unrest.

POLITICAL FUTURE GLOOMY

Westphal Radicals Declare for Separate Republic.

OPPOSITION IS EXPRESSED

Conservatives Stand for United Germany—Opening of Revolt Is Marked by Much Bloodshed.

COLOGNE, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Cologne is seething with political ideas born of the revolution.

Various factions are at grips over the future government of the Rhineland, which, with Westphalia, was declared a separate republic at a meeting of Radical Social Democrats the other day.

The Conservatives are holding out for a united Germany. The Rhineland, as a whole, was against the old regime, but the people have split on the rock of possible separation from Germany.

Criminals Are Set Free.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Cologne is co-operating quietly with the old city government. The first flare of the revolution in Cologne came on November 7, when 60 marines arrived here fresh from the mutiny in Kiel and started trouble. The city already had been well paved by Russian Bolsheviks. The marines quickly secured followers and raised the jails, liberating between 4000 and 5000 criminals.

German troops holding the city were disarmed by the revolutionists and the officers were stripped of their epaulettes without much resistance.

That night was one of terror. The liberated criminals made the most of their freedom and a considerable number of persons were killed. How many died will never be known because the bodies were thrown into the Rhine.

Near Anarchists on Job.

As the Governor of the district showed no inclination to take a hand in the matter, the Burgomaster decided to straighten out affairs himself, and invited the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to the City Hall. The revolutionary council proved reasonable and the Burgomaster succeeded finally in getting the upper hand over the mobs.

At present the council is composed half of moderates and half of independents who are a close approach to anarchists.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—"I will not put up with these conditions another week. I will get out," declared Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the government, in a speech today defending the government and

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Official Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Total casualties released for publication today are 2195; 432 killed in action, 53 died of wounds, 7 of accident, 164 of disease, 778 wounded severely, 832 degree undetermined, 376 slightly and 547 are reported missing in action. Following is the tabulated summary of casualties to date, including the above:

Deaths—	Reported	Today	Total
Killed in action	23,371	432	23,803
Died of wounds	396	7	403
Died of disease	1,133	58	1,191
Died of accident	13,072	164	13,236
Missing in action	1,041	7	1,048
Total deaths	47,983	668	48,651
Wounded severely	50,131	1,987	61,118
Missing and prisoners	13,032	547	13,579
Total casualties	120,101	3,195	123,296

OREGON.

Wounded severely—England, Dec. 10 (Col.), Engman, Or. Woodworth, Thomas W., Milwaukie, Or. Wounded slightly—Hastler, Arthur, Creswell, Or. Polioakale, John, 288 Burnside street, Portland, Or. Wounded—undetermined—Zepender, John E., Canby, Or. Seiwick, Leonard D., Mrs. May Reynolds, 1115 East Sixth street, Portland. Missing in action—Crane, W. C., Allegheny, Or. Chase, Orley, Dallas, Or.

WASHINGTON.

Killed in action—England, Dec. 10 (Col.), Tacoma. Buchanan, Chester W. (Lt.), Washington. Bullach, George (Capt.), Seattle. Beck, Harry G. (Capt.), Spokane. Olson, Carl A., Spokane, Wash. Medals awarded—Lawson, Edward (Sgt.), Spokane, Wash. Stephens, Arthur, Blinira, Wash. Wounded severely—Jones, Lee F. (Lt.), Platteville, Wash. Edges, Homer J. (Capt.), Valley Ford, Wash. Laurmann, C. L. (Capt.), Seattle, Wash. King, Jack S., Seattle. Wounded—undetermined—Winn, William, Seattle, Wash. Starnford, W. H., Seattle, Wash. Williams, Charles, Chehalis, Wash. Eddman, R. B., Chehalis, Wash. Thomas, Van B., Washington. Wounded—undetermined—McConaney, James J., Hillyard, Wash. Elliott, Arthur C., Seattle. Timmerman, Eugene, Richland, Wash. Taylor, E. P. (Chauffeur), Sunnyside, Wash. Missing in action—Reed, William A., Shelton, Wash. Christofferson, John, Port Townsend, Wash. Gill, Melvin, Florence, Wash. Rice, Raymond B., Spokane. Missing in action—(Capt.), Seattle, Wash. Cherry, Clarke, Seattle.

IDAHO.

Killed in action—Finn, Edwin, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Timmerman, John A., Stanton, Ida. Wounded severely—Albano, R. H., Kilgore, Idaho. Knight, Richard, Pile, Idaho. Birch, Reuben, St. Anthony, Idaho. Benson, Leland S., Sublet, Idaho. Harrison, M. A., Nampa, Idaho. Wounded—undetermined—Baxter, Lee, Challis, Idaho. Missing in action—(Capt.), Idaho. Swanson, Anton, Volmer, Idaho. Davison, S. S., Parker, Idaho. Clegg, J. T., Nubola, Idaho.

ALABAMA.

Killed in action—Yates, Grady, Birmingham, Ala. Thomas, Roy E., Nixburg, Ala. Purdy, Robert, Hannock, Ala. Smith, Adam L., Hollis, Ala. Evans, Chester, Birmingham, Ala. Wounded—undetermined—Finley, Charles W., Elyse, Ala. Hill, Frank, Ray, Ala. Roycroft, W. T., Coker, Ala. Dink, Edwin, T. C. Flomery, Ala. Slaggs, William, Bromley, Ala.

ARKANSAS.

Killed in action—Moss, C. L., Trimble, Ark. Smith, J. C., Shade, Ark. Easley, G. E., Eureka Springs, Ark. Died of wounds—Johnson, Forrest, Monticello, Ark. Wounded—undetermined—Hirod, C. F. (Cook), Bassett, Ark. Singleton, Oliver, Garland City, Ark. Couch, H. E., Arceby, Ark. Brown, J. E., Dardenville, Ark.

CALIFORNIA.

Killed in action—Cary, Thomas (Sgt.), San Francisco. Jones, James M. (Sgt.), San Francisco. (Continued on Page 6.)

HEARST'S INTRIGUE WITH HUN EXPOSED

Foe Thanks Publisher After U. S. Cuts Relations.

SECRET MESSAGES ARE READ

Berlin Paper Asks That Certain Information be Given.

SENATE PROBE TO GO ON

German Propaganda Efforts Made in United States to Be Brought Out at Further Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Copies of instructions telegraphed by William R. Hearst to the editors of his newspapers and of other messages received and sent by him at Palm Beach, Fla., early in 1917, just before the United States entered the war, were read today into the record of the investigations of brewers and German propaganda. They were taken from the files of the Department of Justice and given to the committee by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation.

Mr. Hearst directed that editorials advocating embargo on shipments of munitions and food to the allies be prepared for his New York papers; instructed that "a referendum peace vote" in the election district of each city where Hearst organs were printed be taken, and that Windsor McCay prepare a cartoon for the New York American showing the United States and Germany shaking their fists at each other and a huge Jap bending forward awaiting to strike "Uncle Sam" in the back.

"Doctor" Signs Note.

Other of the telegrams related to the famous Zimmermann note in which Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan and which the Associated Press revealed to the world. One message signed "Doctor" and sent from Palm Beach said the note probably was a forgery prepared by the Attorney-General "to frighten Congress into giving the President the powers he demanded and perhaps also in passing the espionage bill."

This telegram was dated March 2 and was sent after "Van Hamm" at New York had telegraphed Hearst at Palm Beach a copy of the instructions as sent by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann German Foreign Secretary, to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico through Von Bernstorff, now in possession of the United States Government.

Dr. Hart on Stand.

On March 1 S. S. Carvalho, of the New York American, sent Mr. Hearst a telegram saying that "Senator Swann" (Swanson), of Virginia, announced in the Senate this morning that he was authorized by the Presi-

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LIEUT. HENRY BOYD KILLS ENEMY OFFICER

EPISODES OF ARGONNE FOREST FIGHT RELATED IN LETTER.

German Snipers Fire on Ninety-first Division Men at First Aid Station.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 10.—How a group of wounded 91st Division men at a first aid station in the Argonne forest were shot down by German snipers, how some United States Engineers re-vengeed them, how Lieutenant Thomas Henry Boyd, of Portland, shot down a German officer who refused to carry a stretcher and how the other wounded Yanks "got up and killed 31 of those Boches before I could stop it," are a few of the episodes related in a letter received in Tacoma by Mrs. Boyd, who is in charge of the girls' hostess house at Greene Park. Her husband, Lieutenant Boyd, was with Company F, 364th Infantry. His letter came from Base Hospital No. 23, which he describes as a wonderful old hotel with rare mural decorations.

Rev. John H. Boyd, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, is his father.

Lieutenant Boyd describes his encounter with the Prussian officer as follows:

"It was just getting dusk when the stretchers arrived and I took charge. The German officer refused to help carry a stretcher at my command and I let him have it. I no more than did when the whole bunch, wounded and all, got up and killed 31 of those Boches before I could stop it.

"My conscience hurt me some, for it is terrible to kill men, yet the dirty devil had it coming to him and the Engineers should really have finished the job up there in the woods. I don't feel either heroic or brave about the deed."

Lieutenant "Cy" Noble, of Centralia, was killed a hundred feet from "where I was laid out," Lieutenant Boyd also wrote.

OFFICIAL LOAN TOTAL GIVEN

Railroads Send Figures to \$462,250,000 in Twelfth District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official total of subscriptions in the 12th Federal reserve bank district to the fourth liberty loan was \$462,250,000, or \$3,250,000 more than was announced unofficially several days ago, a statement issued by loan headquarters said tonight.

Allocation to this district from railroad subscriptions resulted in the increase in the total.

Alaska ranked first among the major divisions of the district with 232 per cent, which is believed to be a record for the fourth loan.

The 30 major divisions in the 12th district, their quotas and subscriptions were announced as follows:

Division	Quota	Subscriptions
Alaska	\$1,300,000	\$3,180,000
Arizona	6,225,000	2,720,000
Washington	28,215,000	70,180,000
Northern California	9,085,000	2,900,000
Idaho	14,240,000	16,890,000
Oregon	33,708,000	58,562,000
Northern California	188,480,000	204,030,000
Southern California	22,697,350	37,134,800
Hawaii	18,375,000	19,875,000
	6,785,000	7,088,000

FRANCE IN NEED OF SHIPS

Distribution of German Commercial Fleet Discussed.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—(Havas.)—First consideration should be given France in the distribution of the German commercial fleet, the Echo de Paris contended.

It comments on the bad state of the French merchant marine, the disparity between the French seizures of enemy shipping and those of the other allies, and the inferiority of France as regards shipping construction, brought about by the military necessities of the allies, of which a large share in supplying was assumed by French industries.

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WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN HAS THOUGHTS OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.



VIMY RIDGE COSTS HEAVILY IN LIVES

Hill Plastered With Dug-outs Cemented by Huns.

CANADIANS WIN; OTHERS LOSE

Ruthlessness of Modern Warfare Witnessed.

EDITORS SEE DESOLATION

Indistinguishable Heaps of Refuse Where Once Were Buildings All That Remain—Lens Laid Low.

Thirteenth Letter. BY EDGAR B. PIPER. RADNIGHAM, France, Nov. 16.—(Editorial Correspondence.)—Vimy Ridge marked the crest of German endeavor in the bloody and bitter region between Lens, which the Germans took and held, and Arras, which the allies had, and held.

It is a sloping eminence of noble contour, rising out of the characteristic evenness of Middle France, and it extends for six or eight miles along its top, and is probably two or three miles in its widest dimension. It isn't much of a hill, as hills go in America, but it has distinct topographical proportions and is a natural defensive position.

It is the graveyard of many valiant soldiers, on both sides, and it is, too, the graveyard of any hope of a German advance on the middle British front. The French lost it early in the war and laid long and determined siege to it. It is said that the total number of French casualties in the futile attack on Vimy were more than 200,000.

The vast number of French graves in the area behind Vimy proves that the losses were very great. There are Canadian and British graves, too, farther up the rise.

The Canadians took Vimy in the Spring of 1917. They took it at great cost; but they took it. They had moved in about October, 1916, after their great exploit at Passchendaele. The British had fallen there and so had the Australians, but the Canadians did not fall.

It was their superior strategy, perhaps. They made a feint attack in one direction and engaged the Germans there, and then suddenly moved around on the Boche flank and beat him.

The Canadians modestly say that they had better luck at Passchendaele than the others, for the British and Australians are fine soldiers, none better. The Australians admit it, always. It is said in France that they say the Americans often fight as well as they do. They could give no higher praise.

No Rest is Given.

The Canadian corps was sent from Passchendaele to Vimy, without rest, and began the long preparation for the surprise assault in the Spring. There was a lot of rain and mud and one morning there was a great explosion and then the Canadians started out in force, supported by some Scotch and English troops, and in a few hours it was over.

The American editorial party visited Vimy only a few days after the Boche had retired from firing range. He had been driven down into the valley beyond, but he did not quit, but continued to turn his artillery on Vimy.

The Canadians and their allies were comfortably quartered, however, in the dugouts and entrenchments the German had elaborately built during the several years of his occupation. The German first captures his hill, or holds, if he can, and then proceeds in the most painstaking way to make it safe. His favorite abode of security is a dugout.

Vimy Plastered With Dugouts.

Vimy is fairly plastered with them, built into the hillsides, often of permanent cement construction and always with a view of rendering the enemy's artillery fire ineffective by making it possible, and even easy, to go far underground. How a man can live in a dugout day in and day out, for months at a time, without suffocation or insanity, passes all comprehension. But they did it, and probably thought themselves well off, so long as they were safe. Did not men exist somehow in the Flanders line for months and even years? The dugouts of Vimy were palaces of comfort beside the waterholes of Flanders.

The approach to Vimy from the west is by Mount St. Eloi. One may know that it is a mountain because they call it a mountain. It is a hill—an outpost of Vimy—surrounded by a high tower. The tower is a landmark for miles around and was long a pet target of long-range German fire. They hit it, too, but did not destroy it.

Then comes Vimy. The background is a complicated and very extensive system of entrenchments, with hundreds and even thousands of emplacement for big guns, and the customary trenches and barbed wire. If the Germans held the ridge for many months, the allies had the whole broad expanse of the approach, and they made life unbearable for their foe above. He paid his respects in his turn to the men below.

Ruthlessness of Warfare Seen.

Down in a little exposed angle of the allied position rested the little village of Souchez. They take the curious

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