

PRESIDENT WILSON IS IN FRANCE

"LONG LIVE WILSON," IS BERLIN CRY

When Philip Scheidemann Threatens American Occupation of Capital Crowd Cheers.

Socialist Leader Says Government Will Call Upon Allied Armies to Help If Necessary.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—(U. P.)—The German government will ask the allied armies to occupy Berlin, in case the Bolshevik movement continues to grow, Philip Scheidemann declared in a speech at the capital, according to Berlin dispatches received today.

Scheidemann predicted American troops would soon arrive in Berlin, upon which his audience cheered.

"The government has decided to shrink from nothing to establish order," Scheidemann said, in addressing an open air meeting.

"We will request the enemy armies to occupy Berlin if the Spartacus group continues its demonstrations."

"We may have American troops here shortly—God knows how long. Is that what the people of Berlin want?"

"Long live Wilson!" the crowd shouted.

"Better the Americans than the Spartacists!"

COMPANY DENIES PROFIT IN RATES

Pacific Telephone Attorney Argues Before Public Service Hearing.

That the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company has not a nickel's interest in the proposed increase in the phone rates was the declaration by James T. Shaw, attorney for the company, in his opening statement to the public service commission at a public hearing begun at the courthouse this morning.

"The company's lines have been taken over by the government and we, that is, the company, through its officers and employees, are merely the agents of the government, so it makes no difference to us, personally, or to the company financially, whether or not the advance in rates we are seeking are granted."

"We have authority from the government, acting through Postmaster General Burleson, to ask for and demand the increase."

"I would ask Mr. Shaw continued, 'that no inference adverse to Mr. Burleson be drawn from what I have to say. The question of an advance in telephone rates all over the country is now under consideration by the government. The applications we are making here today is only a small part of a larger one.'"

ROLL OF HONOR

In the roll of honor made public today are the names of the following men from the Pacific Northwest:

- KILLED IN ACTION
PRIVATE GUSTAV W. PETERSON, emergency address Edwin A. Peterson, Aberdeen, Wash.
SERGEANT WALDO E. CAUFIELD, emergency address, Mrs. Mary R. Caufield, Oregon City, Or.
PRIVATE WILBUR COURTRIGHT, emergency address, Mrs. Julia A. Courtright, Indiana Valley, Idaho.
PRIVATE TOM C. BAIR, emergency address, George Wilkinson, Woodland, Wash.
PRIVATE LEWIS E. BRANSON, emergency address, Mrs. Rachel Branson, Burns, Or.
PRIVATE LUIS BRENNER, emergency address, Mrs. Rebecca Brenner, 1307, Terrace street, Seattle.
PRIVATE MAX A. WATERSBORO, emergency address, Mrs. Ellen Watersboro, 1301, Fourth street, Seattle.
DIED OF WOUNDS
PRIVATE FLOYD E. KIRK, emergency address, Mrs. Abner Lewis, Salem, Or.
WOUNDED SEVERELY
CAPTAIN JOHN KIRK, emergency address, Mrs. Eleanor K. Kirk, Challis, Idaho.
CORPORAL JOHN KIRK, emergency address, Mrs. Eleanor K. Kirk, Challis, Idaho.
CORPORAL WALDO S. HOWE, emergency address, Mrs. Helen Howe, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
PRIVATE ARTHUR HILL, emergency address, Mrs. Annie Hill, R. F. D. 2, Everett, Wash.
PRIVATE ARNE R. OSTENBERG, emergency address, Mrs. Arne R. Ostenberg, Everett, Wash.

Premier Warns That Others Have Claims Germans Will Have to Pay

British Premier in Campaign Address Attacks Labor and Liberal Party Leaders.

London, Dec. 13.—(I. N. S.)—"We cannot make Germany pay all of our debt forthwith, for she must first pay for the damage done to Belgium and France," declared Premier Lloyd George in winding up the political campaign here today.

As to domestic politics, Lloyd George said that the Liberal party had no right to claim that title, as it only half supported the coalition.

"Britain does not belong to any single party," continued the premier.

Premier Lloyd George asked the nation's mandate for lifting the country above the past.

Lloyd George, in a windy campaign speech here today, attacked the labor party, charging that, as it is constituted now, it is being run by pacifists and Bolsheviks, who, if they had their way, would have made Britons slaves to Germany.

In the address, which was delivered at Camberwell, in South London, the premier said:

"I object to the name of Labor party because it does not represent all of the country's labor. Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald are not manual workers. The Labor party is being run by pacifists and Bolsheviks. If they had their way we would be slaves of Germany. Until the Labor party overthrows this clique it would not be safe to trust the destinies of the empire to it."

The names of Snowden and MacDonald were greeted with hisses.

BRANDS BUTLER'S ACT TREASONABLE

Dr. Pense Warmly Criticizes College President's Attack on President Wilson.

America should brand Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, as a traitor, and show France that the educator misrepresented America when he cabled to the French people that President Wilson does not represent the sentiment of America, in the opinion of Dr. Edward H. Pense, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Portland, who has been prominent in all the patriotic campaigns of Oregon during the war.

"When Nicholas Murray Butler sent the message to France which he is reported to have sent, he performed an act which places him upon the same plane as Roger Parsons Stokes who was convicted under the federal espionage act," said Dr. Pense.

"The war was not ratified. Peace has not been ratified. President Wilson has gone to France to assist in bringing about an enduring peace. He believes in a league of nations which will constitute an assurance against wars of the future, wars that would be worse than the war with Germany to the degree that science and invention will have progressed. American sentiment favors a league of nations and a peace that can endure. President Wilson does represent the sentiment of the American nation. Nicholas Murray Butler misrepresents the sentiment of the American nation. His act should be branded as little short of treasonable; to my mind it is treasonable. I should like to help to the branding. America's duty is to strengthen the hands of the president and it is disloyal to do anything that will weaken his representation of America before the world."

After a separation of 31 years, William Gillett of Tualatin and his relatives whom he left in Jonesville, Mich., located each other through a Journal want ad.

In the December issue of The Journal appeared an editorial signed by Florence Gillett of Jonesville, Mich., asking for information as to the whereabouts of her cousin, Marion Gillett, 130 Kearney street, son of William Gillett, read the ad and informed his father of it. Mr. Gillett came to Portland this morning to obtain a copy of The Journal containing the ad and to write to his cousin, who was a very small child when last he saw her.

Since leaving Michigan Mr. Gillett has been engaged in the lumber business. His relatives also resided in Jonesville, and Mr. Gillett has tried a number of times to find them, without success.

Bolsheviki Execute Russian Ex-Officers

Washington, Dec. 13.—(I. N. S.)—Three hundred former Russian army officers were recently executed by the Bolsheviks at Volodga on the charge that they had plotted against the Soviet government, according to advices reaching the state department today.

HUNS SENT AGENTS TO U. S. IN 1914

Senate Committee Told 130 Odd Propagandists Informed of Germany's War Plans July 10.

Activities of Edward Lyell Fox, Newspaper Man in Germany, Disclosed Before U. S. Entry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(U. P.)—With plans completed for plunging the world into war, the German government in July, 1914, dispatched 130 odd trained propagandists to the United States, South America, Mexico and China. They were informed on July 10 by the German government officials in Berlin that there was to be war, and were thoroughly instructed in their tasks.

This testimony was given today to the senate propaganda investigating committee by Captain Lester of the army intelligence department.

Thirty-one of these propagandists arrived in the United States in August, 1914, just after the war broke out, coming on the same ship that brought Dr. Heinrich Albert, German financial agent, Lester said.

Much Evidence to Be Held
Lester today began submitting a mass of evidence from the army's files. This information has been winnowed from a much greater collection and the disclosures Lester made have been approved by the general staff. Much evidence bearing on the activities of propagandists is being withheld by the war department, it was learned, as the basis for future action.

Lester told the committee that before the war "Germany had no propagandists in this country, except men of the Dr. Munsterburg-Hugo Schiewitz type and the German-American alliance."

He said the 130, however, assembled in Berlin just before the war, were

WANTED HALL FOR AMNESTY MEETING

Dr. Chapman Makes Statement Regarding Proceedings of the Library Board.

Despite vigorous protest from W. B. Ayer and others, the library board last Wednesday evening refused to permit the use of the library auditorium for an "amnesty meeting."

The purpose of the proposed meeting was to urge the president to grant amnesty to Eugene Debs, which places him on a par with those convicted under the espionage act and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The request for the use of the hall was presented by Dr. C. H. Chapman. For many years, while the late Harvey W. Scott was the directing force of the Oregonian, Dr. Chapman was an editorial writer on that paper. In recent years he has been connected, in a similar capacity, with The Journal.

The presentation of the communication asking for the use of the hall brought forth an angry protest from W. F. Woodward who vehemently denounced Dr. Chapman as a "radical," whose doctrines are dangerous and disturbing.

W. B. Ayer, president of the board, (Continued on Page Eleven, Column Three)

Yankee Warships Will Hold Grand Review on Return

Washington, Dec. 13.—(U. P.)—Nine or ten dreadnaughts, some destroyers and other craft are due in New York from European waters about December 23. At that time there will be a grand review at New York.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced this today. Admiral Mayo will be in command of this returning fleet which comprises all that can be spared from Europe at this time.

Daniels will go from here to New York in the presidential yacht Mayflower, to give the men a rousing welcome.

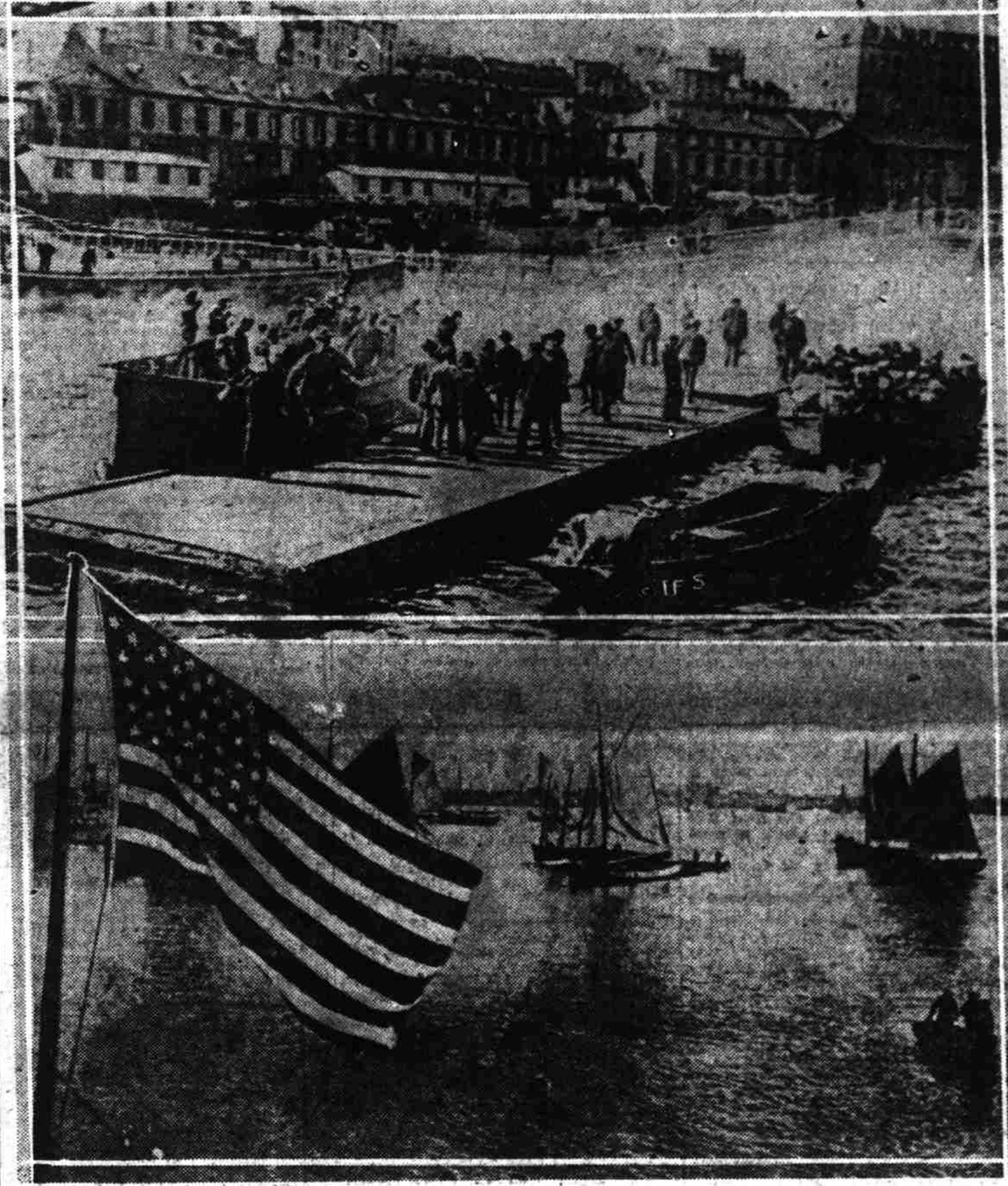
Chile Will Try to Avoid Hostilities

Washington, Dec. 13.—(U. P.)—Chile has answered the United States ultimatum in the Chile-Peru situation that she will do all she can to prevent hostilities.

Clouds Clear Away and Sun Shines Brightly as American Executive Arrives in Harbor of Brest

BREST, WHERE PRESIDENT WILSON LANDED TODAY

TWO views of the harbor at Brest, the seaport near the most northwesterly point of France, which has been the American naval base in French waters since the United States entered the war. The upper photograph shows motor boats filled with American sailors and soldiers landing at the floating wharf. Below are fishing boats in the harbor, with a view of an American flag floating from the taffrail of one of our vessels—a familiar sight now in Brest harbor.



Wilson to Insist Allies Make Good On Peace Plans

By John Edwin Nevin
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Brest, Dec. 13.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson is going to insist that the allies make good their original acceptance of his 14 points as a basis of peace.

The president plans to make plain to Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando in the most friendly manner that the United States does not want anything for itself nor can it be a party to a peace of oppression or sectionalism which would inevitably result in future wars.

President Wilson is most insistent upon the formation of a league of nations as one of the preliminary steps to peace.

Gradual disarmament on land and sea would automatically follow the formation of such a league.

The president is perfectly willing that the final strength should be apportioned from a geographical standpoint, but insists that such an apportionment precludes that any group of nations should continue stronger than the league itself.

President Wilson is approaching the British viewpoint in the most conciliatory manner, explaining frankly that American public opinion is plainly insistent that should a naval agreement not be made there is nothing remaining for the United States but to build the greatest navy for which yards, constructors and money are available.

The attitude of the president on indemnity is opposed completely to stripping the central powers, compelling repudiation of part of their debts. He enthusiastically favors compelling the payment of all possible (debts) after the resources and indemnities have been scientifically appraised.

The conferences commencing Tuesday with the allied premiers will be most significant. They will demonstrate whether complete agreement on the policies is possible or dissensions threaten which will imperil the conference.

RELEASE OF WOOD SHIPS IS POSSIBLE

Order From Shipping Board Places Heavy Tonnage at Disposal of Companies.

Release of wooden ships under charter to private shippers was made possible today by the operating department of the United States shipping board, in order to meet the heavy demand for more tonnage with which to move freights.

The official announcement, which was received by C. K. Kennedy of Portland, in charge of the local operating department, is regarded in marine circles as an important step toward the resumption of normal maritime business, and is the first definite indication of the government as to its policy regarding the disposition of its fleet of wooden vessels.

Mr. Kennedy this morning received a telegram from the assistant director of the operating section at San Francisco, announcing the government's new policy.

With the sudden ending of the war, private shipping concerns the country over have been in a quandary as to which way to prepare for the resumption of maritime business. It has been contended that if the government continues to own and operate the ships, private parties could not compete under these conditions.

If the government should conclude to sell the ships, it was feared that the market would be disturbed, and for these reasons letting of private contracts for ships has been held in abeyance.

Recent announcement by the Pacific Steamship company of its intention to put on a line of steamers between Portland and the Orient is given added importance, now that the government has stated its policy. President Alexander of the steamship company, which is one of the largest ship-owning and operating concerns in the United States, declared that the new line would be put in operation just as soon as the necessary tonnage is available. The company (Continued on Page Eighteen, Column Five)

Realty Board Hears Problem Discussed

Portland's problem in the unused Columbia river was discussed by H. H. Ward at the weekly meeting of the Portland Realty board at 12:15 today in the Benson hotel. The realty board is taking special interest in the proper solution of this problem and has a committee at work on it. Mr. Shively, chairman of the legal committee, explained: "Can one defrauding another in a real estate transaction be held criminally liable?"

PEOPLE GATHER FROM MILES AROUND TO SEE AMERICA'S PRESIDENT

Guns Boom Salute, Bands Play National Airs and People Cheer Wildly as the Presidential Party Comes Ashore and Receives Greeting from Mayor of Brest

All members of Party in Best of Health, and President Smilingly Doffs His Hat in Response to Salutes; German Prisoners of War Are Eager to Get Glimpse

BREST, Dec. 13.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson stepped on French soil at 3:22 o'clock this afternoon. He was greeted with a salute of guns, while people wildly cheered and bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." The steamer reached the harbor at 12:45 this afternoon.

Brest, Dec. 13.—(By Government Wireless)—(U. P.)—President Wilson was given a vociferous welcome as he rode through the streets of Brest this afternoon from the pier to the railway station. Once aboard the special train, the president left immediately for Paris.

The president landed on the pier at 3:15 p. m., the great crowds on the waterfront wildly cheering.

Preceded by a big consort of allied battleships, cruisers and destroyers, the George Washington steamed into the harbor at 12:45 this afternoon. Instantly the harbor and town responded with a roar of welcome.

In the city the streets were lined with troops, townsfolk and picturesquely attired country people. Every house bore the colors of the United States and France. The display was unusual, even for a beflagged, victorious country. In addition, almost everyone in the crowd wore a tiny flag or the American colors.

On the hillside overlooking the harbor were massed great banks of people, wildly cheering and waving their hands.

A singular feature was the suppressed interest of the German prisoners interned in Brest. It was evident that their interest in the visitor was as keen as that of the huge crowds. But the city authorities kept the prisoners in the background.

The first to greet the president were Colonel House, General Pershing and General Bliss.

Crowds Line Waterfront
By Fred S. Ferguson
Brest, Dec. 13.—President Wilson stepped ashore on French soil at 3:22 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Wilson preceded the president, carrying a small flag.

As the liner completed her historic voyage, a launch bearing the official welcoming party shot alongside. In it were Colonel House, General Bliss, General Pershing, Admiral Benson, Admiral Wilson and the president's daughter, Miss Margaret.

They remained aboard until the president and his personal party came ashore.

The president and Mrs. Wilson left the George Washington in a tug flying the presidential flag. As they neared the landing slip the warships and shore batteries fired a salute of 21 guns and band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The brilliant sunlight brought the huge replica of the Statue of Liberty in the city into sharp relief and turned the flags and bunting into a riot of color.

The hills rising from the waterfront were crowded with Breton women and girls in their quaint native costumes. The official reception committee on shore was headed by Mayor Hervagault. The mayor in welcoming Wilson saluted him as "the messenger of justice and peace."

"You bring to tormented Europe the comfort of your authoritative voice in the debates which will end our quarrels," he said.

The president responded to the cheers and hand waving of sailors and doughboys as he entered the automobile that bore him to the station.

The road from the pier to the station, which wound along a hill, was lined with soldiers, including a company of French volunteers as a special guard of honor. Groups of school children waved flags and sang the national songs of France and America.

Doughboys and sailor movie operators recruited from the signal corps swarmed about the president as he landed from the tug, filmed him as he passed through the streets and took parting shots of him as the train pulled out for Paris. The band on each of the warships played the national anthem as the George Washington passed down the long line between them. The president stood on the bridge, saluting and waving (Continued on Page Five, Column Two)

SLAVES AND SLAVERY
WITH hostilities at an end, a better perspective of the major events of the war is to be had.
The Belgium episode affords an excellent view of German militarism rampant.
As related by Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, in his recital of the tragedy that befell that little kingdom which is a feature of THE SUNDAY JOURNAL, the horrible German military machine is seen in all its ugliness.
Next Sunday's installment has to do with the wholesale deportation and enslavement of able-bodied Belgians regardless of the number of dependents they left behind.
To read this authoritative account by America's official representative in Belgium is to become more determined that military despotism must be banished from the world for all time.

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