

OREGON TROOPS IN 91ST DIVISION ORDERED HOME

Three Combat Divisions to Be Broken Up and Sent Back From France as Shipping Becomes Available—Units Abroad Assigned to Early Convoy Now Total 222,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Three combat divisions, the 30th, 37th and 91st, have been designated by General Pershing for early return home from France, General March announced today.

The 30th includes National Guard troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; the 37th, Ohio and West Virginia Guardsmen, and the 91st Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Alaska troops, 83,000 men affected.

These three divisions and the 2nd corps headquarters which operated with the British army in Flanders under Major General George W. Reed, has been added to the priority list and will be returned home as shipping becomes available. The three divisions and the headquarters comprise about 83,000 men.

Units abroad assigned to early convoy. In addition to those already embarked, now total 292,000. Troops in the United States and abroad designated for demobilization, General March said, total 1,379,000.

Demobilization of the army at home has now reached the last class, the combat divisions. Orders for the breaking up of these units already have been sent out, and the task will proceed gradually, under week to week designations of the number to be let out. Official reports show an incomplete total giving 630,419 men and 40,491 officers discharged up to January 3.

Fought in Flanders

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The 91st division, designated for transportation home by General Pershing, saw hard, sanguinary service in Flanders, and a number of its units were selected to accompany King Albert into Brussels.

The division was mobilized at Camp Lewis, and after a period of training there was taken overseas by Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz.

The division is made up of the 181st and 182nd brigades, the 16th field artillery, commanded by Brigadier General Edward Burr, former engineer of the Western department of the army, 216th Engineers, the 91st Headquarters troop and 346th Field gun battalion. It has a wartime strength of 27,000 men, and was the predominant western unit.

TRIPLE MURDER REVEALED IN WOODS NEAR CAMP LEWIS

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 4.—While scrutinizing the locality in the woods at Hawks Prairie where the body of a supposed Camp Lewis dancer was found last Wednesday, Coroner Mills and Chief of Police Harry Cusack of Olympia this afternoon uncovered the bodies of two small boys about 4 and 6 years old respectively, buried in shallow graves under the roots of fallen trees, revealing a triple murder.

Both bodies were badly decomposed from the trunk to the head. The legs were frozen and the shoes on the feet of both boys are well preserved and may lead to the identity of the children when they can be removed.

A woman's hat made of white knitted straw, trimmed with pink ribbon, and clover blossoms was found near the grave of the second child. Inside the hat was found a child's cloth hat with the trademark of a London maker inside.

A closer inspection of the woman's dress at the Olympic morgue today revealed that instead of a flimsy material it is a blue and white colored dress, probably gingham. It is a summer dress and disproves, the authorities say, the theory that the victim was a dance hall girl.

Copies of newspapers found in the woman's hat indicated that the crime must have been committed prior to May 5, 1918. Police Chief Cusack recalls now that last July a man giving the name of "Buchanan" rushed into his office and told him a wild story about a man, woman and two children, who, he said, lived just outside of Olympia, and who he saw crossing Hawks Prairie in a wagon, all quarreling among themselves.

BILLION AND HALF TROOPS ABOARD STRANDED LINER NEEDED TO FEED HUNGRY EUROPE ALL REMOVED

Hoover States German Ships Will Be Used to Carry Food to Famine Stricken Sections—Liberated Territories to Be Fed First—Germany's Condition Under Investigation.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3.—Herbert C. Hoover, who has been appointed director of allied food relief in newly liberated neutral and enemy territories in Europe, talked about the work before him to the Associated Press today. He said that German ships totalling nearly three million tons will be used to carry food to Europe and that German passenger boats will be utilized to send American soldiers home.

Food Needed at Once "Food worth \$1,500,000,000 must be imported into Europe between now and July first," said Mr. Hoover. "Liberated territories will be fed first, but much of this territory has no other government than that of scattered municipalities; it has no credit and is unable to pay for food."

Poland, Armenia, Czechoslovakia and the Jugo-Slav republics are in this condition as well as many other suffering sections. Most of the necessary food must come from the United States and representatives of that government are conferring with those of the allied powers as to means for paying for this food.

When asked how the United States will raise the money to meet the immediate demands of liberated territories, Mr. Hoover said that the president has the matter under consideration. Norman Davis was named as the other American member of the council, while France has announced the appointment of Etienne Clementel and M. Vilgrain. The British and Italian members of the council have not been named as yet.

Examining Germany In discussing the food situation in Germany, Mr. Hoover said that the United States has 38 officers traveling thru that country conducting an investigation. He said that as yet reports are not sufficiently complete for a definite statement of the German position, but thinks that immediate relief will probably not be imperative. In any event, he indicated that Germany must wait until the other sufferers are fed.

M'ADOO PLEADS FOR TEST PERIOD TO TRY OUT RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Existing rate structure would continue if railroads were turned back to private control until changes were made by orderly legal procedure, even where states have specific rate laws, in the opinion of Director General McAdoo, expressed today at the resumption of the senate interstate commerce committee hearings on the railroad problem.

The director general also expressed the opinion that railroads operating privately could maintain joint ticket offices without violating anti-trust laws.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota challenged this conclusion.

"Don't you know," the senator inquired, "that when a committee of railroad presidents tried to unify the roads before the government took hold, that the attorney general inquired by what authority they were acting and intimated that they were violating the law?"

"Do you believe in the elimination of all competition between railroads? Don't you think that the competition of service has been a principal factor in promoting good railway service?"

Mr. McAdoo replied: "I don't know yet whether it would be best to eliminate all competition. That is why I want a five-year test period. I do not think competition is an unalloyed blessing, but a longer trial will show how much of it may be necessary."

COAST CARTON COMPANY PLANT IS DESTROYED

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—The plant of the Coast Carton company was destroyed by fire early today. Loss was estimated at \$100,000. Police and firemen said they believe the fire was of incendiary origin.

TROOPS ABOARD STRANDED LINER ALL REMOVED

Last Twenty of Injured on Northern Pacific Carried Out on Stretchers—Wrecking Barques and Lighters Close in On Stuck Liner to Begin Operations to Free Vessel.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 4.—With her decks cleared of army personnel and orders issued for transshipments of half the crew, wrecking barges and lighters, with an equipment of powerful winches today closed in on the stranded troop ship Northern Pacific ready to begin operations which were expected, possibly with the next flood tide, to free the liner from her bed in the Fire Island sands.

Twenty soldiers so seriously wounded that it was necessary to carry them on stretchers down a stairway swung over the transport's side made up the final contingent of passengers to leave the vessel. As the submarine chaser which carried them headed for the hospital ship Solace, a sailor on the Northern Pacific signalled platform wigwagged to shore an officer's message that none but navy men remained aboard the liner.

Thus at 2:30 o'clock after three days of cold, wet work in a biting wind that veered only a few degrees from the northerly quarter, the sailormen and their officers wrote "finis" to a story of off-shore rescue work considered without parallel in the annals of American shipping—the removal without loss of life of 2,500 persons, nearly 300 of them badly wounded.

DEFENSE CLOSES CONSPIRACY CASE AGAINST BERGER

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The defense closed its case shortly before noon today in the trial of five socialist leaders charged with conspiracy to violate the espionage law. Indications are that the case will be given to the jury on Monday.

Victor L. Berger, editor of the Milwaukee Leader, and one of the defendants was recalled to the stand today to testify in regard to an editorial published in the Leader last summer, on the conviction of the I. W. W. officials in Chicago. The editorial stated that the defendants were not traitors and declared that the government's method of dealing with radicals was asinine.

Berger said that while he did not write the editorial, it expressed his views at that time.

"I considered that the I. W. W. were like the French syndicalists and I believed this government could get along with them like the French government does with their extreme radicals," Berger said.

Adolph Gerner, national secretary of the socialist party and a defendant, was recalled to the stand and questioned briefly. He testified that Edmund Brumbaugh of Omaha, Neb., author of the motto: "The hand that holds a musket shall never hold mine," later changed his views and declared in favor of the war.

ASKS 100 MILLION TO FEED EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress was asked by President Wilson today in a message transmitted by the state department to appropriate \$100,000,000 for relief of famine sufferers in Europe. It is understood that the money is wanted chiefly to send food into sections of western Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary.

Food administration officials assume that the money sought is intended to be the American government's contribution toward financing the great relief work in devastated countries which Herbert Hoover is organizing.

There are no public funds here available for western Russia, Poland and those sections of Austria-Hungary where relief is planned for, it was said. One ship now ready to carry food and supplies for Poland is unable to depart because of lack of money.

Belgium is provided for under the war loans, in addition to appropriations from the other allies for relief in Belgium.

WILSON LEAVES ITALY AFTER RECEIVING GREAT OVATION

CALL UPON POPE CONCLUDES TWO DAYS IN ROME

President Crowds Multiplicity of Activities, Including Visit to Vatican in Daylight Hours—Pontiff Hopes for Lasting Peace—Visit to Genoa On Sunday Is Planned.

ROME, Jan. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson concluded his two-day visit to Rome today, crowding into the daylight hours a multiplicity of activities, including a call upon Pope Benedict at the vatican and a visit to the American Episcopal church. He leaves for Paris tonight with an itinerary calling for stops at Genoa, Milan and Turin.

Before going to the vatican the president had his first real glimpse of the Eternal City. An early visit was paid to the Pantheon, where wreaths were laid upon the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II and King Humbert and then the presidential party motored up the great hill overlooking Rome where stands the imposing monument to Garibaldi.

Glimpse of Holy City

The president alighted from his motor car and standing bareheaded beside the statue of the great Italian and surrounded by the ruins of the historic centuries, he looked over the city lying below, crowned by the dome of St. Peter's and with the vatican gardens spread out before him. In the distance broken columns of the old Forum and the tumbled walls of the Coliseum were visible.

President Wilson viewed the impressive scene silently for several moments and then went on to the round of his day's activities.

Of his visit to the vatican at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Science and luncheon at the American embassy came before the carrying out of the most important part of the program for today.

While these earlier functions were in progress, Pope Benedict was giving audience to a delegation of American newspapermen to whom he expressed the greatest hopes for a lasting peace, his appreciation of the part America was playing in the efforts to achieve it and voicing his confidence in the continuing and increasing influence of the United States in the world's affairs.

Visit to Pontiff

In his conversation with President Wilson the pontiff gave expression to identical sentiments and enlarged upon the themes. In view of the president's rejection of the papal peace offer months ago, the reception of the American executive at the vatican today was looked forward to with great interest in all official circles, and the warm greetings exchanged by the president and pontiff were commented upon with much satisfaction here.

The president while here continued the discussion of Italy's claim before the peace conference, but the measure of the American support of them has not yet been fully developed and seems not likely to be before further conferences.

Arriving at Genoa at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, a three hours' visit for the president is planned. Wreaths will be laid at the statue of Columbus that was built from contributions from Italians in America, while at Milan a civic reception on a large scale has been arranged. The president will be banqueted as the guest of the city and also attend a portion of the performance of the opera Aida before leaving for Turin, where he will arrive Monday morning. The program for his stop in Turin has not yet been fully arranged.

SECRET INDICTMENTS IN PRISON SCANDAL

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 4.—The Marion county grand jury today returned two secret indictments. When asked if they pertained to the state penitentiary investigation, Judge Perov Kelly replied that it would be contempt of court to give out any information whatever concerning them.

In a supplementary report relative to investigating the penitentiary, the grand jury today recommended legislation to prohibit any person connected with the state prison, except the warden or deputy, from soliciting paroles for convicts from the governor.

WILSON MADE CITIZEN OF ROME PRAISES ITALY'S PART IN WAR PLEADS FOR UNITY OF PEOPLES

King Emmanuel in Speech Tells President Welcome Due to Championship of Liberty as Well as Gratefulness of Italy to America—Says Both Nations Entered War to Conquer Powers of War and Pledges Assistance in Completion of Task—President Expresses Admiration for Course Followed by Italians and Ties of Sympathy That Bind Nations.

ROME, Jan. 4.—President Wilson became a citizen of Rome tonight.

The ceremony took place in the historic capitol, designed by Michelangelo, and redolent with suggestions of ancient and medieval Rome. Assisting in the services were King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the Italian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, including Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and municipal and military authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the king and queen, drove to the capitol after the dinner at the Quirinal. At the conclusion of the ceremony in which he became a citizen of Rome, Mr. Wilson spoke as follows:

"You have done me a very great honor. Perhaps you can imagine what a feeling it is for a citizen of one of the great nations to be made a citizen of this ancient city. It is a distinction which I am sure you are conferring upon me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak. One who has been a student of history cannot accept an honor of the sort without having his memory run back to the extraordinary series of events which have centered in this place.

Represents Freedom

"But as I have thought today, I have been impressed by the contrast between the temporary and permanent things. Many political changes have centered about Rome, from the time when from a little city she grew to be mistress of a great empire. Change after change has swept away many things, altering the very form of her affairs, but the thing that has remained permanent has been the spirit of Rome and the Italian people. That spirit seems to have caught with each age the characteristic purpose of the age.

"This imperial people now gladly represents the freedom of nations. This people which at one time seemed to conceive the purpose of governing the world now takes part in the liberal enterprise of offering the world its own government. Can there be a finer or more impressive illustration of the indestructible human spirit and of the unconquerable spirit of liberty?"

Refers to Germany

"I have been reflecting in these recent days about a colossal blunder which has been made—the blunder of force by the central empires. If Germany had waited a single generation she would have had a commercial empire of the world. She was not willing to conquer by skill, by enterprise, by commercial success. She must needs attempt to conquer the world by arms, and the world will always acclaim the fact that it is impossible to conquer by arms; that the only thing that conquers it is the sort of service which can be rendered in trade, in intercourse, in friendship and that there is no conquering power which can suppress the freedom of the human spirit.

"I have rejoiced personally in the partnership of the Italian and American people, because it is a new partnership in an old enterprise, an enterprise predestined to succeed where ever it is undertaken—the enterprise which has always borne that handsome name which we call 'liberty.' Men have pursued it sometimes like a mirage that seemed to elude them, that seemed to run before them as they advanced, but never have they flagged in their purpose to achieve it, and I believe I am not deceived in supposing that in this age of ours

they are nearer to it than they ever were before.

Light Upon Summit

"The light that shone upon the summit now seems to shine almost at our feet and if we lose it, it will only be because we have lost faith. A breath of hope and of confidence has come into the hearts and minds of men.

"I would not have felt at liberty to come away from America if I would have not felt that the time had arrived when, forgetting local interests and local ties and local purposes, men should unite in this great enterprise that will ever free men together as a body of brethren and a body of free spirits.

"I am honored, sir, to be taken into this ancient comradeship of the citizenship of Rome."

A National Holiday

At 10:30 a. m. there came the first shouts of "viva America," which was taken up by the crowd. Like a wave the crowds rose on tip-toe to catch a first glimpse of the president. An engine whistle was heard in the distance and loud shouts broke forth rising into a deafening roar as the presidential train rolled into the station.

Inside the station were the king and queen and all the members of the cabinet, headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, wearers of the collars of the Order of Anunnzia, ranking as consuls of the king. Members of the diplomatic corps, presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, members of parliament and military and naval authorities were present.

Welcomed by King

When his train stopped, President Wilson was the first to alight. He shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel, who introduced him to Queen Helena. In the meantime Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson joined them. The king welcomed Mr. Wilson cordially to the Italian capital and introduced the members of the party to the official welcoming delegation. The king said to Mr. Wilson: "I hope you will feel at home here."

Speech of Emmanuel

"The best traditions of Italian culture, the liveliest currents of our national thoughts, have constantly aimed at the same ideal goal, toward the establishment of the international peace for which you have with tenacious faith stood. Already before the vicissitudes of war and the fraternity of armies had established today's admirable communion of intentions and purposes between our two countries, legions of our workers had emigrated to your great republic. They had knitted America and Italy together with strong cords of relationship and these became reinforced by the spiritual affinity between both people who had common faith in the virtue of free political government.

Italy to Cooperate

"When Italy entered into the war, a breath, a precursor of the American soul, penetrated into the rank and file of our army through the means of our workers who returned to the fatherland an echo of their second Patria. So correspondingly, the Italian soul vibrated in the hearts of our emigrants enrolled under your banners when the American nation under your guidance threw itself into the fight against the common enemy.

Italy to Cooperate

"It was naturally that your visit, awaited with a most earnest desire, should now give form and expression almost tangible to this fervid agreement of spirits, to this happy communion of intentions and of ideals, forming themselves between the two peoples, and which are employed in a union always more intimate and a co-operation always more cordial in the face of the grave duties imposed by the common victory. Italy, having gathered to her own bosom those brothers so long sorrowing under foreign oppression, and having reconquered the confines which alone can give her security and true independence, is preparing herself to co-operate with you in the most cordial manner to reach the most practical means for drawing into a single circle the civilized nations, for the purpose of creating in the supreme form of a League of Nations the conditions most fitted to safeguard and protect each one's rights.

Pledge of President

"Italy and America entered together into this common enterprise.

(Continued on Page Four.)

"VIVA AMERICA" ITALY'S GREETING TO PRESIDENT

Day Is Declared National Holiday in Italy—Rome Early Astir and Entire Populace Turns Out to See Wilson—Greeted by King and Queen and Busy Day Is Spent.

ROME, Jan. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rome was astir early this morning. Seemingly the entire population streamed toward the station, where President Wilson was welcomed by King Victor Emmanuel. The day had been made a national holiday.

The crowds thronged the streets over which Mr. Wilson was to drive on his way to the Quirinal. Hours before the arrival of the presidential train, crowds packed the Via Nazionale which was lined with double rows of soldiers. Flags were everywhere fluttering, every window and balcony was filled with eager watchers and the roofs were black with people. Even in trees and high on lamp posts there were men and women.

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"To be in Rome is one of my greatest pleasures," answered Mr. Wilson. The king and Mr. Wilson then reviewed a company of soldiers drawn up at the station while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." After a short conversation in the royal waiting room, the king and Mr. Wilson appeared in front of the station. This was a signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, cannons being fired, soldiers presenting arms and the historic bell on the capitol ringing, which is done only on greatest national occasions.

Welcomed by Mayor

At the Plaza Esedra, Prince Prospero Colonna, the mayor of Rome, surrounded by aldermen and liveried servants, awaited the arrival of the procession. Prince Colonna delivered an address in which he welcomed the president in the name of the Eternal City and expressed the gratitude of Rome and Italy for all America did materially and spiritually in winning the war. The moment Prince Colonna's address was over, the cheering broke forth with redoubled vigor.

Welcomed by Mayor

The procession turned down the Via Nazionale, the long straight thoroughfare leading alone directly to the Quirinal. The smile of the president caused an ovation which became more tremendous as he drove along. From windows flowers were showered upon Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson. They acknowledged the people's salutation, their bows producing even greater outbursts of enthusiasm.

DENY ULTIMATUM TO HUNS IN BALTIC

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3.—The foreign office denies that a British ultimatum has been sent to the German commander in the Baltic region, as has been reported. It also declares it has had no reports of the landing of large British forces in the Baltic provinces.