

WILSON SAILS NEXT WEEK TO EUROPE

Details Withheld—Will Remain About Six Weeks—There Is To Be No Censorship Of Peace News

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson will sail for Europe next week, to attend the opening of the peace conference, and expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the president's trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original announcement that he would leave immediately after the convening of congress on December 2, no details have been made public.

However, it was said today, authoritatively, that the president plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after he leaves.

TO FOLLOW HOLIDAYS

There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble, but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the Christmas holidays.

The president goes in advance, to confer with the entente statesmen, and it is expected the broad outline of the treaty will be framed beforehand, with a view to its adoption soon after the conference meets.

The president was understood to have discussed his trip with members of his official family at a regular Tuesday cabinet meeting today.

Censorship Reports Untrue

Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but that the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches.

Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a navy vessel, which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave next Monday, ahead of the president, because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and his party will sail.

BRITISH LITERATURE DROPPED TO HUNS CAUSED DEPRESSION

NAMUR, Monday, Nov. 25.—(By the Associated Press)—Nine days have passed since the Germans left this historic town, and already Namur is rapidly slipping back into the groove it occupied before the war.

The people have some stories of Prussian despotism to relate, as have the residents of other occupied places, but on the whole Namur seems to have fared well, compared with other towns near the fighting line.

The forts are as they were left after the enemy's bombardment on the first days of the conflict. The railway station and some neighboring buildings have suffered from allied bombing. Otherwise the town is practically unscathed.

Restaurants today were serving excellent and varied meals at reasonable prices, much lower than in Brussels, for example, where an ordinary dinner costs from nine to ten dollars.

Namur, like Brussels, spent a couple of days in the wildest celebration, as soon as the Germans left, the people danced and sang through the streets all night, following the enemy's departure.

Gave Prisoners Fatal Work

The residents told of a characteristic German trick of working British prisoners in the only place which was a military objective for British bombers.

Prisoners were forced to labor in the railway station, which was provided for the protection of German soldiers. As a result, a considerable number of British were killed by their own comrades.

In the last days of the Boche occupation, marked depression was caused among the troops by the British propaganda, which was dropped on the town. The Germans became convinced of the truth of the British statements of the allied victories, and the German failures, especially the submarine campaign. Soon there was a change in the men's attitude toward the high command and the continuance of the war.

TO "HAMMER AWAY" ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—The League of Nations bill is being "hammered away" on the floor of the House today, after he arrived for an address before the chamber of commerce.

He waved aside impatiently the suggestion that such a league would threaten the sovereignty of existing nations.

"No treaty has even been made in the past," he added, "in which these nations have not, in making these treaties, sacrificed some of their sovereignty."

When asked if he thought a league of nations would prevent wars in the future, he replied:

"There is always the human element to be reckoned with, even among nations. A league of nations will reduce the probability of war."

FOOTBALL PLAYER DIES

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 26.—Paul Logan Dornblazer, for two seasons captain of the University of Montana football team, and prior to that time a member of the Hyde Park high school football team of Chicago, which toured the United States several seasons ago, died of wounds received in action in France, on October 8, according to word received by relatives here today.

Officer Gave Trouble; Cast Him Overboard

GRANTON, Fifth of Forth, Scotland, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—That commanding German naval commanders are receiving short shrift from their men is indicated in a story related here today.

Asked by a British officer who deemed a German torpedo boat destroyer the commander of the vessel was, the junior officer replied:

"Oh, he gave us some trouble four days ago, so we threw him overboard."

The story was confirmed by a representative of the German workmen and soldiers' council on board the destroyer.

DEPLETED DIVISIONS NOT SIGNIFICANT OF TREMENDOUS LOSSES

Men of One Army Section Used For Replacement—Few Will Return With Original Personnel It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—News from France today that the twenty-seventh and thirtieth divisions, which have been fighting with the British fourth army, have been withdrawn with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each, does not mean that these organizations have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled today that only the infantry and machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It also was regarded as more than probable that the infantry and machine gun units were reduced in number so as to make the division conform in size to the British division, with which they were operating.

The British divisional unit numbers about 12,500 men. The twenty-seventh and thirtieth divisions, which were transferred to the British front, were commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan, the only national guard officer to have served through the war with that high rank.

The thirtieth division was composed of the Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina national guard and was known as the "wild cat" division.

Both these organizations saw heavy action with the British, and were highly commended by British officers for their desperate fighting, when Marshal Haig's armies were smashing the German lines in northern France, early in the fall and later engagements. Their losses undoubtedly have been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that half their original strength figured in the casualty lists so far as known in New York.

For the return of these or any other divisions from France has been fixed, Secretary Baker said today none of the divisional organizations would arrive home before Christmas as they were ordered to the front.

When the divisions do return from France they will bear little resemblance in enlisted personnel, to the same divisions when they started overseas. Application of the one army to all the forces, and the systems of replacement employed to fill gaps in front line organizations, will be found to have obliterated, to a large degree, the lines which, before their departure, divided the divisions into national guard, national army or regular organizations.

This fact was sharply illustrated today by news from France that the 76th division had reached its embarkation port on the other side, with a full strength of 27,000.

The report today from France shows that not only have 26,000 of the 27,000 men of the original 76th been scattered in the fighting army, but that probably a large number of additional men passed through its ranks in the same way. The division itself was never in action or near the front, but it is evident that the bulk of its original personnel saw action in other divisions.

It may be that the extraordinary depletion in the ranks of the 76th division, represents casualties suffered by the 26th division, the New England national guard force, that was first of the troops, other than those of the regular army to reach France. This division saw heavy fighting in many sectors, and won an enviable reputation. Its casualties are certain to have been heavy, and it is quite likely that it was kept at fighting strength by replacement drafts from the 76th division, which was composed largely of men from the same part of the country. If that is true, the 26th, when that does come home, will appear more like the old 76th, than anything else, for the bulk of its personnel will have been drawn from that source.

None of the men of the 76th had gone into the 26th, but have been scattered among other divisions, it is obvious that the replacement system has served to break up almost entirely the localized character of the original divisions. All of the active units are filled with men from the selective service, national guard and regular army indiscriminately, and had the war continued, the whole army would have been welded together in this fashion, until there was no possibility of distinguishing between the units except by number.

COL. WALLACE AMONG KILLED

VERMILLION, S. D., Nov. 26.—Col. E. J. Wallace, well known in South Dakota, died in France November 5 of wounds received in action, according to advices received here.

He commanded the sixtieth artillery regiment. He had been in the regular army since the Spanish American war. He was born in South Dakota.

IDEALS AHEAD OF BOUNDARIES OF MERCANTILES

PARIS, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—A league of nations is likely to figure before the peace conference at an early stage of the proceedings, instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled.

Two distinct viewpoints have developed on this subject. The American view is that the peace conference will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view the present war is also another viewpoint, high ideals, and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations of the congress, and these ideals, having been first defined, should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, is to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is therefore held that the official view of the first subjects considered and should set a standard of ideals for other subjects following.

Americans Hold Ideals First

It can be stated this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and France, though there is also another viewpoint which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Those territorial questions should come first, say it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment, so as to terminate the official war, and under which troops are held for the duration of the war and railroads, telegraphs and other public utilities are similarly affected until peace is declared. According to this view, an early peace agreement, on essentials, would release the armies, including the American troops holding the occupied regions.

Having secured an early agreement on territorial and other practical details, it is suggested the larger general questions, like a league of nations, could come up later for extended discussions, either by the peace congress or a separate international congress to formulate the working details of the league. This view is chiefly held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure, of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first, as the guiding principle of the congress.

Brazil Sends Delegates

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The appointment of the Brazilian delegates to the peace conference, the foreign minister, and Ruy Barbosa, ambassador to Argentina, is leading to a discussion as to what extent the South American countries will support a league of nations and the effect of the league on the Monroe Doctrine. It is the general understanding that the South American republics have the same favorable attitude toward a league as the allies.

Which of the nations, in which Europe would be largely represented, would extend its authority to the western hemisphere, including South, Central and North America, is that its authority would be universal.

It is said this would not be a substitution of the league's authority for the Monroe Doctrine in South American affairs, but rather an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, whereby the league's national action would supplement and reinforce the Monroe Doctrine.

RESEARCH WORK IS READY FOR COUNCIL

PARIS, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—When the American delegates and their staffs of specialists arrive in Paris for the peace congress they will find a complete chancery organized for them. This is being arranged under the direction of Joseph C. Grew, former counselor of the American embassy in Vienna, who came to France with Colonel House but who now is especially concerned with preparing for the American delegation.

Divisions of international law, geography, economics, personnel, and intelligence already have been organized, and the staffs arrive, every man will have his place in divisions ready to function.

The divisions of international law and of geography probably will be the most important branches, bearing directly on the work of the peace congress. The geography section will be concerned with the boundaries of new Europe. For this purpose it has assembled an exceptionally complete collection of maps, showing all stages of development and change in the various countries affected by the war.

The international law section embraces legal advisers who have assembled much material on all international questions which will be placed before the congress. The intelligence section deals especially with present conditions in the various countries.

Much of this preparatory work has been done by an executive committee under Colonel House.

The work of this committee was done with a large force of experts at the American geographical society in New York, but the results are taking practical form in the American organization for the congress.

FIVE IN GUN FIGHT; ONE DEAD

DENVER, Nov. 26.—In a gun fight between four men, in two motor cars, and Deputy Sheriff George Dugan, of Weld County, which occurred late today, near New Raymer, Nicholson Chiverov of Denver was killed. Another man was wounded seriously. He and two companions escaped.

Dugan's motor car was disabled by bullets and he was forced to give up the chase. He reported that he found eleven cases of liquor in one of the cars, after it had been abandoned. The body of Chiverov was in this car.

REFUSE TO APPROVE TRANSFER OF VAST TONNAGE OF BRITISH SHIP

National Purchase On English Terms Said To Have Been Agreed—Too Valuable For Service To Lose

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States government has refused to approve the proposed transfer to a British syndicate of the vessels now under British registry owned by the International Mercantile Marine corporation, Bainbridge Colby, of the shipping board, in making this announcement tonight, said the government had decided to take no action on the terms of the British offer.

The vessels concerned in the British syndicate's offer number approximately 85, of an aggregate tonnage of 730,000. They include some of the most important now engaged in the trans-Atlantic service, such as the Olympic and others of familiar names.

This formal statement was issued at the office of the shipping board. The announcement was made at the shipping board that the International Mercantile Marine corporation had today been advised of the government's disapproval of the offer. The offer was made to the proposed transfer to a British syndicate of the American ownership which has for years been vested in the International Mercantile Marine corporation, of the latter's vessels now under British registry.

"Bainbridge Colby of the shipping board stated an offer by a British syndicate to acquire from the International Mercantile Marine corporation, the latter's vessels now under British registry, had been carried on by the International corporation with entire frankness, so far as the government is concerned, and the decision reached is due to the reluctance to further state, which has long been held in this country, covering so important a tonnage, should at this time, and under the conditions now prevailing in shipping throughout the world, be suffered to pass out of American hands."

"The vessels immediately concerned in the syndicate's offer are approximately 85 in number, and aggregate tonnage of 730,000. They include some of the most important vessels now engaged in trans-Atlantic service, such as the Olympic and others of familiar names."

"The government has announced its willingness to take over the ownership of these vessels upon the terms of the British offer, which is considered a fair price for tonnage of this exceptional character."

"Notification has been sent to the International Mercantile Marine corporation of the government's decision."

Negotiations for some of the ships have been under way for some weeks, and a few days ago the shipping board suggested the International Mercantile Marine corporation to take no further steps, looking to consummation of the deal, until the government could reach a decision.

WHICH OF THE NATIONS, IN WHICH EUROPE WOULD BE LARGELY REPRESENTED, WOULD EXTEND ITS AUTHORITY TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, INCLUDING SOUTH, CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA, IS THAT ITS AUTHORITY WOULD BE UNIVERSAL.

IT IS SAID THIS WOULD NOT BE A SUBSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE'S AUTHORITY FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS, BUT RATHER AN EXTENSION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, WHEREBY THE LEAGUE'S NATIONAL ACTION WOULD SUPPLEMENT AND REINFORCE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

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WANTS LAW TO WARRANT ARREST OF EX-EMPEROR

LONDON, Nov. 26.—It is understood the question of the extradition of the former German emperor is being considered by British law officers of the crown, who are working in close cooperation with the French authorities. Action in the premises was taken immediately after the flight of the former emperor to Holland last week.

The Evening News says it understands the law officers have concluded that the allies are entitled to demand the extradition of the former emperor and that this decision applies also to individuals who have committed, or given instructions for the commission of, extraditable crimes.

It is added that Holland takes the view that she has not the power to surrender such persons without the consent of Germany.

The French premier, M. Clemenceau, recently requested of Charles Lyon-Caen, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris, an opinion on the possibility of the extradition of William Hohenzollern. M. Lyon-Caen asked to be given time to prepare a decision on the matter. The French authorities on international law, Eduard Clunet, is reported to have advanced the opinion that it was impossible to demand the one time emperor's extradition.

The former emperor has been indicted three times for murder in England, in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, German aerial raids and the shelling of warships of unfortified east coast towns.

THE BIGGER THESE DEMONSTRATIONS ARE, THE BETTER I LIKE THEM. I WANT A NEW TRIAL BEFORE JUDGE FRANKLIN GRIFFIN. Judge Griffin has today been active in an effort to obtain for Mooney a new trial.

Griffin was the trial judge in the Mooney case and sentenced him to death. Judge Griffin has today been active in an effort to obtain for Mooney a new trial.

Half Million in Protest

Officials of the International Workers' Defense league, the organization conducting the Thomas J. Mooney defense, today declared approximately 500,000 workers in the United States and Canada have taken action favoring a "Strike on Mooney's behalf."

The Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers are preparing for demonstrations in fourteen southern states, to be directed from Atlanta, Ga., and mass meetings of workers will be held on December 2, to plan demonstrations in New York and Newark, N. J., the defense league has been advised.

Strike actions, it was said, have been taken by unions in Seattle, Atlanta, Birmingham, N. Y.; Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Portland, Ore.; Tacoma, Oakland, San Francisco and elsewhere.

Stephens to Hear Labor

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 26.—Following a conference today with State Labor Commissioner John H. McLaughlin, Governor William D. Stephens authorized the announcement that he will meet at his office, tomorrow, a committee of ten from the San Francisco Labor council, for an informal discussion of the case of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death for murder.

In extending an invitation to the committee, Governor Stephens declared the discussion will not be public and neither newspaper reporters nor attorneys shall be present.

Oil Workers Help

EL PASO, Nov. 26.—Resolutions declaring in favor of a general strike and the tie-up of the oil industry, in the event of the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness day bomb murders, were adopted today by the International Association of Oil Field, Gas, Well and Refinery Workers of America. Notification of the action was transmitted to President Wilson and to Secretary of Labor Wilson. The Oil Workers' association, which was chartered last June by the American Federation of Labor, is holding its first annual convention in California, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas.

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PERU APOLOGIZES; CHILE SATISFIED

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Difficulties between Peru and Chile, which resulted yesterday in recall of consular representatives by each nation from the principal cities of its neighbor, have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian government, Carlos Castro Ruiz, consul general of Chile announced here tonight.

A cablegram informing him of the Peruvian apology was received tonight by Mr. Ruiz, according to his statement from the Chilean minister of foreign affairs.

The message, the consul asserted, authorized him to announce that the Peruvian officials admitted that in making public reports of outbreaks against their citizens in Iquique and Antofagasta, Chile, they had acted on misinformation. This was furnished, he said, by the Peruvian consul at Iquique, whose authority had been recalled for this reason by the Chilean government.

The apology sent him from Lima, Mr. Ruiz added, was wholly satisfactory to the Chilean officials and "brought the misunderstanding to an end."

The consul general stated a series of messages received from Santiago today, denied reports of anti-Peruvian demonstrations in Chile. The cablegrams further announced the dismissal of the Peruvian envoy at Iquique, and that the Peruvian government had authorized its consuls in Peru to return home if the circumstances justified.

Despite a border dispute between the two countries, Mr. Ruiz declared, Chile had "the utmost sympathy" for Peru and had taken steps to watch the frontier, so as to prevent Peruvian revolutionists from receiving arms or ammunition from compatriots residing in Chile. His government, he added, had taken active measures to assist Peru in maintaining a stable government.

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