

Table with weather forecast for Wednesday and Thursday, including temperature and wind speed.

OMAHA CARMEN OUT

STREET RAILWAY OPERATIVES STRIKE AT 3 THIS MORNING

Declare Working Conditions Unjust and on Refusal of Company to Recognize Union, Give Orders to Cease Work When Cars Are Taken to Barn Early Today.

The executive committee of the carmen's union of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway employees decided at a meeting late last night to order a strike, calling off all union employes at 3:00 this morning.

The employes gave out a lengthy statement setting forth their grievances and stating that they are "suspending work until such time as the company will sit down at a table with us and discuss our grievances with us."

J. W. McMillan of the executive committee said that the strike would affect 900 men, or 95 per cent of the total number of motormen and conductors employed by the company.

Wattles Says Never Refused to Talk Over Conditions With Men

President G. W. Wattles of the street railway company, when told of the decision of the employes gave out the following statement:

"The company has never refused to meet and talk with the men, and arrange to correct any existing complaints that they may have to make regarding hours of service or runs or anything of the kind. We have always had the door open to our employes and have never refused to make any concessions that would make their work easier."

"But we have refused to enter into a contract with their union, and thereby place union men on a different basis than non-union men, and we told them that they did not have to belong to the union to hold their job."

"We do not propose to operate under a union contract, favoring the union men by putting them on a different basis than the non-union men."

Denmark is Not Able to Give Much Food to Huns, Reports Say

Washington, Dec. 3.—Denmark has made no arrangements to furnish large monthly shipments of food to Germany, as reported recently by the Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, according to an official dispatch today to the Danish legation from the foreign office at Copenhagen.

The Tidende report said as a result of negotiations between Denmark and Germany the latter would receive each month 75,000 tons of fats, 150,000 tons of meat and 230,000 tons of wheat.

This, the Copenhagen foreign office cabled, was due to a misunderstanding.

Wilson's Duty at Peace Meeting to Stand By Our Allies, Not Act as Umpire, Says T. R.

New York, Dec. 3.—Asserting that the United States had not done nearly as much as the British navy and the British, French and Italian armies to bring about downfall of Germany, Theodore Roosevelt declared in a statement here tonight that it is "our business to stand by our allies at the peace conference."

He declared it "sheer nonsense" to say the American army was fighting for President Wilson's famous "fourteen points." He made the assertion that "there was not one American soldier in every thousand who ever heard of them."

"The British empire imperatively needs the greatest navy in the world and this we should instantly concede," said the colonel. "Our need for a great navy comes next to hers and we should have the second navy in the world. Similarly France needs greater military strength than we do, but we should have all our young men trained to arms, on the general lines of the Swiss system."

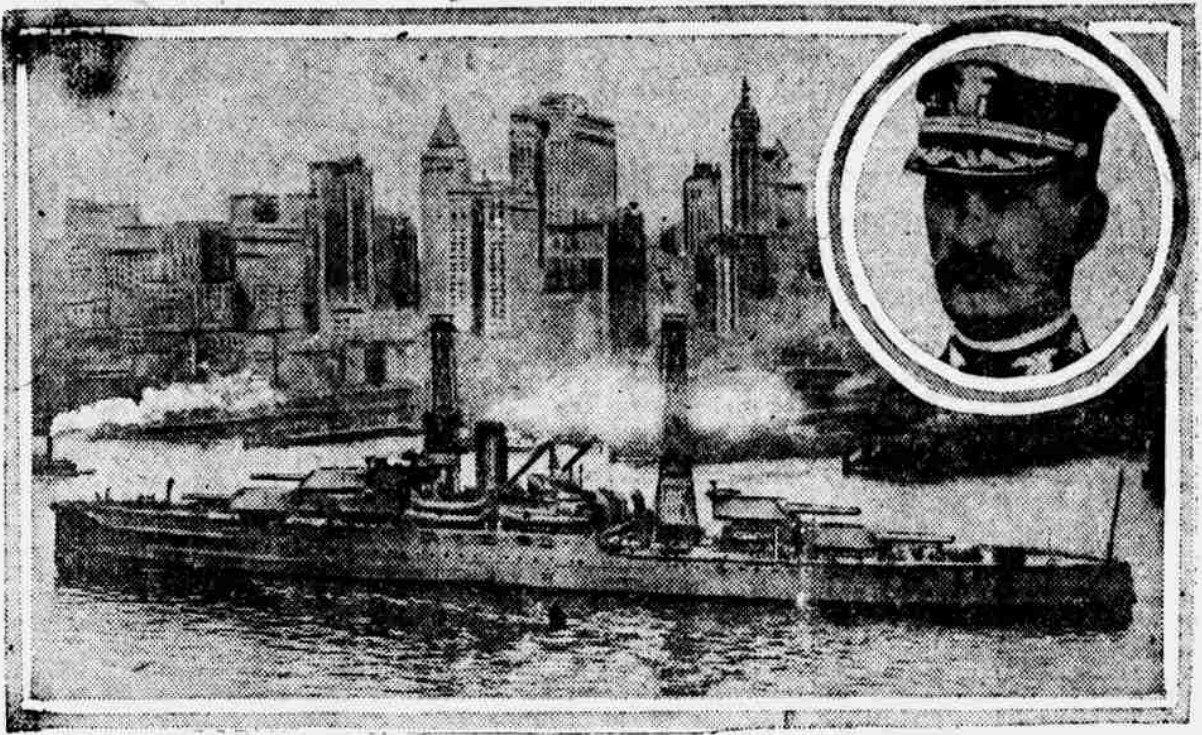
"Must Support British Navy." "The 'freedom of the seas' is a phrase that may mean anything or nothing. If it is to be interpreted as Germany interprets it, it is thoroughly mischievous. There must be no interpretation of the phrase that would prevent the English navy in the event of any future war from repeating the tremendous service it has rendered in this war."

"The British must of course keep the colonies they have conquered. As for this nation, it must keep its absolute economic independence and raise or lower its economic barriers as its interests demand, for we have to look after the welfare of our own working man. We must insist on the preservation of the Monroe doctrine. We must keep the right to close the Panama canal to our enemies in wartime and we must not undertake to interfere in European, Asiatic or African matters, with which we ought to have properly no concern."

Declaring that "President Wilson has not given the slightest explanation of what his views are or why he is going abroad," the colonel asserted "he is himself responsible for any division among the American people as regards the peace conference at this time."

"He has never permitted the American people to pass on his peace proposals, nor has he ever made those proposals clear and straightforward. As for the 14 points, so far as the American people have expressed any opinion upon them, it was on November 5, when they rejected them," he continued, adding that "the American army was fighting to smash Germany" and "the American people wanted Germany smashed."

Battleship Pennsylvania to Escort Steamer Carrying President Wilson to France



U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA, ADMIRAL MAYO.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The fleet which will meet President Wilson on his way to Europe is being assembled at the American naval bases at Brest, France, and Portland, England. The dreadnoughts in the fleet comprise the largest ships on this side of the water, including the New York, the Oklahoma and the Nevada, under Admiral Rodgers. The destroyer contingent will number 24 vessels.

The fleet will proceed 1,500 miles out to sea, where the meeting with the steamship bearing the president, with its escort, will take place. Admiral Mayo, on board the escorting battleship Pennsylvania, will then take command of the combined fleet of 10 battleships and 28 destroyers, the latter including the four proceeding with the Pennsylvania. A stop will be made at the Azores, principally to ensure a supply of oil for the destroyers.

Col. E. M. House will go to Brest to greet the president on his arrival.

PRESIDENT BEGINS TRIP TO LANDS ACROSS SEAS

No Announcement Made of Itinerary, But Transport George Washington, With Peace Delegates Aboard, Is Expected to Steam From New York With Convoy Some Time Today.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Wilson began tonight his trip to Europe to attend the peace conference.

The president left Washington on a special train for New York, where tomorrow he and his party, which includes Mrs. Wilson and her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, will board the transport George Washington on which the voyage across the Atlantic will be made.

No announcement was made as to the president's itinerary, but it was understood that the George Washington would steam from New York with its naval escort sometime tomorrow, probably in the morning. About seven days will be required for the trip and the ship will dock at a French port, presumably Brest.

Plans Six Weeks' Absence. The president does not expect to be abroad for more than six weeks, which would give him just a month on European soil. Before the peace conference meets he will confer with Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, Clemenceau of France and Orlando of Italy and probably with King Albert of Belgium, to discuss the salient points of the peace treaty.

While in Europe, Mr. Wilson plans to visit England and Italy as well as France, and he may go to Brussels. He also is understood to intend to make a pilgrimage to some of the battlefields in France. Great preparations have been made in London, Paris and Rome for the president's reception.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the president's secretary, accompanied Mr. Wilson to New York, but will not go abroad. He will return to Washington to conduct the business of the White House and will be the eyes and ears of the president in this country. Mr. Tumulty will be in frequent communication with the president by cable and will keep him fully advised of events at home.

Mr. Wilson did not go to the Union station until a short while before the time for his train to depart. As he and Mrs. Wilson entered the station, the crowd there cheered and soldiers and sailors who were waiting for trains formed a human lane through which the president and Mrs. Wilson walked to the train shed.

When some of the crowd wished the president "good luck" and "pleasant voyage," Mr. Wilson smilingly called back "Thank you."

Personnel of Party. Just before the train pulled out of the station, the personnel of the McAdoo's Successor as Secretary of Treasury Will Be Named Today. Washington, Dec. 3.—Just before President Wilson left Washington tonight enroute to Europe an announcement was made that the appointment of a secretary of the treasury to succeed William G. McAdoo, will be made public tomorrow in New York. There was no reference to a director general of railroads and the inference was that this official has not been determined upon.

Nebraskan and Two Iowans in List of War Prisoners. Washington, Dec. 3.—A list of prisoners made public tonight by the War department gave the name of Lt. Edwin F. Albertson, Hillsdale, N. J., at Rastatt, and included the following enlisted men: At Camp Giessen, John W. Scott, Scranton, Ia.

At Camp Rastatt, Fred C. Jordan, Bennington, Neb., and Elmer M. Thorstein, Thompson, Ia.

NEW ULTIMATUM SENT TO ARMISTICE DELEGATES BY FOCH

Demand Made for Locomotives Which Have Not Been Delivered as Agreed; Steps to Bring Ex-Kaiser to Justice Await Wilson's Arrival; Sol's Tenure of Office Near End.

BULLETIN.

London, Dec. 3.—It is understood that the representatives of the allies in conference at the foreign ministry today were unanimously in favor of demanding that Holland hand over to the allies the former German emperor and former crown prince. No official report of the conference was issued beyond a mere recital of the names of those attending it and a statement to the effect that Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation was prevented by illness from attending.

London, Dec. 3.—Marshal Foch has sent a new ultimatum to the German armistice delegates demanding that Germany give up the rest of the locomotives agreed to, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen transmitting advices from Berlin.

Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German armistice commission, protested that it was impossible and asked for a respite. The ultimatum expired Monday forenoon, with what result it has not been learned.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin today confirms the delivery of the ultimatum, the same limit of which is 24 hours. It says Mathias Erzberger (of the German armistice commission), offered to deliver all the locomotives as soon as they were repaired. The German newspapers, adds the dispatch, point out that there is no hope of prolonging the armistice and that it is likely the allies will occupy Germany.

Agree to Punishment. The British war cabinet and the French and Italian representatives in London are in agreement as to the proposed punishment of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, but have decided to take no action until President Wilson arrives in Europe, the Evening News says it learns.

The allies are not willing to allow a technicality to prevent bringing William Hohenzollern to trial. If Holland refuses his extradition without the consent of Germany, the newspaper adds, pressure will be brought to secure consent.

The session of the inter-allied conference, assembled to discuss the preliminaries of the peace conference, were resumed in Downing street this morning. A huge crowd again assembled to greet the delegates, who were heartily cheered. Marshal Foch, especially, was again greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

Before the inter-allied body began its sessions an imperial council was held.

Demand Sol's Resignation. Copenhagen, Dec. 3.—It is announced officially in Berlin that the executive committee for Greater Berlin has reached an understanding with the Bavarian executive committee to demand that the resignation of Dr. Solf, the foreign secretary, be fulfilled immediately.

The committees will also demand that Dr. Solf be replaced by a consistent opponent of the old system and the war policy. They will ask, also, that Mathias Erzberger, who was a member of the German armistice delegation, be not permitted to participate in the peace negotiations.

Holland in Reprisal to Stop All Exports into Germany

London, Dec. 3.—The Dutch government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisal for the stoppage of the export of German coal into Holland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Hun "Higher Ups" Blamed For Terrorist Operations

London, Dec. 3.—(British Wireless Service)—Condemnation of the "terrorist" service organized by the Germans in Switzerland is voiced by the Frankfort Gazette in its issue of November 23.

"The trials in connection with the discovery of bombs at Zurich," says this German newspaper, "have led to the disclosure of a 'terrorist' service of the German general staff in Switzerland. With the support of diplomatic and consular couriers, explosives and bacilli cultures were supplied, especially to Italian and French anarchists, in order that they might practice sabotage in their countries and spread disease among the army horses."

"This terrorist service was not the mere work of subordinates. Quite definite accusations are made against even the former imperial chancellor, Prince von Buelow. Hitherto in similar cases, the German public has been permitted to learn only half the truth. Now, when the barriers have fallen and speech is free, we can give Switzerland the assurance that this incendiary diplomacy is not countenanced in Germany any more than it is in the countries that have to bear its evil consequences."

CROWN PRINCE CLAIMS TITLE STILL IS HIS

Frederick W. Hohenzollern Denies Having Renounced Throne; Says Germany Lost War in 1914.

By Associated Press. Oosterland, Holland, Dec. 3.—"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever,"

Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince of Germany, thus answered the question of The Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation today, which took place in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Beaten in 1914. Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said:

"I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we would not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the entente powers since America's entry into the war which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

Odds Too Great. "My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived continuously, and who, if I may say so, loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand," the refugee prince went on. "They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles. These were opposed by fresh allied troops, among whom

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Syracuse Rules Out All Red and Black Banners. Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The common council last night adopted an amendment to the city charter prohibiting the display of red or black flags at all public assemblies. Violation is punishable by fine of \$100 or 10 days in jail or both.

Convention Transferred. St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Because of the influenza epidemic, the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' association of America, scheduled to be held here, has been transferred to Atlantic City, N. J., to be held December 9, 10 and 11 inclusive, it was announced tonight.