

# U. S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO BE CUT DOWN TO NECESSITY

### Yanks to Be Brought Home as Fast as Possible, March Says—Pershing Instructed to Inform Gen. Foch.

## TO USE GERMAN SHIPS IN TRANSPORT SERVICE

### 820,219 Men Discharged in Home Camps, 104,000 Returned From Overseas; 1,177,000 Listed for Early Dismissal.

Washington, Jan. 18.—American troops will be brought home from France just as fast as possible, General Pershing has been ordered to inform Gen. Foch.

The American forces will be reduced to a point where only such forces will be left overseas as are required under American international obligations.

Chief of Staff March made these revelations today, declaring that the heads of the various governments are now working out details of what forces shall be left behind. The return movement is slated to be as rapid as is compatible with tonnage available.

## TO USE BOCHE SHIPS.

March also announced that he had an official report from Europe indicating that the United States will get for transport use a goodly portion of the German ships, negotiations for which are now under way.

The original tentative figure of 20 divisions to be left in France will be scaled down. No such number, said March, will be kept in France.

The force now in the army of occupation, coupled with the allied armies of occupation, is fully capable of preventing any renewal of hostilities by Germany, March held.

820,219 DISCHARGED. March declared that 788,626 men and 51,593 officers have actually been discharged in this country; that 104,000 had actually returned from abroad and that 1,177,000 in the United States are listed for demobilization.

Demobilization has reached a rate of 30,000 men per day in the states and discharge of the remaining half of the combatant divisions has been ordered.

As previously pointed out by the United Press, the actual slicing off of divisions below 30 has not yet been ordered. March could make no specific figures indicating how extensive the reduction will be though previous statements of the war department figures have shown that 275,000 to 300,000 men should be returned monthly if a score of German ships can be obtained for transport purposes.

## SOME UNITS RETAINED.

This means that now all troops in the states are slated for discharge except those of a permanent character.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## SEN. LEWIS PROPOSES PERMANENT CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Lewis, Illinois, will propose to the Democratic national committee that it abandon the periodical appointment of a national chairman and name somebody to hold the job permanently as a "business proposition."

Lewis advocated having the new chairman chosen as a business executive. He would maintain an office in Washington and would keep the country informed of party activities. This plan has manifest advantages, according to Lewis.

Democratic congressmen expect Homer Cummings, as Vance McCormick's successor, to be national Democratic chairman.

## TEUTON GUARDS FIRED ON YANK CAPTIVES WITHOUT PROVOCATION

American Headquarters in Germany, Jan. 16.—(By Courier to Nancy.)—Americans who were prisoners in Germany will make affidavits exposing a number of new German atrocities, General Harries stated today.

The worst of these occurred when Germans, without provocation, fired upon prisoners playing football, killing and wounding numbers of them. The last of the American prisoners are now on their way home, General Harries said.

A commission has been appointed to assist in repatriating Russian, Serbian and Rumanian prisoners.

## WILSON TO SEE RAZED ZONES.

Paris, Jan. 18.—President Wilson will inspect the devastated regions of France during the peace conference, it was announced today. He will take advantage of the first opportunity to go before conference sittings to the battlefields.

## RUSSIAN REDS WILLING TO CEASE PROPAGANDA IF ALLIES OFFER PEACE

### Bolshevik Envoy Asks President Wilson For Truce, Copenhagen Newspaper Says.

Copenhagen, Jan. 18.—Boris Litvinoff, former Bolshevik delegate to Great Britain, has sent a note to President Wilson saying the Bolsheviks want peace and are willing to cease their world propaganda if the allies cease hostilities, the Social Demokraten declared today.

## REDS FORCED TO RETREAT.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.—Bolshevik forces are retreating in Estonia on account of a counter revolution which has broken out in Petragrad, according to a dispatch from Helsingfors, received here today. It is believed that the Bolshevik government may need strong forces to suppress the uprising and that this is the reason for calling the Estonian army back.

Diplomatic advices received in Washington brought the first word of the revolt against Bolshevik rule in Petrograd. Street fighting was reported.

## FOCH DEMANDS HOLD ON RHINE AS PROTECTION IN THE FUTURE

### Calls on Allies to Establish New "Watch on Rhine;" Warns Germany May Attempt a Second World War.

Treves, Prussia, Jan. 16.—(By Courier to Nancy.)—Warning that Germany may attempt to force a second world war within a few years, Marshal Foch told American newspaper correspondents that France must hold the entire west bank of the Rhine to protect herself from further aggressions. He called upon the allies to establish a new "watch on the Rhine."

Foch began the interview, which was started at the conclusion of the armistice conference, with a statement of his own appreciation of the American armies, declaring that "no body will ever forget what America did."

PEACE ABSOLUTE. "We must make peace absolute," said Foch. "Our success must guard us against further aggression. France has the right to take effective measures of protection, after her formidable efforts to save civilization. Her natural frontier, which will protect civilization, is the Rhine. It is on the Rhine we must halt the Germans. It is by using the Rhine that we must make it impossible for Germany to repeat the coup of 1914. The Rhine is a common barrier for all the allies, a guarantee of the peace of all nations."

ARMISTICE TOO SOON. "France is ready to safeguard the interests of mankind. These interests are at stake on the Rhine. It is there we must prepare to obviate painful surprises of the future. Let us watch together so that we will not lose the fruits of the common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

Foch said the armistice came too soon as a great attack was prepared to be launched four days after the date on which hostilities ceased.

## MICHIGAN'S RATIFICATION OF DRY BILL RULED VOID

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 18.—Michigan's ratification of the national prohibition amendment is void and the legislature must again vote on the proposition, according to Assistant Secretary of State Polk.

In adopting the amendment the resolution referred to the measure as being "concurrent" with the federal amendment. The word "joint" should have been used instead, said Polk.

Michigan was the 15th to ratify.

## GOOD ROADS BUDGET OF STATE ENGINEER IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE LEGISLATURE

### Calls for Expenditure of \$1,850,000 Apportioned in Federal, State and County Money, Over Idaho.

The biggest good roads program in the history of the state is ready to be launched before the present legislature. It calls for a biennial expenditure during the years 1919-1920 of federal, state and county funds of \$1,850,000. Of this amount \$800,000 is federal aid, divided into two classes, \$528,000 post road and \$272,000 forest road. The total county share is \$2,440,000 and state \$1,514,000 added to which is \$336,000 for overhead ex-

pense, reimbursing counties and maintenance.

It is proposed to make a two mill levy on the state's total valuation of \$460,000,000. The state money needed therefore, will be raised by direct taxation.

This money is divided among the various road projects making up the federal, state and county system of which there are 14. To the Boise-Arrowrock road a grand total of \$119,000 is apportioned, made up of \$40,000 state and \$79,000 county.

The budget has been prepared by State Highway Engineer H. C. Allen. One conference had already been held on it with the roads, bridge and ferry committee of the house and other

(Continued on Page Two.)

# AUSTRALIA TO DEMAND SPOT IN SUN; DAWN OF A NEW ERA

### Has Own Program Mapped Out at Peace Parley; to Insist on Recognition as an Independent Nation.

## TO DEMAND INDEMNITY; AGAINST SEAS' FREEDOM

### Premier Says Australia's Fighting Record Surpasses That of any Nation; 60,000 Men Killed; 260,000 Wounded.

By JOSEPH DE GANDT.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Australia, as a free and independent nation, has its own peace demands for consideration at the conference, Premier Hughes declared today, in an interview with the United Press.

Australia considers that it has won its independence on the battlefield and politically it stands now where the United States stood at the end of the Revolution. It is in this spirit that it enters the peace conferences with its own program.

Recognition of the British dominions by the peace congress marks the dawn of a new era, the premier believes. It is taken to mean that the world recognizes Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and India as autonomous nations, tied only by sentiment to the motherland.

CARDS FACE UPWARD. "Our fighting records surpass that of any other nation," he asserted. "Now we want self-determination."

Australia, Hughes made plain, throws its cards face upward on the peace table. His country, he said, being most democratic and a firm foe of secret diplomacy, frankly and openly makes public its aims and desires in the great settlement.

Hughes announced Australia will demand: Indemnities; the islands of New Guinea; a league of nations with certain restrictions; military support to Poland, if that country is threatened; a hearing on all questions concerning Europe or the far east.

Australia, he declared, will oppose: Freedom of the seas, if that means taking Britain's supremacy from her. Any restrictions on the right of making whatever economic arrangements she pleases.

Further intervention in Russia. "WAR-WON LIBERTY.

"Australia," said Hughes, "feels that she stands politically today pretty much where the United States stood at the end of the Revolution. She has won liberty on the fields of France, and deserves recognition as an autonomous nation."

"Australia lost nearly 60,000 killed and 260,000 wounded in the war. She spent a billion and a half dollars. She clothed her own troops in uniforms of wool, grown in her own country. Her fighting record surpasses that of any other nation."

"Now Australia wants self-determination. This means she insists on a policy off a 'white Australia.' We do not want promiscuous immigration. We are a white nation in a sea of blacks. We must have the New Guinea islands. They are full of possibilities for naval bases and U-boat nests if they pass into unfriendly hands."

"We believe we ought to have an indemnity. We helped beat Germany, who wilfully forced the war, thereby saddling us a country with only 5,000,000 inhabitants, with a war debt which is the most frightful handicap a new people like ourselves. If America had been so burdened in the first days of her independence she would have been unable to make headway. Germany ought to pay indemnities to the utmost of her ability. Australia

(Continued on Page Two.)

## BOSTON UNEMPLOYED STORM CITY'S HALL; RELIEF IS DEMANDED

### Former Army Chauffeurs Lead Demonstration—Mayor Promises to Consider Grievances.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—Hundreds of unemployed, including 300 former chauffeurs of the army, stormed the city hall here today in a huge demonstration against unemployment.

Fearing violence, city officials called reserve police forces, who held the mob in check.

Hundreds fell in line and marched, amid shouts and cheers, to the city hall, where the presence of Mayor Peters was demanded.

When the throng reached the city hall, nearly 1000 had gathered. It is understood that 300 chauffeurs, formerly employed as civilians in the army service here, organized the demonstration. These men took the leading part in demanding "justice and fair play."

Mayor Peters promised to give their grievances attention.

## REPORT HUN SOVIETS PLOT BILL'S CAPTURE QUAKES WITH FRIGHT

### Secret Trial and Death of a Czar Planned For Wilhelm; Castle Guards Reinforced.

Amersongen, Holland, Jan. 18.—Guards about Count Bentinck's castle were reinforced today, when it was reported that armed German Bolsheviks plotted to raid the place, seize the former Kaiser and kaiserin and carry them off to Germany for a secret trial and death like the czar's.

An airplane has been observed reconnoitering over the castle. This greatly upset Wilhelm Hohenzollern and his wife. They demanded further protection from the Dutch. In addition to the kidnapping plot, Wilhelm fears a scheme to blow up the castle.

## HUN WARNS TROUBLE IF RHINELANDS TAKEN

### Boche Governor Declares Seizure by Victors Will Bring on Another War; Voices Vigorous Protest to Plan.

By WEBB MILLER.

American Headquarters in Germany, Jan. 17.—(By Courier to Nancy.)—If the Rhineland is taken from Germany a spirit of revenge will be engendered—a spirit that will bring on another war—Count von Groote, governor of the Rhineland provinces, declared today to the United Press.

(Marshal Foch, in an interview with the newspaper correspondents, made public today, declared that France, in self-defense, must keep its hold on the Rhine.)

Von Groote made the emphatic assertion that the Germans would never forgive any retention by France of the Rhineland territory. Ultimate redemption of such territory by Germany would be the object of their "hopes and endeavors," he said.

GROSS VIOLATION. "Germany as a whole would consider such severance as a gross violation of the fundamental conditions for an equitable peace of nations, as proclaimed by President Wilson," von Groote declared.

"The territory on the left bank of the Rhine belongs to Germany and is thoroughly German." (This is the area at present occupied by American and allied troops.)

"We would never forget such a severance and the reunion with Germany would be the object of our most ardent hopes and endeavors."

"These sentiments are most emphatically shared by the Rhinelanders themselves. They would consider their separation from the rest of Germany a great misfortune. I think the effects of such a separation are clearly evident. I do not doubt for a moment that such a procedure would create a permanent source of serious uneasiness and perturbation in the political situation."

DON'T WISH DIVISION. "It is my opinion that the Rhineland provinces do not wish separation from Germany, but that the inhabitants may consider that the peculiar interests of the Rhinelanders are not sufficiently guaranteed by the present relations with the Prussian state and that their interests would be better protected if the Rhineland and perhaps other parts of Germany were divided into separate state within the German realm."

An effort to influence the peace conference decisions by whining or wheedling is evident in recent statements from German leaders. Von Groote's plea and war hint follows an utterance from Bernstorff, wherein he insinuated that it would be dishonest for the allies to retain the German colonies.

U. S. CONSUL DIES.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Consul John R. Silliman is dead at Guadalajara, Mexico, after two days' illness, the state department was advised today.

# DELEGATES OF 26 NATIONS AT PEACE PARLEY, OPENING TODAY

### First Official Session Staged at 3:00 This Afternoon in the Famous "Clock Hall" of the Quai d'Orsay.

## TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS NOT CONSIDERED TODAY

### All Nations Associated in War Against Germany and Four Who Broke Diplomatic Ties Are Represented.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The peace conference convened for its first official session at 3 o'clock today.

Delegates, representing 26 nations, meet in the famous "clock hall" of the Quai d'Orsay. President Poincare made the opening address. The peace delegates sat at a huge horseshoe-shaped table; their secretaries at small tables near by. This being the first session, it was open, and the newspaper correspondents were permitted to be present. None of the tremendous issues of the peace settlement were to be taken up. The sitting was devoted to the formalities attendant to the convening of the most important gathering at which President Wilson, leading the peace delegation of the United States, intended to put through his league of nations plan and other measures which he believes will end wars and make the world safe for civilization.

TREMENDOUS ISSUES. Formation of a definite policy toward Russia, involving possible recognition of the Russian soviet government; indemnities to be collected from Germany; final disposition of the German fleet; future of the German colonies; regulation of national boundaries; the demand of Greece for Constantinople; the disposition of the Holy Land; Ireland's demand for home rule under the principle of self-determination; adjustment of national boundaries along radical lines; freedom of the seas, and reduction of armament were among the important questions confronting the peace makers as they assembled.

The delegates present represented all the nations associated in the war on Germany and in addition Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay and Bolivia, which severed diplomatic relations with Germany. The central powers were not represented. When the peace treaty has been drawn up, the delegates representing the German government, and its former allies will be asked to sign.

When the conference starts regular (Continued Page Two.)

## PACKERS' WAR PROFIT ROUSES LAW MAKERS

### Trade Board Probers Declare Meatmen Pocketed Trebled Returns Over Peace Times; Congressional Quiz Probable.

Washington, Jan. 18.—"Open diplomacy in the government here as well as the peace conferences was demanded by senators at the packers' hearing here today."

Members of the senate agricultural committee and Francis J. Heney, appearing as a witness, attacked Food Administrator Hoover for holding secret conferences with packers to fix meat prices.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Sensational disclosures as to packers' profits during the war will stir congress to action, senate leaders believed today.

Federal trade commission experts, before the senate agricultural committee, testified war profits were three times as great as peace time earnings.

Members of the senate committee believed the situation called for action. Kenyon, Norris and Gronna are especially anxious that effective legislation be put through at this session. Conferences are being held daily over suggestions for control of the packing industry and stockyards.

WAR BOOSTS PROFITS. "Regulation by the food administration did not amount to anything, so far as regulating packers' profits is concerned," Stuart Chase, federal trade commission investigator, said at the hearing.

"Armour's profits before the war averaged 4.5 per cent, but from 1915 to 1917 they averaged 18.7 per cent, figured compiled by the federal trade commission indicated.

"Swift's pre-war profits were around 8.6 per cent, while during the war they jumped to 24.5 per cent. Morris' pre-war profits of 7.2 per cent doubled after 1914.

## LICHNOWSKY NAMED AS BOCHE DELEGATE TO PEACE CONCLAVE

### Former Envoy to Britain Exposed the Kaiser's Guilt in Forcing World War.

Munich, Jan. 16.—German delegates to the peace conference will be the following, newspapers here stated today:

Prince Lichnowsky, former ambassador to Great Britain.

Count von Brockdorff-Ranzau, foreign minister.

Karl Kaatzky, recently under secretary for foreign affairs, and head of the commission which investigated and recommended punishment for the Kaiser as a war maker.

Count Arco.

Lichnowsky's memoirs of the Kaiser's course showed that he forced the war. For this Lichnowsky was disgraced during the Kaiser's regime.

# WILSON FIGHT FOR PUBLICITY IS PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL

### Secures Ruling Whereby Limited Number of Press Correspondents Will Be Permitted at the Full Sittings.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The first sitting of the peace congress today found President Wilson partially victorious in the fight for recognition of his first principle—"open covenants, openly arrived at."

Today's peace conference sitting was planned as a formal affair with an imposing turnout of troops, impressive ceremonies and a keynote speech by President Poincare.

President Wilson's vigorous fight for an open conference was backed by the universal stand of the American correspondents. He was finally successful in securing a rule, whereby a limited number of newspaper men would be permitted at the full sittings. The situation as it stood today was similar to that in the United States senate where reporters are allowed to hear all proceedings except committee meetings and executive sessions.

HERE ARE THE FACTS. Following are the facts:

Several days ago the president began a quiet movement for recognition of his first principle. Discussions developed. Premier Lloyd George agreed with Wilson but French, Italian and Japanese delegates refused to agree to have the press represented at any conference. Finally, with the aid of Lloyd George, the president succeeded in having the gag proposal laid over, pending suggestions from the correspondents. American newspaper men led the protest against secrecy with representatives of the press of Britain, Italy and smaller nations, uniting in the demand for publicity—the French dissenting throughout.

During the conversations, the president's only reservation was said to be that there should be no publicity on some questions on which there was no final action, lest the report of the proceedings should come out piecemeal, thus creating misunderstandings which might have serious results.

GROWING PUBLICITY. The president expects that as the conferences go on, delicate points will be disposed of, and more and more meetings will be public until the final sessions when he hopes they will all be open. The American correspondents, however, are not yet satisfied.

They see a possibility of only a few sessions being open and are preparing to invite newspaper men of all nations to co-operate in pressing their respective administrations for more public sittings.

IDEALS IN ARENA.

By J. W. T. MASON.

New York, Jan. 18.—American ideals for freedom and government by the people are to receive their first international test in the peace conference which opened today to make the world safe for democracy.

America's battle for liberty and universal peace was not ended when the military power of the United States overthrew German militarism. It has become necessary for American public opinion to continue the struggle against the old school of European diplomats who want no permanent peace that does not make their own countries paramount within imperialistic spheres of influence.

The peace conference is to be a diplomatic battleground. The idealism which guides America in the quest for a just peace has not been accepted by the continent of Europe. National aspirations, not international fellowship, provide the inspiration for the continental delegates.

# WORLD FUTURE IN YOUR HANDS, SAYS POINCARE TO DELEGATES

### French President Recommends Formation of League of Nations in Opening Address at First Peace Session.

## LAUDS AMERICA'S PART IN DOWNING KAISERISM

### Declares Triumph by Allies Was Total Victory; That Germany Will Rule by Iron and Thereby Perished.

By WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS.

Paris, Jan. 18.—"You hold in your hands the future of the world," President Poincare of France declared today in his address to the peace delegates at the opening of the conference of Paris. Poincare recommended the establishment of a league of nations. His closing words were:

"You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations. I declare open the conference of Paris."

"PERISHED BY IRON." Welcoming the commissioners, Poincare thanked the nations for choosing Paris for the conference.

"Germany," he said, "willed to rule by iron and she perished by iron."

Reviewing the reasons for each nation's entry into the war, he dwelled especially upon the course pursued by the United States and the events that led up to America's entry. He thanked President Wilson in the name of France and of all countries represented in the conference hall, lauded the American people and praised the allied troops and the armies of the United States for finishing their task.

A TOTAL VICTORY. The victory, Poincare declared, was a total victory and the delegates ought to draw out of this total victory the total consequences. The associated powers' unity for work, he said, ought to continue to exist in a unity for peace. A spirit of justice, he declared, should guide the conference in their deliberations.

Today's real peace conference business was:

First: Submission of memorandums by all the powers on the responsibility of the authors of the war.

Second: Memorandums on responsibility for crimes committed during the war.

Third: Legislation regarding international labor.

The society of nations will be the first business of the next meeting. Premier Lloyd George entered the (Continued on Page Two.)

## OWNERSHIP BY STATE FACES ITS FIRST TEST

### Seven Amendments to North Dakota Constitution Wait Governor's Signature to Become Part of Law.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 18.—State ownership faced its first great test in America today.

Seven amendments to the state constitution, providing state owned banks, flour mills, elevators, mines and other industries awaited only Governor Brazier's signature to become a law.

Besides state ownership, the amendments include initiative, referendum, tax reforms and quick action on constitutional amendments. Hall insurance will also be provided.

Non-partisan league leaders, who promulgated the amendment, said the plan is to institute only the state ownership this year.

The amendments are: 1.—Initiative and referendum.

2.—Limiting emergency measures and making them effective on signature by the governor.

3.—Direct action on constitutional amendments.

4.—Fixing status of taxable property by legislature.

5.—Hall insurance by land tax.

6.—Limiting state bonded indebtedness for industrial enterprises to \$10,000,000.

7.—State ownership.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast for Boise and vicinity—RAIN TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

For Idaho—Tonight and Sunday, rain.

Highest temperature yesterday.....50  
Mean temperature yesterday.....48  
Total precipitation for the 24 hours ending at 6 a. m. today .18