

BORAH SCORES HOOVER AS AID OF PROFITEERS AND MEATMEN

Both Republicans and Democrats Oppose Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for Aid of Starving Europe.

DEMAND JUSTICE FOR YANK SOLDIERS FIRST

Kenyon Says Many Discharged Men in U. S. Out of Work; Wounded Unpaid for Seven or Eight Months.

By I. C. MARTIN. Washington, Jan. 18.—Efforts of administration leaders to hurry the \$100,000,000 food appropriation for Europe through the senate were thwarted today by determined opposition from both Republicans and Democrats.

INSUFFICIENT DATA. Other senators opposed the measure, chiefly on the ground that Congress has insufficient information concerning the part the allies will contribute to the food fund, the people to whom the relief is to be afforded and the means of getting some of the money back.

Declaring that justice be done American soldiers and sailors before charity is given blindly in Europe, Senator Kenyon said: "There are over 2,000,000 men out of work in the United States, many of them soldiers. We can go to a hospital in the capital's shadow and find wounded soldiers who have not received a cent of pay for seven or eight months. In the government for insane you will find American soldiers suffering from shell shock who are in rooms with insane persons because we didn't have the money, or at least didn't provide any other place for them."

"OWN ILLS FIRST. "Some of this money should go to pay allotments to the mothers and wives of soldiers many of whom have not received their allotments for months. Let's stop Bolshevism abroad if we can, but let us get at some of the causes of unrest in our own country."

"Borah declared there may be good reasons for spending the \$100,000,000 but said Congress hasn't the reasons. "Yet we are the only persons responsible to the taxpayer for the spending of their money," he said.

Assailing Hoover, Borah said he could not vote to turn over a man of Hoover's viewpoint to a vast sum to be spent as he sees fit. I have

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\$12,000,000,000

Treasury Plans Raising Huge Sum in 1919; Two Popular Loans Are Probable.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Preparations being made by the treasury to raise \$12,000,000,000 during this year. This became known tonight when the federal reserve board announced that the treasury plan of raising \$2 in loans to \$1 obtained in taxes will remain effective during payment of war costs.

Official opinion tonight was that the government would seek to obtain the great sum through two popular loans. One, the Victory Liberty loan is due to come within two months. The federal reserve announcement said there could be no reason to anticipate a reduction in expenditures soon.

Continuation of large spending operations is implied throughout the board's statement. Tentative treasury estimates, the statement said, are for expenses of \$18,000,000,000. The revenue bill now pending in congress is designed to yield about \$6,000,000,000 and its provisions are apparently satisfactory to treasury officials.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Boise and vicinity: SHOWERS SUNDAY. Forecast for southwestern Idaho: Sunday, showers. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER HERE. Highest temperature, 56. Lowest temperature, 41. Mean temperature, 48.

HUNS' PEACE PROGRAM READY; MOSTLY BASED ON WILSON'S 14 POINTS

Demands Release of Boche Prisoners and Return of Colonies; O. K. World League.

Basle, Jan. 18.—Germany's peace program is ready for submission to the conference, a dispatch from Berlin announced today.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and Philipp Scheidemann have been named chiefs of the German delegation, the advices said, with instructions to stand on the following points:

Opposition to all demands in excess of President Wilson's program. Opposition to continuation of any economic war on Germany. Disarmament, provided other states disarm.

Release and return home of German prisoners at the beginning of the negotiations. There is no further justification for detaining them, it is argued.

Return of German colonies within the limits of Wilson's program. The German delegates will admit the right of the colonies' inhabitants to self-determination.

Full support to the creation of President Wilson's league of nations on the theory that formation of such a league will make it possible more easily to obtain a durable peace.

PRAISE CLEMENCEAU AS SAVIOR OF FRANCE

President Wilson and Lloyd George Eulogize French Premier in Nomination for Chairmanship of Conclave.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Nominating Premier Clemenceau for permanent chairman of the conference of Paris, President Wilson said: "Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference Mr. Clemenceau, the president of the council, 'I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man. France deserves the precedence, not only because she has borne the heaviest burden of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has often been the center of conferences of this sort and on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned. It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference. Because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind."

"WORLD'S FATE INVOLVED. "More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind and it is delightful that we should be able to record the great results in this place.

"But it is the more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau.

"We have learned to admire him and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him. Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him, know how warmly his purpose was set toward the goal of achievement, to which all faces are turned.

"PERSONAL PLEASURE. "He feels as we feel, and I have no doubt everybody in this room feels that we are trustees to do a great thing, do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation and to do so as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life, which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity. Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that Mr. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

Mr. Lloyd George in seconding Clemenceau's nomination said:

"I count it not merely a pleasure but a great privilege that I should be expected on behalf of the British empire delegates to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for the reason which he has so eloquently given expression as a tribute to such a man. Clemenceau was a compelling and conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land, and his fame has extended far beyond the bounds of France. Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years."

"GRAND YOUNG MAN." "I have attended many conferences with Mr. Clemenceau and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring and the most youthful figure there has

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POINCARE SAYS NATION LEAGUE NECESSARY TO FUTURE PEACE

In Brilliant Address at Opening of Paris Conference, French President Declares Allies Would Lay Down Rules.

TRUTH, BATHED IN BLOOD, PROVES GERMANY GUILTY

Arrogant Desire to Rule by the Sword Brings the Hun to Utter Misery Through Own Weapon, Poincare Says.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Warning the peace delegates that the destinies of the world are in their control, President Poincare today opened the conference of Paris with a speech in which he urged establishment of a league of nations to safeguard humanity from further suffering.

Poincare declared the nations which made sacrifices in defense of right would lay down the rules for the league. His aim, he said, would be to prevent wars and gain respect for the righteous peace the conference is to establish.

Calling attention to the fact that the German empire was born 48 years ago today, President Poincare said it had ended its career in disgrace and had sunk into oblivion, perishing by the sword it unsheathed.

"POINCARE'S SPEECH. President Poincare, opening the conference, spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having unanimously chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for over four years the enemy has made the principal military objective and which the valor of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives.

"Allow me that see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which still more than any others has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces, transformed into vast battlefields, have been systematically wasted by the invader and she has paid humanity's tribute to death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices without having incurred the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe, and at the moment when this cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you authority to establish a peace of justice?"

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8000 YANKEES ARRIVE; 150 FLU CASES ABOARD

Cruisers South Dakota and Montana and the Transport President Grant Carry Men; Three Men Die on Voyage.

New York, Jan. 18.—Nearly 8000 troops arrived here today on the cruisers South Dakota, Montana and the transport President Grant. All showed evidence of tempestuous weather prevailing on their trip across.

There were 150 influenza cases on the President Grant. Three men died on the voyage. Their bodies will be sent to their homes.

The units aboard the President Grant were the headquarters detachment of the 8th field artillery brigade; the 2d field artillery, 81st and 83rd field artillery, 13th trench mortar battery and company H of the 347th infantry.

On the South Dakota were the 26th coast artillery corps and the 474th coast artillery corps. All on the South Dakota were in action in France, and both groups had been cited for bravery under fire. On the Montana, which left Brest an hour after the South Dakota, and docked at Hoboken exactly an hour after that cruiser, were the 3d trench and 24th trench mortar batteries. They had not been in action.

ARMY FLYER TO TACKLE COAST-TO-COAST MARK

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 18.—Major T. C. McCauley, commander of Taliaferro field here, was to leave by airplane early tomorrow morning for San Diego, Cal., preparatory to attempting to lower the coast to coast flying record. Starting from San Diego Monday morning, the major's schedule calls for a brief stop at Fort Worth Tuesday morning. He expects to reach Jacksonville, Fla., by Tuesday night.

POLK AND LEWIS MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY IN U. S. CABINET



Frank L. Polk, counselor in the state department, and J. Hamilton Lewis, senator from Illinois, are mentioned as possible successors to Thomas Watt Gregory, who recently resigned his cabinet post as U. S. attorney general. Gregory's resignation was accepted by President Wilson by cable. Gregory had held the position four years. He gave the small salary as his reason for resigning. Polk is acting secretary of state during Secretary Lansing's absence. Lewis recently was defeated for re-election by Medill McCormick.

TO REDUCE STRENGTH OF OCCUPATION ARMY

American Troops to Be Taken From France as Fast as Possible; Cut Force Far Below 30 Division Mark.

Washington, Jan. 18.—So that General Foch may make his plans accordingly, General Pershing has been ordered to advise him that American troops will be taken out of France as fast as possible. The only limitation on speed will be the limit of available tonnage and "our national obligations." These obligations will depend upon Paris' deliberations, as to how much of a force America must maintain abroad.

"Whatever the determinations are in Paris, they will cut the American force to far below the 30 division mark, which General Pershing set tentatively as the basic figure for the overseas group. These facts developed today from Chief of Staff March's press conference, though, afterward the official report of the session omitted the general's reference to instructions to Foch.

"HAD PLANNED ON 30. Secretary Baker some time ago announced officially that Pershing had cabled he would use 30 divisions as the basic force abroad until such time as it was advisable to reduce that number. The actual reduction below 30 has not yet been attempted nor has the overseas force been sliced to the 30 mark.

General March made it clear, however, that the war department is doing its utmost to hasten the homeward movement of troops.

"We propose," he said, "to reduce the force to the lowest figure consistent with our international obligation and to bring the men from France to the limit of available shipping. In that connection, I will say that negotiations for use of British French and Dutch shipping are proceeding very satisfactorily and we have secured a number of ships from all these nations and have a very good chance to get a large proportion of the German ships which are being turned over to the allied powers."

"DEMILITARIZATION HERE. "Our international obligations," according to the state department authorities, "are merely the obligations of seeing this through, having once got into the war."

March has ordered the last half of the combatant divisions in the United States demobilized, making a total of 1,177,000 slated for discharge. In the United States 786,628 men and 51,593 officers have been dismissed. From abroad 194,000 men have been returned.

March intends to keep a certain amount of permanent personnel in service.

"MARY'S WELL AGAIN. Los Angeles, Jan. 18.—Mary Pickford, who has been suffering from influenza, was virtually recovered tonight, it was announced from her home here.

"GRANDMOTHER" HOPES FOR GERMANY

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 18.—Madame Katherine Breshkovsky, "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," arrived in Victoria on her way to Boston and other cities of the eastern states, where friends are awaiting her.

While in this country, Mrs. Breshkovsky will appeal for funds to establish handicraft schools for Russia's war orphans, of whom she says there are four millions. Mme. Breshkovsky, now well past 80 years of age, is attended by two men secretaries. "The Little Grandmother" stated in her best English about Russia, "Russia will come and will have a voice in the world's peace conference and will yield to none her right to a bright future."

DISARM SPARTACANS IN BERLIN; ANTI-REDS ATTACKS CONTINUING

London, Jan. 18.—Disarmament of Spartacans in progress throughout Germany, according to advices from Zurich received here tonight. Carl Radek, representative of the Russian Bolsheviks, who was sent to Germany to aid the revolt is besieged in a castle at Frankschweig. The stronghold has been fortified and artillery placed to defend it, dispatches reported.

Anti-Bolshevik raids continue in Berlin. More than 300 Russian Bolsheviks have been arrested. The army of unemployed is now over 250,000 in Berlin alone and is increasing, greatly worrying the government. The government has allotted the unemployed eight marks daily.

FLOOD WATERS PERIL WESTERN WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—Portions of western Washington are threatened with a flood tonight as the result of 48 hours heavy rain. Snow melting in the Cascade mountains is adding to the volume of streams and railroad crossovers were sent out tonight to protect bridges.

U. S. HOSPITAL TRANSPORT TOWED INTO DEEP WATER

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The hospital transport Northern Pacific was floated at 8:45 o'clock tonight. She ran ashore here early on New Year's day. All the wounded and soldiers aboard were safely removed within a few days, and since then, constant efforts have been made to pull the ship into deep water.

DEATH EASES CRISIS

Passing of Spartacan Leaders Marks Exit of Cause; Berlin Feels Much Relieved.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—(Delayed)—The Spartacan movement died with its leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, according to the general feeling here today. Relief from the tension of the last few days was noticeable everywhere when news of their deaths was circulated.

The government has practically decided not to make public the results of the researches of Karl Kautzky in the foreign office archives which resulted in Kautzky's recommendation that the former Kaiser be brought to trial.

According to the foreign office, it was the Independent Socialists who demanded the publication and their exit from the government removes the demand. The foreign office says the papers are not sensational, the interesting features being supplied by the Kaiser's notations. It was his habit to study documents and with a pencil scribble his views on the margins.

"We Russians rejoice with the allies and congratulate them, but we are forgotten by them. We are left alone and hear no voice that calls us to share in the world's victory. Yet it is possible to put aside in this solemn hour a country of 150,000,000 inhabitants now blazing with revolutionary flame? "Is it not the duty of the nations who have found a condition of true democracy to hurry to aid a people who stand in indecision? A democratic, progressive Russia is a blessing, not alone for the Slavonic peoples but a hearth of riches and justice for all nationalities and tribes. Strong and normal Russia is against all the iniquities of the dark powers, no matter whence they come."

TRANSPORT, CARRYING 3000 TROOPS, DOCKS AFTER ROUGH VOYAGE

Many of Men Sick and Wounded; Some Had Hurts Reopened By Tumbling Ship.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 18.—Bringing nearly 3000 officers and men, many of them sick and wounded, the transport Huron arrived today from France, after one of the roughest voyages on record.

She was buffeted about in 120 mile gale for two days, sometimes careening as much as 51 degrees.

Some of the sick and wounded were thrown from their bunks and their wounds reopened. The Huron was 14 days making the trip.

The officers and crew of the transport Tenadores returned on the rocks off the coast of France some time ago.

Ten Red Cross nurses declared they were as busy on the return trip as they ever were in the hospitals of France.

The Huron had on board 429 sick and wounded; Companies I, F and K, fifth engineers, a medical unit of the same organization, the second heavy ordnance mobile repair shop, eight casual companies and field hospital, 304 of the 310th sanitary train.

PRETTY PRETTIES BARRED ON SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Younger officers of the western division were "brought to their senses" today by Major General John F. Morrison, commanding, who issued an order against "pretty pretties" on uniforms. The order was, in effect, a brisk command to "cut it out."

Sam Browne belts were described as unauthorized for American wear. The officer wearing them shows ignorance and disobedience, according to Morrison. Attempts to imitate the English uniform were forbidden. Parents who adorn their children with uniforms were censured.

CONFEREES CONSIDER WORLD LABOR ISSUES

Each Power Asked to Outline Views Regarding Possible International Legislation in Behalf of Workers.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The peace conference today took up the question of labor conditions as part of its work. It is the first peace congress in history to consider that problem.

"That the interests of labor are occupying a big place in the thoughts of delegates was evident at the opening session. Labor was given exceptional preference, every power being asked to submit a memorandum outlining its views regarding possible international legislation in behalf of the working men and working women.

Child labor and maximum hours for women will possibly be taken up, he said, together with the question of maximum hours for men. Sanitary working conditions may also be considered.

Regulation of labor conditions is likely to be included in the peace conference's legislation.

Asked how such legislation would be made effective, this delegate said: "The league of nations idea is to turn over all decisions for the league to enforce."

ARMY HEADS AND TAFT PLAN NATIONALIZATION OF YANK BOXING BOUTS

New York, Jan. 18.—Former President Taft, Major General Leonard Wood and Provost Marshal General Crowder were reported today to be interested in a project to nationalize boxing under new laws which will bring state contests for championships and later a national tournament to decide national championships.

OHIO TOWN ISOLATED BY SWOLLEN WATERS

Marshfield, Ore., Jan. 18.—After experiencing several days of demoralized railroad, telegraph, telephone and boat services, Marshfield is on the verge of being completely isolated tonight. Heavy rains continuing for days, have caused freshets in all the rivers and streams of this region. All Coos Bay towns face isolation. So far there has been no serious damage to property.

LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.

(Capital News Special Service.) Spokane, Wash., Jan. 18.—Plans for the sixteenth annual conference of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, to be held at Boise, Idaho, are virtually completed, according to A. L. Porter of Spokane, secretary treasurer. Mr. Porter will deliver an address, "A Prediction," while L. G. Johnson of Lewiston will speak on "Our Business a Few Years Hence."

PLACING GUILT OF WAR START FIRST TASK OF PARIS PARLEYS

Initial Session Opens With President of France Poincare's Speech of Welcome; Clemenceau Chairman.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED NEXT MEETING

Two Hundred Newspaper Correspondents Present, Led by American Scribes; Wilson Seated in Post of Honor.

By WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS. Paris, Jan. 18.—The conference of Paris began today.

Fixing the guilt for starting the war and for the crimes committed during the war was the first task taken up by the delegates.

The league of nations will be brought before the next session. President Poincare, in his speech of welcome, urged the conference to establish the league. The peace congress, he declared, holds in its hands the future of the world.

During the translation of Poincare's speech President Wilson leaned forward, listening. At the conclusion Poincare first shook hands with Wilson. Then he shook hands with all the others, passing around the hall.

WILSON MAKES MOTION.

At 3:50 o'clock this afternoon Clemenceau took his place in the chair as presiding officer, amid a fanfare of bugles outside the building.

Wilson then proposed Clemenceau as permanent chairman.

"I do this," he said, "as a tribute to the man, inasmuch as he deserves such an honor. In a sense this is the supreme council of the history of mankind. Victory has been won for mankind. It is delightful to honor France through a distinguished man as Clemenceau. I have acquired a real affection for him and believe that he feels as we do that we are trusted to do a great thing as promptly as possible."

GEORGE SECONDS.

Lloyd George, seconding the motion to make Clemenceau chairman, lauded him as the "most vigorous and useful figure of past conferences."

"We will not waste time under the direction of Clemenceau," he said. "Clemenceau was the allies' courage and inspiration in the dark days, Lloyd George declared.

"I consider it a privilege to second the motion."

Sonnino also lauded Clemenceau. Four vice presidents, representing the great powers, were selected, and a committee on credentials was appointed.

PRESS SCRIBES PRESENT. Newspaper men were admitted to this session. Led by American correspondents, they are ready to make a fight for mere representation than allowed by the amended rule, which provides for a certain number at full conferences and for secret sittings when deemed expedient.

French Foreign Minister Flechon drove to Prince Murat's palace and picked up President Wilson there shortly before the opening of the congress. They drove to the "Quai d'Orsay" together.

Poincare entered the hall shortly afterward. There was a crowd outside the buildings, but the automobiles bearing delegates dashed directly into the courtyard, being distinguished by the flags fluttering from their hoods. Therefore there was no opportunity for a big demonstration.

THREE-SIDED TABLE.

In the center of the conference hall was a large table with three sides. The central was occupied by Poincare, with Wilson and the American delegation on his right, while Lloyd George and the British delegation sat on his left. Nine delegates from the British dominions had places still farther to the left. At the right of the American delegation sat Clemenceau and French representatives, and with them Marshal Foch, not as a member of the French group, but as representative of the inter-allied command.

Still further along the table were the delegates from Rumania, Slav and Uruguay in the order named. On the other side were the representatives of Japan, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Czechoslovakia and likewise Prince Emir Yaxssal, representing his father, the Arabian kind of the Hedjaz.

WILSON IN BIG CHAIR.

All the delegates were seated in ordinary chairs except Wilson and Poincare, who occupied big chairs of state. Before the congress opened, Poincare shook hands with all the representatives. Andre Tardieu, of the French group, was the first to enter the hall. Henry White was the first American delegate to enter. Foch followed. They began arriving rapidly. There were only a few minutes of general conversation and handshaking. Wilson

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