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915,553 YANKS IN U. S. CAMPS DISMISSED UP TO JANUARY 24

Orders for Discharges Total 1,300,900 Men; America Far Ahead of Britain in Demobilization, March Says.

ALLIED FORCES ON WEST FRONT NOV. 1, 5,927,100

U. S. Had 1,950,100 Ration Strength; Staff Chief Declares Allied Troops in Russia Hold the Upper Hand.

Washington, Jan. 25—Demobilization of soldiers in the United States up to January 24 totalled 858,187 and 57,366 officers, Chief of Staff March announced today. Orders for discharges total 1,300,900 men. America dismissed at a faster rate than Great Britain, for up to January 19, England had dismissed 611,950 men and 12,579 officers.

March announced for the first time the official figures of the allied strength on the front as of November 1. The ration strength—that it the total force to be fed—on the west front was: France, 2,259,000; United States, 1,950,100; Britain (including Portugese) 1,718,000.

The department's first advices as to the recent fighting in the Archangel region showed that the Bolshevik attack on three sides of the allied force, including two American companies, had compelled evacuation of Ustpedenga and retreat west of Kania. The American losses were ten killed, 14 wounded and 11 missing in action near Ustpegenda.

March declared the allied force, however, is large enough to control the situation.

To meet the problems involved in the mail situation abroad, every soldier overseas has been ordered to mail home a card showing his organization, location and state of health.

CAN WEAR INSIGNIA.

March announced the national army and national guard soldiers can retain their division insignia upon returning to this country, but that officers returning to regular outfits will not wear them.

War time punishments for military offenses have been suspended. This means that only the maximum peace time sentences can be imposed but the order has no bearing on men now serving sentence.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board has notified March that assignment of German ships for American use is proceeding satisfactorily. General Pershing, according to March, has signified no intention or desire of returning as yet.

NATIONALISM VERSUS BOLSHEVISM IS ISSUE

Former Must Prove Its Case Else Reds' Doctrine Wins, Says British Statesman; Verdict at Peace Conclave.

Paris, Jan. 25—The peace congress must settle the great issue of Nationalism versus Bolshevism, one of the most important British statesmen participating in the conferences declared today.

"There is no use disguising the fact that Nationalism is on trial," he said.

"If Nationalism is unable to prove its case then Bolshevism wins. Bolshevism proposes class distinctions against national distinctions. Co-operation among the nations can solve the problems which provide the whole basis for Bolshevism."

The statesman declared that one of the biggest steps toward checking the spread of Bolshevism would be international labor legislation, particularly laws providing uniform wages and hours of employment.

Such legislation, he pointed out, will also react in favor of better industrial and commercial conditions.

CONGRESS JAMMED ON INHERITANCE TAX ISSUE

Washington, Jan. 25—Congress is again in a jam on taxes.

The $6,000,000,000 bill is being held in conference by a wrangle between the house and senate over inheritance taxes. From all quarters demands are coming that congress get down to action on the measure. The treasury department is trying in vain to speed up final passage.

The house wants inheritance taxes collected before legatees have been paid their share. The senate wants to collect from legatees separately upon their shares.

AID TO OWN CITIZENS DEMANDED NOW THAT ALIENS TO BE HELPED

Kenyon Insists on Immediate Consideration of $100,000,000 Bill to Aid the Unemployed.

By L. C. MARTIN.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Having dispensed aid to Europe's starving millions, congress, next week, is to be called on for quick action on the pressing domestic problem of unemployment.

Senator Kenyon and others, to whom appeals for emergency legislation are coming from mayors, governors, chambers of commerce and plain citizens out of work, will demand immediate consideration of the bill creating an emergency public works boards with money to employ thousands.

"We have voted $100,000,000 to Europe's hungry," said Kenyon today. "Do we refuse to appropriate at least an equal sum to keep thousands of Americans from going hungry?"

Kenyon's bill provides $100,000,000 as an emergency fund to start public works.

"Of the money we spend for food for Europe, much will never be returned to the public treasury and we don't grudge it," he continued. "But every dollar used now to put an American to work means dividends to America. Public works provide permanent public improvement."

SAYS ENGLAND READY TO MAKE CONCESSION

Peace Envoy Outlines Program Concerning Colonies; Would Keep Captured German Possessions Merely on Trust.

Paris, Jan. 25.—"Great Britain is prepared to make real concessions toward establishment of the league of nations, as an effective international instrument," a member of the British peace delegation told the United Press today. He specifically named the African colonies and Mesopotamia as subjects on which the British are ready to meet the test.

"Our proposal likely will be to take over colonies we won from Germany entirely on trust," he said. "We would be strictly accountable to the league of nations. It naturally follows that our trusteeship would continue only so long as we were able to render a satisfactory accounting.

REGARDING FAR EAST.

"The same is true regarding the Mesopotamian countries and the Dardanelles. The latter is one of the waterways subject to internationalization. The Suez canal already is administered by an international private corporation, but that hardly meets the present demands. The feeling prevails that it must come under the league's administration."

Asked if he thought this should also apply to the Panama canal, he replied it was up to America.

OTHER WATERWAYS.

"One of the principles of the league had been non-interference in national concerns, but naturally this side of the world sees the case of the Panama canal as analogous to that of the Suez canal. However, I can only discuss what things we are prepared to concede.

"Other waterways that are likely to come before the league are the Danube, Rhone, Vistula, Scheldt, Struma, Congo, Amazon, and all others serving more than one country. The railways probably will be Berlin to Bagdad, the Cape to Cairo, and the Siberian, and various shorter roads serving the Balkan countries."

CHARGE PLOT TO AID U. S. FOES OF WILSON

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Populare, Jean Longuy's paper, charges that a speaker of the Franco-Slav society urged the sending of well paid propagandists to America to "join hands with the imperialist plutocrats of the senate," in opposition to Wilson's peace program.

Franco-American circles today refused to take the matter seriously, pointing to it as a "typical instance of the attitude in some quarters in the United States as well as in Europe."

RULES YANKS CAN STAY IN ARMY IF THEY DESIRE

Washington, Jan. 25—Soldiers, who would be jobless if turned out of the army, can remain in the service temporarily upon their own request, according to war orders just issued. This does not bind them to remain any considerable time.

URGE CHANGE IN GAME LAW.

Twin Falls, Ida., Jan. 25—Through Deputy Game Warden Joe Fitzsimmons, the Twin Falls Rod and Gun club presented today, at a meeting of game wardens and sportsmen convened in Boise by Governor Davis, its resolutions recommending the division of the state into districts of one county each, to be governed by a game commission of three members serving without compensation and with power to make and enforce provisions for the protection of game in the district.

KING NICHOLAS CLAIMS SERBS PLAN TO GRAB HIS MONARCHY

Aged Ruler of Montenegro Tells Many Troubles to U. P. Scribe; Looks to Wilson to Save His Throne.

WILLING TO ABDICATE, HE SAYS, TO HELP SUBJECTS

Declares Serbian Army Occupied Montenegro When Armistice Signed, Then Attempted Annex Country by Force.

By WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS.

Paris, Jan. 25.—King Nicholas, the aged ruler of Montenegro, believes his little nation should enjoy the same right of self determination as larger countries. He expressed confidence today that the peace congress will enforce the application of this principle.

In an interview with the United Press, Nicholas declared that Serbia is attempting forcibly to annex Montenegro, rather than join with her in formation of a new Jugo-Slav state. This alleged attitude of Serbia is believed to have constituted one of the elements which resulted in the warning issued yesterday by the supreme war council, that claims to territory seized by arms will receive no recognition from the peace congress.

ON DOUBTFUL GROUND.

Nicholas, who is living in the Hotel Rue de Rivoli, is watching the work of the peace conference closely, to determine whether he is to be a king without a kingdom or the ruler of an independent nation. He declared he is an enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson's policies, and that he is willing to abide by the Wilsonian test as applied to Montenegro, even if it means the loss of his crown.

"The Serbian army occupied Montenegro immediately following the signing of the armistice, after the Montenegrins had driven the Austrians out of the country," said King Nicholas. "The Serbian government then hastily attempted to annex our land by force. The Serbian agent (Prince Alexander) did not hesitate to assume the Montenegrin crown which I wore, and still wear legally, after a reign of nearly 60 years.

PEOPLE RESISTED.

"He wished to go before the peace conference with the 'union of Serbia and Montenegro' as an established fact, explaining to the delegates that this was the will of the Montenegrin people. The Montenegrins rose in arms to defend their rights. They, like the other Jugo-Slavs, wished to become part of a confederation modelled on the United States, where many of our soldiers lived for many years. They wish to see President Wilson's peace proposals applied to Jugo-Slavia—that is, that the people should decide their own fate.

"I am absolutely in accord with my people, but Serbia insists that any move by the Jugo-Slav people should receive sanction of the prince regent of Serbia. Profiting by the extreme misery of my people, who have lived under war conditions since 1912, the Serbians have attempted to win the Montenegrins by distribution of silver and food, these going only to those who did not oppose Serbian activity.

"But this game was unsuccessful. Bloody fighting has taken place be-

(Continued on Page Two.)

HEAR FROM PEOPLE

Economy Pleas Threaten Defeat for large Naval Program; Voters Oppose Tax Increase.

Washington, Jan. 25—Pleas to congress for governmental economy are threatening the administrations large naval program.

Several big fleet advocates on the house naval committee are wavering because of letters from constituents who oppose extensive naval construction on the sole ground that it would increase the already large federal taxes.

This situation has prevented the committee vote on the new three-year building program, scheduled for last Thursday, and delayed final action for a week to see if naval constructors can not make another out in their plans without materially injuring the big navy plans.

Administration supporters in committee have enough votes to put the Daniels' recommendations for a new three-year program through but do not want to bring a bill that can not get support in the house.

ONLY A ONE-DAY VISIT.

Paris, Jan. 25.—President Wilson will make a one-day visit to the devastated regions Sunday, it was asserted today. It is believed he will go to the Rheims district.

FRENCH PAPER SAYS LENINITES AGREE TO CONFER WITH ALLIES

The Humanite Publishes Unconfirmed Report to That Effect; Reds Ask More Details.

Paris, Jan. 25—The Humanite published an unconfirmed report today saying the Russian soviet government has agreed to the principles of the point meeting proposed by the associated powers.

The report said the Bolsheviki believed the Princes' Islands to be too far from their seat of government, but were ready to make this concession. The soviet government, it was said, had asked further confirmation of the proposal which was sent out by wireless.

The Humanite, a Socialist daily, was the first newspaper to publish Foreign Minister Pichon's recent reply to the original British proposal for partial recognition of the soviets in which Pichon refused to consider such a proposition.

PORTUGAL'S FUTURE HANGING IN BALANCE

Two Crucial Battles Between Royalist and Republican Forces Scheduled Today for Control of Lisbon and Oporto

London, Jan. 25—The fate of Portugal is expected to be decided in two important battles, which may already be under way today.

The fighting will probably center about Oporto, where the Monarchists have established the seat of government, and Lisbon, where the Republican government still holds out.

Dispatches from Vigo, Spain, today indicated that government troops were about to attack Oporto in great force. A military airplane is said to have dropped leaflets over the city, warning foreigners to leave to avoid being slaughtered. Another dispatch said a government destroyer bombarded the city last night. Previous advices indicated a concentration of Republican forces in the vicinity of Oporto.

IN ROYALISTS' HANDS.

Lisbon, apparently, is partially in the hands of the Royalists through defection of a portion of the garrison. The Monarchist leader at Cruelas wirelessed the Royalist commander in Oporto that the cavalry units, part of the infantry, several batteries of artillery and many civilians in Lisbon had joined the Royalist revolutionaries. Other reports said the garrisons of the city forts were remaining loyal to the republic.

The Monarchists appeared to be gaining strength in northern provinces, but the issue will be decided in possession of Lisbon and Oporto.

SEVEN WARRANTS SERVED ON KANSAS CITY STRIKERS

Kansas City, Kansas, Jan. 25—Seven of 21 warrants, issued as a result of federal investigation of the recent dynamiting and stoning during the street car strike here, had been served today.

The arrests followed complaints by the Kansas City Street Railway company that it is being subjected to what is termed in labor circles as "scientific sabotage"— destruction of property without injury to persons.

PLAN RATIONS FOR IDLE SHIPBUILDING STRIKERS

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25—Seattle shipyard strikers need have no worry over the food problem should the yards continue to lie idle, according to Fred Nelson, vice president of the metal trades council. He announced plans for a co-operative market where all strikers with families may obtain groceries on credit.

Co-operative market plans follow the announcement by the Retail Grocers Association that ship yard workers would be refused credit as long as they continued out of employment.

FRISCO PHONE OPERATORS THREATEN TO QUIT JOBS

San Francisco, Jan. 25—San Francisco telephone operators will take a strike vote next Tuesday night, Miss E. Schultz, business agent for the union, announced today. The proposed strike plans involve the whole coast territory.

Failure o fthe company to accept an annual agreement providing increase of wages is given as the reason for the proposed strike.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Boise and vicinity: FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

For Idaho: Tonight and Sunday, fair.

Highest temperature yesterday, 41.
Lowest temperature this morning, 28.
Mean temperature yesterday, 36.

SEES FRENCH IMPERALISTS' PLOT TO BEAT WILSON PLAN

Movement Hatched to Combat the Program of President Through U. S. Senate's Refusal to Ratify Peace Pact.

MAY ATTEMPT TO OUST CLEMENCEAU MINISTRY

Followers of Napoleonic Ambitions, Fearing Loss of Russian Investments, Seek More Imperialistic Regime.

By J. W. T. MASON.

New York, Jan. 25.—French imperialists are beginning to plan for the failure of the peace conference as a means of enforcing their own views upon Europe and America.

They have no confidence in their ability to bring about a permanent deadlock among the peace delegates, but they are considering the possibility of combatting President Wilson in the United States, for the purpose of persuading the American senate to refuse to ratify the peace treaty.

The futility of making headway by means of foreign propaganda in America against President Wilson has not prevented these followers of the Napoleonic ambition from making a public proclamation of their desires.

NOTABLES INVOLVED.

There are indications that the idea is not confined to Frenchmen of unknown names and no influence. One of the leaders of the movement is Ander Cheradame, well known in the United States as the alleged discoverer of Germany's mittel-Europa ambitions.

Premier Clemenceau, who showed strong imperialistic sentiments early in the exchanges of opinion among the leading peace delegates, has greatly modified his initial attitude. The American viewpoint about world democracy has exercised a moderating influence upon him. But there are other French political leaders who have not the responsibility of defending their extremist views against the democratic idealization of America's peace delegates. These Frenchmen have not been converted as Premier Clemenceau apparently has.

FEAR FOR INVESTMENTS.

The possibility exists that they will attempt to overthrow the Clemenceau ministry and establish a government with more openly avowed imperialistic tendencies. Especially this plan may be attempted if the Prince's Island conference among the Russian factions is without result. The French middle classes are greatly worried about their billion dollars invested in Russia, which the Bolsheviki have repudiated. If the Prince's Island conference gives assurances that this sum will be repaid, France will continue to support M. Clemenceau. If not, Clemenceau may be overthrown and increasing French support may be expected by Cheradame and his group.

BOOK U. S. PACIFISTS; NOTABLES SCHEDULED

Jane Addams Admits She's Labeled Rightly, but Denies All Disloyalty Tinge; Is Firmly Opposed to All War.

Washington, Jan. 25—Before the German propaganda probers today was a list of persons with alleged pacifist tendencies, according to the military intelligence service.

This list, submitted by Archibald Stevenson, included Jane Addams, David Starr Jordan, Morris Hillquit, Eugene V. Debs, Scott Nearing, Frederick Howe, Amos Pinchot, Oswald Villarda and Louis P. Lochner.

JANE ADMITS IT.

Chicago, Jan. 25—"I am a Pacifist," declared Jane Addams today, listed as a Pacifist with other "intellectuals" by Archibald Stevenson of the military intelligence committee.

"I am a member of many pacifist organizations—national and international—and head several of them," asserted Miss Addams, "but I have been loyal to my country.

"I did not see the Stevenson list and I do not know how I got on it, but I can not change my convictions. I have been against wars for many years. I believe there may be found other methods of adjusting relations between nations, and I believe it will be speedily found at the Paris conference."

32 RATIFICATIONS REPORTED.

Washington, Jan. 25—Wyoming and Idaho notified the state department today of the ratification of the national prohibition amendment making 32 states reporting.

TO TAKE NATION-WIDE CENSUS OF JOBS OPEN TO RETURNING TROOPS

Council of National Defense Strives to Solve Unemployment Problem, Increasingly Serious.

New York, Jan. 25.—A nation-wide census of all jobs available for returning soldiers will be taken by the United States council of national defense, it was learned here today.

The council, in a statement, said that the entire nation-wide machinery of the organization is being put behind the United States employment service in an effort to meet the unemployment problems. The situation is regarded as serious, as a surplus of common labor exists in 15 states, and the area of this unemployment is reported to be increasing, the statement said.

More than 1800 bureaus for returning soldiers have already been created by the council and the employment service, and in these bureaus positions open to returning soldiers and sailors are being listed. Governor Clarkson, director of the council, has telegraphed all state councils to furnish at once data to show the needs of the employers.

OVERDUE YANK-LADEN LINER REACHES PORT

French Steamer Rochambeau, 17 Days Enroute, Docks at Gotham; Troops of 337th Field Artillery Brought Home

New York, Jan. 25—The French liner Rochambeau, several days over due, arrived here today with American troops aboard. The troops were part of the 337th field artillery, including seven officers and 728 men and part of the 339th field artillery, including 19 officers and 557 men. They were trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and in Kansas and Minnesota. All expressed regret that they arrived in France too late for the fighting.

Among officers in the two groups were: Lieutenant Fred Phillips, Des Moines; Captain O. L. Nay, Ord, Neb.; Captain R. H. Fillius, Denver; Lieutenant M. A. Shaw, Lincoln, Neb.; Lieutenant Willie Whitaker, Davenport, Iowa; Lieutenant Vern Collings, Bismarck, N. D., and C. M. Higley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NO THOUSANDS BLINDED.

Medical officers who organized the entire field medical corps of the American expeditionary forces also returned on the liner. Among them was Colonel Greenwood of Boston, an eye specialist. He declared untrue the report that thousands of American boys had been blinded during the war, asserting that official records show not more than 110 thus wounded.

One of the best known Salvation Army workers in France was also on board. She was Captain A. M. Hellbrook, Denver, attached to the first division. She was wounded by a shell at Cheppy when the Germans shelled the base in an attempt to demolish a hospital.

C. C. Lyon, of Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the Newspaper Enterprise association, brought back a description of high prices and scant food in Berlin. He said he was one of the first Americans who had been in Berlin to reach the United States.

The Rochambeau was 17 days on the trip over, having put into Halifax for fuel and water.

NAT GOODWIN'S "FIFTH" MARRIES ARMY OFFICER

New York, Jan. 25—Marjorie Moorland, who was the fifth wife of Nat Goodwin, is now the bride of Lieutenant Ray Gilson, it became known today. They were married last Monday. This is Mrs. Gilson's third marriage. She divorced Charles N. Doughty of Baltimore in 1913, married Goodwin and divorced him more than a year ago.

Lieutenant Gilson was wounded at Chateau Thierry, while fighting with the 125th infantry.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Gilson will leave soon for a honeymoon trip to Palm Beach.

BERNSTORFF DENIES AID GIVEN VILLA'S BANDITRY

Berlin, Jan. 24—(Delayed)—Count von Bernstorff denied today the charge published in American newspapers that he had financed Francisco Villa's banditry in northern Mexico.

"I never in my life had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with Villa," he declared.

"It is one of the many fake stories invented about me to create an anti-German sentiment."

RECEIVES LETTER FROM KIN, 3 YEARS OVERDUE

Twin Falls, Ida., Jan. 25—Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain of this city, has received from her nephew, a German in Belgium, an acknowledgement delayed for three years by war conditions, of financial assistance given him in 1915 after he and his wife, a Belgium woman, had been taken prisoner and their property confiscated by Belgian forces.

INDORSEMENT GIVEN LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN PEACE PARLEY

Special Committee Appointed to Work Out Details of Project; Wilson Declares League Is Vital to Preserve Peace.

AMERICA'S FOR LEAGUE NOT BECAUSE OF FEAR

President Says U. S. Has Fought in Vain if the Peace Settlement Only One of European Sentiments.

By FRED S. FERGUSON.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The league of nations received formal indorsement by the general peace congress this afternoon, when a special committee was appointed to work out its details.

Another committee will fix upon "the amount of reparation the enemy countries ought to pay; what they are capable of paying; and the method, form and time within which payment should be made."

President Wilson, in opening the discussion, said the league seemed necessary in reaching the conclusion of peace and preserving the peace of the world.

NOT RESULT OF FEAR.

He declared "America's ardor for the league is not the result of fear, but that she will feel she has fought in vain if the peace is only one of European sentiments."

The congress also appointed committees to determine the degree of responsibility for the war and its conduct, "attaching to particular members of the enemy forces, however high they are placed," and to investigate international labor and world transportation problems.

"The league of nations seems necessary to me, both in reaching the conclusion of peace and in preserving the peace of the world," declared the president.

"Some questions which are not susceptible to competent judgment at present possibly will need adjustment in the future.

"We are not representatives of governments, but of peoples. It is not sufficient to satisfy our governments. We must satisfy mankind.

AMERICA FEARS NOT.

"There is no need to tell you how the burden has fallen on men, women and children; how the burden has fallen on the heart of humanity. We are called upon to prevent this burden falling upon them again. Settlements may be temporary, but the actions of governments are permanent. The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as they have gained facilities. It is essential that science, as well as armed men, should be kept in harness by civilization.

"It is less likely that America will be attacked by an enemy than some other nation. The ardor of the United States for the league of nations, therefore, is not the result of fear. America will feel it has fought in vain if the peace is only one of European sentiment. She wants a lasting peace for humanity. America did not come into the war merely as an intervention in European politics."

PAN-AMERICAN UNION PLANS PARLEY SOON

Lansing and Latin-American Envoys Favor Convention at Early Date; Indicated Congress to Be Held in Chile.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Convocation at an early date of the fifth Pan-American congress has been recommended by Secretary of State Lansing and the ambassadors and ministers here of all the Latin American republics, comprising the governing board of the Pan-American union.

The probable status of the Pan-American scheme in regard to the league of nations and the proposed all-American ratification of the Monroe doctrine are expected to be the principal issues.

Other leading problems likely to come up include:

Movement to eliminate European sovereignty from any part of North and Central America and the West Indies.

Minor territorial disputes.

Increased Pan-American participation in world commerce.

Industrial and economic effect of peace conference arrangements on Latin America.