LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST PEACE POINT

President Wilson Succeeds in First Objective.

BRITAIN GIVES SUPPORT

Initial Step Will Be Treaty Binding Nations to Submit Differences.

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Special cable.)—Great interest centered in President Wilson's visit to Italy, and opinion was expressed in well-informed quarters that his return to Paris will conclude the most important phase of the preliminary discussions with the allies. In the words of a prominent authority on international law:

"It also will mark the erection of a preliminary league of nations structure."

It is freely asserted that the President's pre-conference consultations have succeeded definitely in placing his cardinal point—the League of Nations—first, with indemnities and punishment in their proper relation and that Britain and America now stand squarely for such a policy.

Representation Causes Worry.

Some authorities on international law foresee as the first efforts in launching of a League of Nations, a treaty binding all nations to submit disputes to the league, for, as they say, it will be at first necessary merely to outline a drawing of the eventual league which will insure world peace. Many minor considerations will be debated after the conclusion of peace.

What is concerning the heads of the allied nations and the President, it is declared, is how Russia can be represented, and with Germany in the condition it is at present, who and what will be the representation which will be satisfactory to the associated nations.

Enemies to Be Interested.

Some persons who a few weeks ago were relegating the League of Nations to secondary consideration in the peace conference are now supporting it as a cardinal principal of world peace, in view of the Bolshevik menace, and the sudden alignment of neutrals in favor of the league has been hastened by the fear of its spread.

The Westminster Gazette tonight says: "To bring the League of Nations out of generalities into practice, down from heaven to earth, is, in the opinion of some of us, the most pressing business of the peace conference. It will be done, we believe, less from any theoretic preference for one form of institutions over another than from the sheer necessities of the case.

It will be necessary, if Europe is to carry on, for the surviving authorities to guarantee order in the regions which are swinging into anarchy and to prevent internecine strife among its own friends and so gradually to evolve a system which it will be to the interest of enemy countries eventually to take up and to guarantee in their turn."

HUN SIGNATURE IS WANTED

North Dakota Senator Advocates Immediate Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — Immediate establishment of a league of nations, with Germany as a member, was urged in the Senate today by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, the first Republican member of the Senate to voice approval of President Wilson's proposal for such an organization.

The first clause of a compact for such a league, Senator McCumber said, should declare that "each independent nation of the world, as it shall exist at the time this compact shall be executed, has the right to live and work out its own destiny free from any imposing danger of any mighty military neighbor."

"I want this bond, and I want Germany's signature to this bond. She has been the only country that has threatened the peace of the whole world for the last 45 years, and to meet her threat every other nation has had to keep itself armed to the teeth."

Senator McCumber said the league would strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, as all nations would be bound to respect the territorial integrity of the Central and South American republics, whereas now only the United States guarantees their independene and integrity.

Senator McCumber said the congress at Versailles may find it necessary to return to Belgium all of the territory wrested from her in 1839 and thus make the Rhine River the western boundary of Germany.

"The allies," he said, "may deem this necessary to place Germany in a position where the wicked teachings of her military and political rulers which brought on this war cannot in the future influence any great portion of Europe and thus re-endanger its peace and safety."

LONDON MAIL OUTLINES PLAN

British Not Only Accept, but Will Go Much Farther, Says Paper.

PARIS, Jan. 7. — What it calls the American plan for a league of nations is outlined today by the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail. The paper says that the British government not only has accepted the plan, but is prepared to go much farther.

The framework of the American scheme, according to the Daily Mail, follows:

The working organization to be located in a small country such as Belgium or Holland. Each nation shall send an Ambassador, who also will be a member of the Cabinet of his country. The Ambassadors would sit continuously and would act always in agreement with their home government.

The court of the league of nations would be subordinate to and distinct from the Ambassadors.

Arbitration in case of disputes would be voluntary if desired, compulsory if necessary. In case of a refusal to arbitrate, it is added, the league would appoint some of its members to exercise pressure.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on the league of nations question, arrived in Paris today. Exchanges on preliminary details of the league of nations have begun.

COBLENZ DEEP IN POLITICS

AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES ACCORD FREEDOM.

Only Restriction Is Presence of German Speaking Officers to Listen to Speeches Made.

BY CYRIL BROWN.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, via. Nancy, Jan. 7.—Politics is now the principal occupation of the natives of Coblenz in the American area. The initial novelty of occupation having worn off, the natives are paying virtually no attention to the Americans and appear almost to ignore the presence of the American Army.

They are minding their own business in a quiet, orderly manner, but the German horizon of the American area is bounded by politics. One notes increasing political activity everywhere as the elections for a constituent assembly draw near.

The American military authorities are permitting the natives the utmost political freedom and the Germans are taking the fullest advantage of the American moderation. Large numbers of political meetings of all parties are being held throughout the area, the sole restriction being the presence of German-speaking American officers to see that nothing is said or done against the interests of America or the allies.

The Germans here are unfolding a tremendous home propaganda. Their activity is particaulrly directed toward the German women, whose votes are expected. There is a strong fusion movement of the bourgeois elements of parties throughout the area in an attempt to present a solid bourgeois front against Socialism on election day.

Not only the political campaign, but the elections as well, will be under American military auspices here. Americans will supervise at the polls as a police measure. Provision already has been made for elected members of the constituent assembly to obtain permission from American authorities to leave the area, while candidates and political speakers from the outside can come into the area for the campaign with the permission of American authorities.

Revenue Collections $621,697,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Internal revenue tax collections for five months between July 1 and December 1, 1918, amounted to $621,697,000, the Treasury reported today. Of this amount, $116,892,000 came from whisky and other spirits, $75,988,000 from tobacco and $46,179,000 from beer and other fermented liquors.

Runaway Youth Is Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—At the request of the police of Seattle, Wash., Eugene Meyer, 15-year-old runaway, was held here today on the arrival of the steamer Admiral Schley from the north. With him was Charles Webber, another youth, who was not held, there being no instructions that he be detained.

POLISH CITIES UNDER RULE OF ANARCHISTS

Agitators Parade Streets and Employers Are Jailed.

REDS TAKE PORT OF RIGA

British Government Announces It Has No Intention of Sending More Troops to Russia.

WARSAW, Jan. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Lods and other Polish cities are reported in a state of virtual anarchy, with the rougher element doing as it pleases. There has been frequent firing of rifles but no casualties as yet have been reported.

The workers, the reports state, have adopted the habit when they feel the need of money of demanding it from the employers if they see them in the streets or in surrounding houses and imprisoning them until they give what is asked. The employers have already made up a fund of 10,000,000 marks for the laborers, but this does not satisfy them, and the workmen are now demanding 250 marks each.

The reports say the men frequently spend the day parading the streets with red flags and listening to agitators deliver speeches.

Agitators Parade Streets.

The agitators are said to be spreading the report that if the allies come they will act much as did the Germans who are credited with having stolen so thoroughly that a Jew is quoted as saying:

"When the Russians were here I wanted to hang myself, but after the Germans came not even a rope was left."

The waiters and janitors of Warsaw, who are among the few having steady work and good pay, have gone on strike and the house servants are expected to follow their example. The domestics even now are only consenting to work if the mistress does her share of the labors of the household, especially the dishwashing and similar services.

The waiters demand 15 per cent of the profits of the hotels and restaurants, while the cooks are asking 25 per cent.

The janitors demand a 10-hour day, with the front doors closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. As the tenants have no keys to the front doors of the apartment-houses, they are obliged to stay indoors through fear of being compelled to pass the night in the streets. The janitors, however, express willingness to concede permission for the tenants to go out after 9 o'clock and come in late if they pay a fine of one mark for each time they thus trouble the janitor.

Most of the evening engagements of apartment dwellers are being given up owing to this situation, and the streets are virtually deserted at night.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Ruthenian troops have surrounded Lemberg, which is defended by the Poles, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen quoting advices from Vienna. It is added that the Poles have been driven from Lubathoff, northwest of Lemberg.

In the advance the Ruthenians attacked with 20,000 rifles on a front of 12 miles. All the Polish forces in Lemberg took part in the fighting, including a division made up of Polish women. This division, it is added, suffered severe losses and many of the women were captured.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British government has not the slightest intention of sending any more troops to Russia, it was announced today. Not more than 20,000 British troops are in Russia today, a number of which are non-combatant, the announcement states, and these are being brought back as quickly as possible.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Port of Riga was captured at noon on January 4 by the Bolsheviki, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here today. In Esthonia the Bolsheviki are marching on Reval and have reached Charlotenoff, about 30 miles east-southeast of Reval.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 6.—(Havas.)—Polish troops with artillery are advancing toward Thorn, north of the Polish Prussian border, according to dispatches received here from German sources. In Western Brandenburg the population, it is added, is fleeing westward owing to the advance of the Poles, who now are within seven miles of the border of Brandenburg.

Obituary.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Enos Shearer, aged 73 years, died yesterday evening at her home in this city. She is survived by her husband and two sons, William and Charles Shearer, both of this city. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Mrs. J. C. Traylor, aged 56 years, died Sunday night. The funeral will be held tomorrow. She is survived by her husband and two children.

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AMITY, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—John Simkins, a well-known resident of this vicinity, died in this city yesterday at the home of his brother, Fred Simkins, after an illness of over a week. Mr. Simkins was born in Yamhill County near Hopewell. He was born on December 14, 1863, and died at the age of 55. He is survived by a widow and ten children—Cleveland S., of Harvard University; Arlington E., of Hopewell; Elmer J., of Oregon City; Mrs. Ruth Kirkwood, of Hopewell; Mrs. Jennie Bush, Hazel, Margaret, Beatrice and Pauline at home. Funeral services will be held at Hopewell Wednesday. Interment was in the Hopewell Cemetery.

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BAKER, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary A. Kinnison, one of Baker County's best-known pioneers, died Monday in Baker. She was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1850, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1865. She is survived by a son, Henry J. Kinnison, and a daughter, Mrs. George H. Foster, both of this city.

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BAKER, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Charles E. Barber, prominent druggist and native son of Oregon, died Sunday of pneumonia at his home in Richland. Mr. Barber was a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College and was active in civic affairs of Baker County.

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LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Gale Sturdevant, 32, manager of the N. K. West shoe department, is the latest influenza victim in this city. He was an Elk. Funeral services will be held in Pendleton, where his parents reside and where he was reared. He is survived by a widow and a year-old daughter, Mrs. Shelton, also of this city, was another victim of the epidemic today.

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KELSO, Wash., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. William Beck died of pneumonia following influenza at her home in this city Saturday after a short illness. She was born in Caro, Mich., May 19, 1884, and came to Kelso with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunt, in 1905, and resided here since that time with the exception of several years in Southern Oregon. She and William Beck, one of Kelso's leading business men, were married June 16, 1918.

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Woman, Reported Dead, Is Well.

NEWPORT, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The report from Waldport of the death of Mrs. J. H. Wakefield, proprietress of the Wakefield Hotel, is erroneous. Mrs. Wakefield has recovered from an attack of influenza.

MONTANA ECONOMY ASKED

Governor Warns Legislature Revenues Will Decline.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—Declaring that the finances of the state are in better condition now than they have been for several years because of the revenues received from the corporation tax which was imposed by the Legislature two years ago, Governor Sam V. Stewart in his message to the 16th Legislative Assembly, delivered today, warned the members of that body that despite the increased revenue, the state's finances will not justify extravagant expenditures or appropriations.

He called attention to the fact that the state's revenue will be depleted from now on by reason of the loss of liquor license money. The Governor paid a glowing tribute to Montana soldiers.

Governor Stewart asserted his belief that action should be taken to bring about a reorganization of the National Guard.

Mr. Mott's Representative Coming.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Dr. R. A. Porter, of New York, a special representative of John R. Mott, head of the National war work of the Y. M. C. A., will visit the college Thursday. He will be accompanied by Gale Seaman, Coast S. A. T. C. secretary, and Ralph McAfee, his assistant. A luncheon is being planned in honor of the association men. A. N. Minton, who assisted Dr. D. V. Poling at the college in the Fall and who was transferred to the Idaho field, has been reassigned to O. A. C. by the National War Work Council of the association.

Rate on Cement Reduced.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator McNary was advised by the Railroad Administration today of a reduction in the rate on cement from Oswego and Portland to Ontario and other points in Eastern Oregon, as sought in the interest of the Warm Springs irrigation project, which will be compelled to transport large quantities of cement for early construction work. The reduction ranges from 4 to 10 cents on the hundred pounds to various Eastern Oregon points.

DANIELS STIRS BRITISH

THREAT OF GREATEST NAVY IN WORLD BRINGS PROTEST.

Newspapers Suggest President Wilson Should Take Steps to Curb Secretary's Language.

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LONDON, Jan. 1.—(Special Cable.)—The Daily Graphic takes exception to the recent attitude of Secretary Daniels in urging that the United States create for itself the greatest navy in the world. In an editorial characterizing such utterances as "threats," the Graphic says:

"The speeches of Secretary Daniels appear to have been framed almost as if it were his deliberate purpose to give offense to Great Britain. A few days ago he was insisting that the United States must have a navy equal to that of any other country. He goes further now and declares, if the Versailles conference does not agree upon limitations of naval armaments, the United States must bend its energies toward the creation of the greatest navy in the world.

"In plain language, that is meant for this country, and between friends threats are out of place. It would be well if President Wilson were to cable Mr. Daniels to put a little restraint upon his language.

"In this country we have every desire to reduce our naval expenditure to the lowest limit consistent with our peculiar needs as an island empire. That is, indeed, our set purpose, but Mr. Daniels will not make that purpose easier of accomplishment by holding a pistol at our heads."

In an editorial discussing the prospects of peace, the Daily News says:

"It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that all is not well. It has been notorious for weeks past that schemes of annexation based on secret treaties were being secretly pressed forward, and that obscure designs in Russia were taking vague and menacing shape. Now we are confronted with Premier Clemenceau's declaration in favor of the restoration of the system of the balance of power.

"If this policy is insisted upon it means one thing and one thing only. It means that France repudiates the idea of a League of Nations and that the world is not to be organized for peace, but reorganized for war.

"If that policy is pursued the peace conference is doomed to failure. America will have no choice but to leave Europe to its own ways and its own fate. She will, of course, suffer the penalty which all will suffer. Since she has failed to induce the world to disarm she will have to arm herself, and so the world will be started again on a race of competitive armaments leading certainly and unalterably to war."

CORPORATION IS OUSTED

Supreme Court Bars Protective Association From Washington.

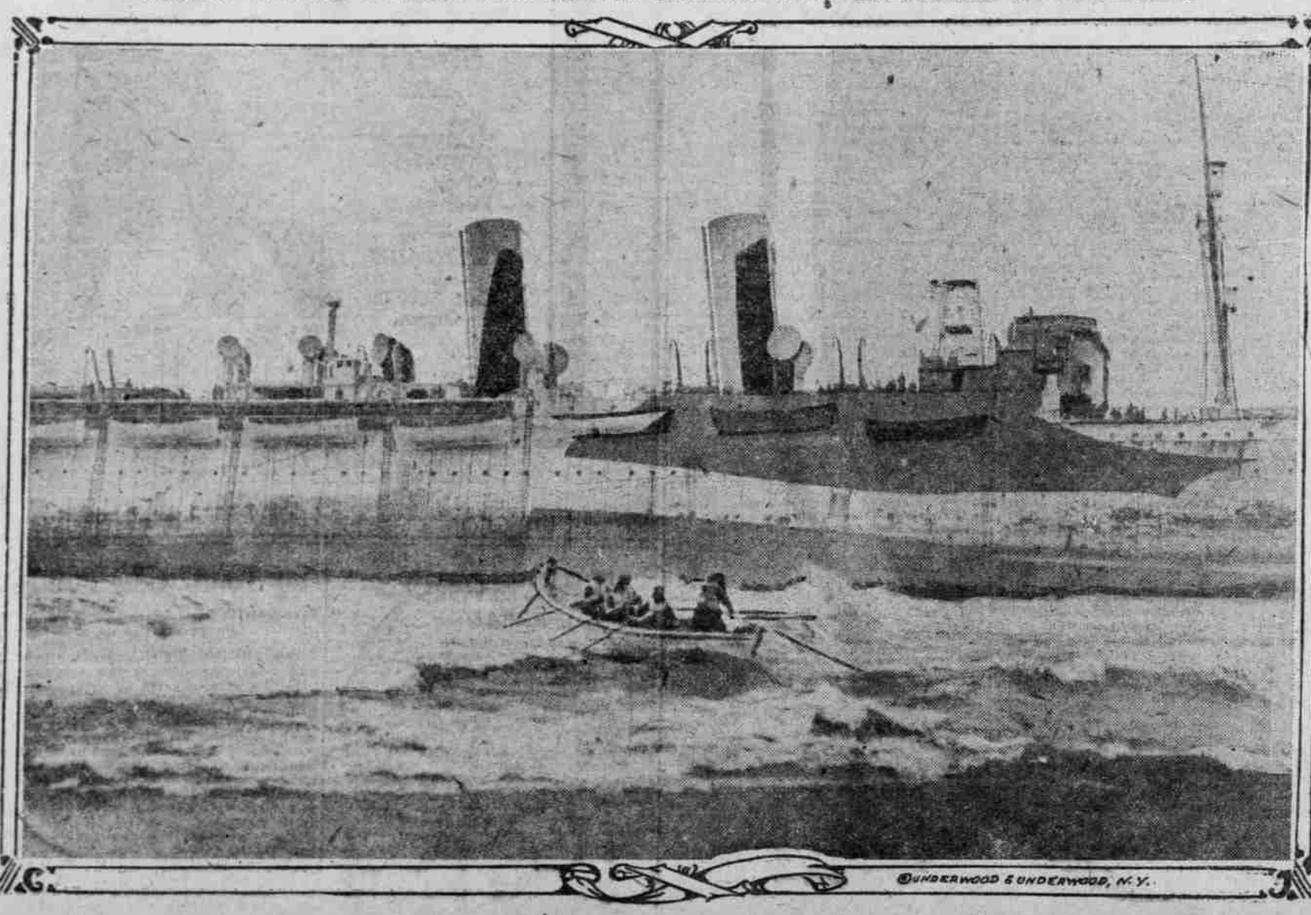
OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—By order of the Supreme Court Monday the Merchants' Protective Association was ousted from doing business in the state of Washington. Because of their relation as attorneys to this organization in Seattle, Hiram Gill, then Mayor of Seattle, and his law partners, Hoyt and Frye, were cited by the State Board of Law Examiners for a year's suspension from practice. The Supreme Court revoked this recommendation with an admonition against such practice in the future.

In its activities as an organization that solicits membership on the assurance of furnishing legal services for Justice of the Peace and police court cases, for which it retains a firm of attorneys, the association is held to violate the prohibition of corporations engaging in the practice of law. The association is an Indiana corporation.

Chehalis Boy in Hospital.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Clara Dodge, of this city, has received word that her son, John Dodge, formerly of the cruiser Brooklyn, is in the Mare Island Hospital, suffering from meningitis. Young Dodge was for a time stationed in the Philippines and more recently with the Brooklyn at Vladivostok.

RESCUING WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM STRANDED TRANSPORT BEACHED OFF FIRE ISLAND.



LIFEBOAT BRAVING WAVES TO TAKE YANKS OFF THE U. S. S. TRANSPORT NORTHERN PACIFIC.

SPANISH INFLUENZA—THE WAY TO TREAT IT AND TO AVOID IT

Simply the Old-Fashioned Grip Masquerading Under a New Name.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grip or la grippe, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C., which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has had its attacks. Beginning with 1831, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-90.

There is no occasion for panic—influenza or grip has a very low percentage of fatalities—not over one death out of every four hundred cases, according to the N. C. Board of Health. The chief danger lies in complications arising, attacking principally patients in a run down condition—those who don't go to bed soon enough, or those who get up too early.

THE TREATMENT.

Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake but to avoid spreading the disease to others—take a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Nature herself is the only "cure" for influenza and will throw off the attack if only you conserve your strength. A little Quinine, Aspirin or Dover's Powder may be given by the physician's directions to allay the aching. Always call a physician, since the chief danger of grip is in its weakening effect on the system, which allows complications to develop. These are chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until his strength returns—stay in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you, or if you are over 50 or not strong, stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE.

Evidence seems to prove that this is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking cups, roller towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air and good food.

KEEP FREE FROM COLDS.

Above all, avoid colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs. Use Vick's VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold, melt a little VapoRub in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or better still, use VapoRub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use an ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half-full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.

NOTE—Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist, who found how to combine, in salve form, Menthol and Camphor with such volatile oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cubebs, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors. VapoRub can be had in three sizes at all druggists. While comparatively new in certain parts of the North, it is the standard home remedy in the South and West for all forms of cold troubles—over six million jars were sold last year. VapoRub is particularly recommended for children's croup or colds, as it is externally applied and can, therfore, be used freely and often—without the slightest harmful effect.