

## CONGRESS SETTING LACKS SPLENDOR

### Usual Trappings and Flamboyances Absent.

## JUSTICE AND RIGHT IS MOTTO

### First Sessions Marked by Dignity and Simplicity.

## FULL PUBLICITY ASSURED

### Decorations Are Lacking and Only Marshal Foch Appears at Conference in Uniform.

BY HERBERT BAYARD SVOPE.

(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)  
PARIS, Jan. 19.—(Special Cable.)—The assembling of the peace conference in Paris is a great peace conference assembly with no King, no Prince of the blood at the table. This absence typifies the fact that for the first time in history peace is to be erected without consideration of dynastic factors which have been such fruitful seeds of war in other days. The assembling of the peace conference was impressive in its utter lack of ostentation. The usual trappings and flamboyances were strikingly absent. In the clock-room of the Quai d'Orsay Palace there was not a bit of decoration and the tables few uniforms were to be seen.

Save for Marshal Foch scarcely a member of the conference was in uniform, and each head of state seated at the council table was dressed similarly in black, with no decorations save here and there were Legion of Honor ribbons.

Full Publicity Assured.  
The black, somber clothes of the delegates stood out in sharp relief to the heavy crimson silken curtains and gorgeous furniture and the rich gilding of the Louis Quatorze period. This effect was stressed by the complete lack of applause, and by the dim half-light coming through the windows looking upon the scene.

Of great import, too, was the presence of representatives of the press of the world who had their positions in the room forming a part of the main chamber, witnessing the proceedings. They represented the public directly, and through their attendance, against which strong influence had been fervently directed, recognition was given to the part that public opinion has in the final formation of the relations which are to make the rule of the new world.

Simplicity Marks Meeting.  
Only twice was the gravity of the situation broken. Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George made playful reference to Premier Clemenceau, and again by Premier Clemenceau himself.

The session lasted for an hour and 25 minutes. It was marked by solemnity, dignity, simplicity, directness, responsibility and purpose, and through it all one could visualize the spirit determined upon the attainment of peace, in which the clash of interests should be subordinated to the harmony of people.

Although the allied conference had received its previous strictures on publicity and had accepted partly the programme which they had asked the press representatives to draw up concerning the open sessions, it was not until noon Saturday that a final decision was reached to throw the meeting open to those correspondents bearing the proper accreditation.

Street Crowds Are Absent.  
With four other correspondents I drove in an American Army car to the Quai d'Orsay. There were no pronounced crowds lining the streets, only here and there had citizens grouped themselves to await the passing of a certain international figure. In the palace yard, which was reached through a squad of soldiers, there was little confusion. French politeness was present, and things moved smoothly.

The correspondents were shown to the main entrance, the actual delegates to the conference using the side door, and the correspondents were directed into a vast room immediately adjoining the council chamber, with the great doors folded back so that an unobstructed view and hearing could be obtained.

The tables were covered with blot- ters and paper, and were laid out in U shape with a square base which was used for the head. It was directly under the great clock that gives the room its name. Scattered through the great hall, which is about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, were the secretaries and other attendants.

President Wilson Greeted.  
Without formation the French delegation, headed by Premier Clemenceau, came in. They stopped to chat with friends, and one saw that the "Tiger" was in rare fettle. His singularly strong face, virile and set uncompromisingly, wore a little smile as he greeted others. He stood and turned about as President Wilson entered through a door at the end of the room. There was no announcement of his coming, and the buzz of conversation continued until he was well on his way to his place, when the talk stopped as interest centered upon the man who had so large a part in bringing the gathering together.

## BRITISH LIQUOR MEN WORRY OVER DRY U. S.

### FEAR FELT THAT PROHIBITION WAVE WILL SWEEP ENGLAND.

### Distillers Opposed to Effort to Import American Whiskies to Great Britain.

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LONDON, Jan. 19.—(Special Cable.)—The Daily Chronicle says: "The American decision that the whole of the United States shall from January 16, 1920, go dry, is indeed a portent for us all. In Great Britain it cannot but be sympathetically and anxiously watched, and all parties will realize that, in the long run its success or failure will decide not only the American policy on this subject, but also the Anglo-Saxon."

The Daily Express says that the whole business of prohibition is "an experiment which the world will watch with interest."

Inquiries are being made here by several American whiskey manufacturers regarding the possibility of disposal on the British markets of large quantities of bonded American whiskey. Import restrictions, high import duties and opposition from British interests, it is believed, will make such a plan impossible.

What is worrying the British liquor distillers with long range minds is the possibility of the American dry experiment taking effect here. This is giving them added concern because the anti-liquor forces will watch with growing interest the effect of dryness in America on economic efficiency and are certain to start a strong propaganda for liquor restrictions in this country of a more drastic character than ever heretofore attempted. At present, however, America's decision has become dry finds restrictions on the output being relaxed in Great Britain, with a demand for stronger whiskey and beer at cheaper prices.

## GIFTS POUR ON PRESIDENT

### All Classes of People in Europe Send Gifts to Wilson.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—President and Mrs. Wilson came to Paris with a very modest collection of trunks and personal baggage, but they probably will be forced to take home a carload. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have received so many gifts in the course of their stay in Paris and their visits to England and Italy that a large quantity of them probably will have to be taken to Washington on an Army transport.

Gifts of all kinds and of all values began pouring in the day President Wilson arrived, and they still are coming in a never-ending stream from all classes of people.

Many of the presents are priceless, but the President values most those having a sentimental appeal. These have come principally from children in all parts of Europe and from families that have suffered by the war.

## REMOTE REGIONS SUFFER

### Influenza Spreads in Rural Sections of Wasco County.

THE DALLES, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Despite their remoteness from neighbors and settlements, ranchers in the farthest corners of Wasco County are suffering from the influenza epidemic, according to Clyde T. Boney, county school superintendent, who returned yesterday from a trip through the rural communities.

"It is hard to understand," he said, "how the contagion could spread to those remote sections. As they cannot secure medicine or medical attention, it is going hard with many of them. One of the saddest cases occurred at Wapinitia, where three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Weberg died within a few days of each other."

## LINER RIDES OUT STORM

### Transport With 833 American Troops to Put in to Port Today.

HALIFAX, Jan. 19.—The French liner Rochambeau, which left Bordeaux for New York on January 8 with 883 American troops, will put in here tomorrow for coal and supplies, according to a message from the Rochambeau's Captain, received tonight at the local office of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

The shortage of food and fuel was occasioned by rough weather, which delayed the crossing.

## SENATE HOLDS MEMORIAL

### Late Jacob H. Gallinger and James H. Brady Honored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Memorial services were held in the Senate today for the late Senators Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the former Republican leader, and James H. Brady, of Idaho.

## ASSASSINS' PLOT BLOCKED

### Bolsheviks Arrested on Way to Kill Allied Statesmen.

GENEVA, Jan. 19.—Several German and Russian Bolsheviks have been arrested by the Lausanne police. It is said they were bearing false passports and were on their way to Paris. The Gazette of Lausanne says: "The Bolsheviks under arrest plotted against the lives of Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. The plot was backed by German gold."

## MARTYRDOM OF ROMANOFFS TOLD

### Siberian Official Relates Terrible Tragedy.

## EX-CZAR'S FAMILY TORTURED

### Cries of Daughter Heard by Agonized Parents.

## RED GUARDS ARE RUFFIANS

### Mystery Shrouds Fate of Bodies After Ghastly Tragedy Committed by Soviet Murderers.

BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

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There has been received from an official of the Russian government established by the Russians at Omsk the following vivid account of the ghastly tragedy which befell the family of the late Emperor Nicholas II and his family. The story was sent by courier to Peking to a responsible representative of the Chinese government and in turn forwarded to the United States.

OMSK, Siberia, Dec. 12, 1918.—Until recently the fate of the ex-Czar Nicholas and his family was uncertain. The shocking rumors regarding assassination recently decided the Council of Ministers of the Siberian government to hold a judicial inquiry on the scene of their disappearance.

This was carefully and impartially conducted by men who had no non-archival sympathies (being themselves advanced liberals), verified by witnesses and documentary evidence, and was substantiated by photographs of scenes of the tragedy.

The Bolsheviks, drunk with power and the lust of cruelty, took the ex-Czar, his wife and their five children from the monastery of Abolok, 50 miles from Tobolsk, to Ekaterinburg, where they were destined to spend their last days in physical and mental torture.

They were interned in the house of a professor of chemistry named Ipatoff. The building was of two stories with a small courtyard surrounded by a high wooden palisade. The lower floor, comfortably, even sumptuously, furnished, was occupied by the guards, men specially recruited from the lowest class of Bolshevik bulles. The prisoners occupied the upper floor.

Victims Insulted and Spat Upon.  
A condemned murderer's cell is not more devoid of comforts than the small, dark rooms allowed to those who had

## Official Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Today's casualty list contains 236 names and a Marine Corps list of 23 names. The Army list is classified as follows: Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 63; died from accident and other causes, 22; died of disease, 33; wounded severely, 22; wounded, degree undetermined, 10; wounded slightly, 46; missing in action, 34. Total, 236.

A corrected summary of the total casualties is also given today, taken into account all errors discovered and corrections reported which reduces the total of 213,361 as given yesterday by 255. Following is the corrected summary, including the 255 reported above:

Killed in action, including 281 at sea, 20,288  
Died of wounds, 63,000  
Died of disease, 33,000  
Died of accident and other causes, 22,546  
Wounded in action, 133,973  
Missing in action, including prisoners, 13,974  
Total, 213,000

## OREGON.

O'Neill, Robert, Salem, Or.  
Died of disease—(CPL), Nora, Or.

Wounded severely—  
Hession, Alfred C. (LL); Mrs. Mary H. Flock, 543 Cook avenue, Portland, Or.

Wounded, degree undetermined—  
Olson, Albert, 32 North Sixth street, Portland, Or.

Missing in action—  
Meloman, Joe, W. (Sgt.), Empire, Or.

## WASHINGTON.

Wounded, degree undetermined—  
Eitelberg, Harry A. (LL), Spokane, Wash.

Krause, George W., Seattle, Wash.  
Vog, Holden, Puget Island, Wash.

## IDAHO.

Died of wounds—  
Sherrer, R. E., Payata, Idaho.

## ALABAMA.

Died of wounds—  
Tucker, Charles, Opelika, Ala.

## ARIZONA.

Died of disease—  
Steed, Luke (Sgt.), Douglas, Ariz.

## ARKANSAS.

Died of wounds—  
Moran, Holmes, Wynne, Ark.

## CALIFORNIA.

Killed in action—  
Passerini, Frank, San Francisco, Cal.

Died of accident—  
Levy, E. I. (CPL), Los Angeles, Cal.

## COLORADO.

Died of accident—  
Waldorf, C. C. (Sgt.), Westcliffe, Colo.

Died of disease—  
Kelly, C. C. (Wagoner), Denver, Colo.

## CONNECTICUT.

Died of accident—  
Lusty, E. J., Hartford, Conn.

## GEORGIA.

Died of wounds—  
Dozier, A. C., Windsor, Ga.

## ILLINOIS.

Killed in action—  
Vollinger, H. (LL), Taylorville, Ill.

Died of wounds—  
Dockendorf, F. A. (Sgt.), Chicago, Ill.

Brunk, H. J., Vana, Ill.  
Sherman, H. H., Chicago, Ill.

Pezzan, Enfield, Chicago, Ill.  
Died of accident—  
Brook, J. K., Chicago, Ill.

Wolford, C. T. (Squadier), Chapin, Ill.  
Died of disease—  
Cullom, C. H. (Sgt.), Elkhart, Ill.

## INDIANA.

Died of disease—  
Mindykowski, A. (Mech.), South Bend, Ind.

McCord, Crystal E., Indianapolis, Ind.

## IOWA.

Died of wounds—  
Perry, Ia.

Leslie, E. J. (CPL), Perry, Ia.  
Tadlock, R. W., Mediapolis, Ia.

## KANSAS.

Died of disease—  
Benson, Twyllia (Sgt.), Independence, Kan.

Switalla, B. (cook), Kansas City, Kan.

## KENTUCKY.

Died of disease—  
Weck, W. (cook), Louisville, Ky.

## LOUISIANA.

Died of wounds—  
Phillips, C. L., Glenora, La.

(Concluded on Page 10.)

## GERMAN ELECTION SEES WILD RIOTING

### General Strike Is Declared at Leipsic.

## CITY HAS NO GAS OR WATER

### Deaths of Liebknecht and Luxemburg Denounced.

## BERLIN KILLING DEPLORED

### Four Spartan Leaders Shot and Killed by Troops While Trying to Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place today in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the National Assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipsic, which is without gas and water, according to Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg appear to have made a deep impression in provincial towns and to have led to demonstrations and street fighting. It is reported that at Leipsic a mob is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the Democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Leipsic Tageblatt Zeitung and General Gazette, compelling those papers to publish a declaration deploring the "murders in Berlin" and blaming the government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns.

Airmen were flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by all the political parties. It is reported.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns the Ebert-Scheidemann government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly for which elections are going on today.

A German government wireless message received at London Saturday said Phillip Scheidemann, the German Foreign Secretary, had announced that the German government had decided to convoke the National Assembly February 16.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—Four Spartan leaders who were arrested during the recent disorders in Spandau were shot and killed by escorting troops (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

## SOCIALISTS' PROTEST OF KILLING FAILURE

### WORKMEN INDIFFERENT TO CALLS FOR STRIKE.

### Victory for Democratic Party and Social Democrats in Prospect at German Elections Today.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLUEROT.

(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)  
BERLIN, vi., London, Jan. 18.—(Special Cable.)—The general strike called by the Independent Socialists, nominally as a protest of the Liebknecht and Luxemburg killing, but really as a last effort to prevent the National Assembly elections, has failed. The Freiheit, the independents' organ, is able to boast only of partial strikes in Leipsic and Bremen.

In Berlin a few thousand men only struck. Calls were made again today to strike, but the workmen were apathetic. The deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have roused surprisingly little resentment, though the Freiheit prints some testimony with the intent to prove, that they were killed by their own guards and not by the crowd.

Also symptomatic is the lack of interest in the meetings of the soldiers' councils, which were able to sway the country a week ago. This reaction is so notable as to be hardly checked by the Liebknecht affair, which might be expected to cause a revulsion of feeling.

The elections tomorrow will probably bring a liberal majority between the People's Democratic Party and the Social Democrats of the Ebert-Scheidemann party. Together they probably will form a progressive bloc in the coming convention, insuring a republic with democratic socializing tendencies, but not a socialistic state.

## DES MOINES TROOPS RIOT

### Two Officers Under Arrest, Three Overseas Soldiers Tried.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 19.—A Captain and a First Lieutenant are under arrest and three overseas soldiers were tried by summary court martial today as the result of a riot which occurred today when a city traffic officer arrested a soldier for disorderly conduct.

Several thousand citizens joined a mob of rioting police to require to disperse the mob. Refusal of Private Mike Boveth, a patient at the Fort Des Moines Army Hospital, to stop cursing an automobile driver whose car had struck him, is said to have led to the affair.

## AID EXTENDED TO GERMANY

### Marshal Foch Gives Assurance of Sending Food.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—Replying to a letter from Mathias Erbsberger, head of the German armistice delegation, urging the return of German prisoners of war and relaxation of trade restrictions between occupied and unoccupied Germany, Marshal Foch, in a letter dated January 16, said he intended to recommend the return of prisoners most deserving sympathy and was anxious to permit an exchange of prisoners between occupied and unoccupied Germany to an extent which would obviate unemployment and consequent disturbances.

## ELECTION WON BY 3 VOTES

### R. C. Bradbury to Be Director of Klamath Irrigation District.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—By a margin of three ballots R. C. Bradbury, of the Klamath district, was selected for a three-year term as director of the Klamath Irrigation district at the election held on Tuesday.

Ninety-three votes, a small representation of the water users, were cast at the election. Mr. Bradbury received 48 and his opponent, Robert Cheyne, of the Spring Lake district, 45.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 52 degrees; minimum, 47 degrees. TODAY'S—Rain; moderate southerly winds.

War. Official casualty list. Page 1.

Foreign. Martyrdom of Romanoffs told by Siberian official. Page 1.

Peace congress setting lacks splendor. Page 1.

British worried over effect of dry United States. Page 1.

German elections scene of wild rioting. Page 1.

Nine prisoners are killed by military. Page 2.

Simplicity marks peace congress. Page 3.

Gomperz fights for labor conference in Paris. Page 3.

Socialists' protest of killing fails. Page 1.

League-of-nations plans fast taking shape. Page 4.

U. S. dries in Paris to press demands at peace conference. Page 4.

National. Causes of influenza still shrouded in mystery. Page 7.

Legislature. Consolidation body to organize today. Page 5.

Sports. Charles Leith equals world's trapshooting record. Page 10.

Camp Lewis regimental basketball series well under way. Page 11.

Pacific Northwest. Beaverton former shoots wife and commits suicide. Page 1.

Portland and Vicinity. Murderer and suicide, heir to \$20,000, to be buried poor. Page 8.

Red Cross Motor Corps seeks many new members. Page 8.

Church of Portland insists upon 30-day in-Portland child welfare institution pool interests and ask appropriations. Page 9.

Northwest states must act promptly to secure tourist travel. Declares Herbert Cuthbert. Page 9.

Discharged shipyard employees to obtain liberty bonds. Page 12.

Weather report, date and forecast. Page 12.

## C. W. GOLBY SHOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF

### Couple Are Found Dead in Home Near Beaverton.

## MOTIVE FOR DEED UNKNOWN

### Note Asks Hillsboro Sheriff to Take Charge of Place.

## 3 MURDERS CONFESSED

### "Killing of Woman I Love and Wors-ship Takes Nerve," Says Letter to Friend.

## COLBY SUSPECTED IN PRINEVILLE CASE.

PRINEVILLE, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Charles Colby was in the sheep business here for several years. He was suspected in connection with the disappearance of Shorty Davis, also a sheep man. These men had some trouble over a range. His frequently went to Ocean Beach, Cal., where he was married. Colby sold his interests here to Douglas Lawson.

## HILLSBORO, Or., Jan. 19.—(Special.)

Charles W. Colby, 67, a resident of the Beaverton section, early Saturday morning shot his wife, 50, while she was sleeping, and then turned the .32-caliber revolver upon himself. The bodies were found about midnight Saturday by Sheriff Alexander, of this city, who went to the farm on the Pacific Highway in response to a note delivered by the rural mail carrier, asking the Sheriff to take charge of the place.

Sheriff Alexander found all doors securely fastened, but forced his entrance to the dwelling. Mrs. Colby evidently had retired some time before the shooting and was sleeping soundly when shot through the head. Colby was fully dressed, but was lying on the bed beside the woman. The weapon was lying between the bodies.

No motive for the deed has been discovered. The Colbys were married 10 years ago in San Francisco, and the wife had just returned from Portland, where she had been working for some time.

## Other Murders Claimed.

In a letter written to J. Frank Stroud, of Beaverton, a life-long friend, Colby declared he had killed three men, but local officers have been unable to learn anything definite in this regard. It is reported, however, that he was at one time under arrest on suspicion in connection with a murder charge.

"I have killed three men in my life," the letter to Mr. Stroud says, "but this killing of the woman I love and worship above anything else on earth takes the nerve."

The letter was dated at 2:15 o'clock Saturday morning, supposedly a few minutes before the shots were fired. The note to Sheriff Alexander was written about the same time, and the envelope bore instructions for the mail-carrier to open it as early as convenient. Thinking the request for the Sheriff to come and take charge of the place related to some agreement previously made, the mail carrier did not hasten the delivery of the message, and it was nearly midnight before officers reached the place. The house was in perfect order and there were no signs of a struggle. The stock had not been cared for for some time, bearing out the belief that the shooting took place during the preceding night or early morning.

## Violent Temper Known.

According to acquaintances, Colby had a violent temper and frequently became enraged upon minor provocation. These spells, they claim, were of short duration and the man soon regained control of himself. It is supposed that he and his wife had quarreled early in the evening of Friday and that he waited until she was sleeping to put an end to their troubles.

Colby formerly lived in Prineville, where Mr. Stroud became acquainted with him and so far as known the confession to three other crimes does not refer to anything occurring during his residence there. Colby owned a 20-acre place, one mile east of Beaverton, a beautiful home, and his home life seemed to be pleasant.

In his letter to Mr. Stroud, Colby asks that his sister in California be notified. It also is said to have a sister living in Portland.

The bodies have been removed to Beaverton and a coroner's inquest will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## RETURNED SOLDIER IS HELD

### Sergeant Walter Reel Accused of Escaping From Prison.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 19.—Sergeant Walter E. Reel, alias Walter Rifenberg, recently discharged from the Canadian Army, with which he served in France, where he was wounded three times, was arrested here last night as an escaped prisoner from the Lancaster, Neb. Penitentiary.

Reel, who the police say, admits his identity, was sentenced to prison 10 years ago on a murder charge.



As President Wilson walked by, An