

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS ESTABLISHED

## 1ST MEETING IN PARIS IS A QUIET ONE

Protest of Irish Agitator Only Formal Communication Received—All Members Except America, Whose Absence Is Generally Reverted. Are Represented—Earl Curzon Pledges England's Support. South America Heart and Soul in League.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The council of the League of Nations received the first formal protest to be presented to it almost before it came into being with today's initial sessions. The protest was from "the envoys of the elected government of the Irish republic," against "the unreal English simulacrum of an international league of peace."

No mention of the protest was made during the meeting of the council, but copies were handed to the newspaper correspondents after they left the foreign office. The document was signed "Quaklugh Duffy." It registered objections to the "pretended League of Nations," and declared the league to be an "engine of empire, designed to secure and perpetuate English hegemony through both hemispheres."

The protest insisted that the league was illusory and incomplete, lacking authority and sanction, and declared that the United States stood out in indignation and repudiation of it.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Japan, and Brazil, members of the council of the League of Nations, met in the "clock room" of the French foreign office at 10 o'clock this morning for the first meeting in the history of the league.

The council organized at 10:30 o'clock by electing Leon Bourgeois chairman and confirming the choice of Sir Eric Drummond of Great Britain as general secretary.

The first official act of the council was the appointment of a commission to trace upon the spot the frontiers of the territory of the Sarre basin.

Miss America

Leon Bourgeois, French representative, who presided, said: "The task of presiding at this meeting and inaugurating this great international institution should have fallen to President Wilson. We respect the reasons which still delay final decision by our friends in Washington, but express the hope that their difficulties will soon be overcome and that a representative of the Great American republic will occupy the place awaiting him among us. The work of the council will then assume definite character and will have that particular force which should be associated with our work."

"January 16, 1920, will go down in history as the date of the birth of a new world. Decisions to be reached today will be in the name of all nations adhering to the covenant of the league. It will be the first decree of all free nations leaguizing themselves together for the first time in the world to substitute right for might. But the organization of the League of Nations will not be complete until the assembly of all the states meets."

England's Policy Outlined

Earl Curzon, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that nation's representative on the council of the league, said:

"On behalf of the British empire I desire to express the loyalty of my government and the external dominions of the British crown to the spirit underlying the covenant of the League of Nations. It is our intention by every means in our power to insure its practical efficiency. It is our firm belief that thru its instrumentality alone we can hope to insure that such miseries that the world experienced during the past five years shall not be repeated and that a new era of international relationship shall dawn."

"The League of Nations is an expression of the universal desire for saner methods of regulating affairs of mankind, and provides machinery by which practical effect may be given the principles of international friendship and good understanding. The success of the labors of the peace conference is a good augury for the

## JAPAN IS NOW READY TO HAND BACK RIGHTS SHANTUNG TO CHINA

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese government, according to the newspapers today, sent instructions last evening to Yukichi Ohata, the minister to China, to notify the Peking government that Japan, having succeeded to Germany's rights in Shantung on January 10 by virtue of the treaty of peace, was ready now to negotiate at any time for their return.

## SOVIET RUSSIA IS NOT SURE SHE WANTS WOBBLES

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 16.—Radical agitators deported from America will be carefully examined before they are permitted to enter Russia according to a statement made to the correspondent of the Associated Press by M. Kliskhe, secretary of the soviet delegation at Dorpat, when interviewed on the subject a short time ago. M. Kliskhe and his colleague, M. Benckendorff, were asked what Russia would do with the radicals being sent to Europe on board the "soviet ark" Buford. They professed to be unimpressed on the subject but said: "Soviet Russia will not allow itself to be used as a dumping ground for agitators from America."

Finland, in accepting custody of the party, is said to be planning to use the prominent members for the purpose of securing the exchange of Finnish political prisoners held in soviet Russia. As it is regarded as uncertain whether the bolsheviks will consent to receive all members of the party, considerable speculation has been caused by the question whether those denied admission will be turned loose between the Finnish and soviet lines to shift the host they can. It is understood the Buford will not leave Hango until the party has crossed the Finnish border.

## JACKSON SCHOOLS GET SECOND PLACE IN THRIFT DRIVE

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 16.—Wasco county school children proved most energetic in the 1919 state wide thrift campaign and won the \$50 prize offered by the Oregon Bankers' association. Jackson county, which was at the head of the list in 1918, took second place.

The Oregon Bankers' association, Jackson county, which was at the head of the list in 1918, took second place.

The Oregon Bankers' association will give a similar prize this year and in addition a prize of a traveling library will be awarded by the Oregon State Teachers' association at the general session to the county having the highest ratio of thrift activities to the school enrollment.

Now that the nation wide campaign is in operation the thrift campaign is expected to be conducted with even more vigor than in the past. J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, was head of the forces. Thrift instruction will become a regular part of the course of study in both the city and rural schools this year. Habits of thrift will be urged on the boys and girls so the nation may be strengthened, that children may learn the value of money, and that conditions in communities may be bettered.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 16.—Every pupil and every teacher exposed to smallpox will have the choice of submitting to vaccination or remaining away from classes the 21 days set forth in state board of health regulations. This is the edict issued by the school board in compliance with a request made by City Health Officer Parrish and Thornton T. Munger, secretary of the city club.

## CLEMENCEAU DEFEATED BY OWN PEOPLE

Tiger Loses in Race for President and Is Eliminated From Public Life—President of Senate Wins Caucus After Characteristic Change of Front On Part of Temperamental Gauls—Clemenceau Retires In Favor of Poincare.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—(By Associated Press.) Premier Georges Clemenceau went down to defeat at the hands of his countrymen today in a caucus of the senate and chamber of deputies to choose a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

M. Clemenceau thereupon announced his withdrawal from the contest and asked his supporters to cast their votes for the re-election of President Poincare.

Senators and deputies, after the caucus in which Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, led the premier by 13 votes, generally expressed the opinion that the vote means the elimination from public life of the "father of victory," Premier Clemenceau being neither a senator nor a deputy.

M. Clemenceau's friends already are searching for another candidate, as President Poincare is reported to have refused to accede to the demand of a deputation of senators and deputies that he be a candidate for re-election. He is said to have renewed emphatically the expression of his determination not to be a candidate.

Unprecedented Interest

Never before in the history of presidential elections in France has a plenary caucus been attended by such a large number of deputies and senators, 821 out of 824 being present. Heretofore it has been the custom to call a caucus only of the parties of the left but today M. Deschanel stands as the chosen candidate both of the chamber and senate—all the parties.

Neither Premier Clemenceau nor M. Deschanel were present at the caucus but former Premier Briand, Andre Lefevre and Edouard Herriot, the latter the new president of the radical party, were conspicuous in marshaling the Deschanel forces, while Georges Mandel, formerly Premier Clemenceau's confidential secretary, and Edouard Ignace were canvassing on behalf of M. Clemenceau. Those presiding at the voting table were fairly swamped by the venerable senators and young deputies anxious to cast their votes before the polling closed at four o'clock.

A few bets were recorded with M. Clemenceau the pronounced favorite. There were naturally two views of the defeat of the premier who for more than two years, by his forceful personality and courage had ruled both houses of the parliament with an iron hand. One of the senators who was opposed to the premier remarked:

"M. Clemenceau has been victorious against many attacks in the chamber and the senate in the past two years. This was because he was fighting for France. When he seeks personal honors, however, he goes down to defeat."

Many of the deputies and senators who had supported the premier lingered in the courtyard after the close of the balloting, sadly commenting upon the outcome.

## ROSEBURG MERCHANTS REFUSE \$15.90 SUGAR

ROSEBURG, Ore., Jan. 16.—Two of the largest dealers in this city and one restaurant proprietor, refusing to pay the quotation of \$15.90 a sack f. o. b. Portland, for sugar, have cancelled aggregate orders with wholesalers for nearly 12 tons.

The price was declared to be practically prohibitive. The dealers alleged that they would be compelled to retail the sugar at 18 cents, which they said the people are unable to pay. Retailers state that there is enough of the present supply to last for a couple of weeks or so.

## INTRODUCE A BILL TO INCREASE SALARIES OF JACKSON CO. OFFICERS

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 16.—Under a bill introduced in the house yesterday the salary of the county judge of Jackson county would be increased to \$2,400 a year; county commissioners \$6 a day; treasurer, \$2,000 a year; deputy treasurer \$1,200 a year; deputy clerk \$3,000 a year; deputy sheriff \$1,500 a year; sheriff \$3,600 a year; assessor \$2,400 a year and county school superintendent \$2,400 a year. The bill was introduced by the Jackson county delegation.

## WILD ORGY IN GOTHAM MARKS END OF BOOZE

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The bibulous fraternity in New York, having stayed up all night at the wake of John Barlevorn in the cafes and hotels along the white way, put on its deepest mourning today in preparation for the final obscenities at midnight.

Statisticians were silent as to the exact shrinkage in the liquor supply here as the result of last night's well attended preliminary ceremonies, but it was admitted there was enough to provide for today, no matter how firm the determination might be to leave not a drop undrunk upon the dawn of the dry era.

The revelry in the fashionable hotels and restaurants last night was declared to have put to shame all previous celebrations of a similar nature in New York. But the mourners declared that last night's affair was only a "tuning up" process for the last farewell tonight. Liquor brought almost unbelievably high prices but that apparently was not the least of the worries of the thirsty.

Officials as a rule managed not to be looking at the long "package parades" today, but solemn warnings were issued by Colonel Daniel L. Porter of the United States internal revenue service that the law would be rigidly enforced in every particular commencing one minute after midnight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has completed organization of the machinery for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition after the amendment and the enforcement law become effective at midnight. Commissioners have been appointed for practically all states as well as for the districts into which the country has been divided for the purposes of enforcement of the law.

The export of intoxicating liquors will cease with the coming into force of the amendment. An enormous amount of whiskey has been sent out of the country within the past few weeks, but large stocks still remain in bonded warehouses and its disposition will be watched closely to prevent illegal sales.

Liquor held in warehouses and elsewhere for private account must be moved in homes or other places of residence by the owners before midnight. Any remaining in storage will be subject to seizure.

Home brewing of beverages containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol also will come under the ban. Enforcement of the new liquor law will be left largely to state, county and municipal officials, but Commissioner Kramer has given warning that where these fail to use due diligence the federal authorities will step in.

Resolutions urging "loyal citizens" to remind those who are indifferent or hostile that unless the national prohibition law is enforced lawlessness will be encouraged, were adopted yesterday by the executive committee of the Anti-saloon League of America.

Federal authorities were urged to see that the law is upheld in those states hostile to prohibition.

Three year old Lubero Courtie of San Francisco was seized to death yesterday by a pot of boiling soup which was accidentally overturned.

## BRITISH SEE DISASTER IN REDADVANCE

Chiefs of Army and Navy Hurry to Paris to Confer With Lloyd-George—Entire British Empire in Near East Threatened—Denikine Army Collapses—Black Sea a Bolshevik Lake—Reds Victorious for Past Two Months.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The impression prevailed here today that in the conference at Paris of Premier Lloyd George, Winston Spencer Churchill, the war minister, Walter Hume Long, first lord of the admiralty; Baron Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, and Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the imperial staff, it would be decided to take some defensive action against bolshevik military aggression.

The Persian government has requested Great Britain to state what assistance can be given Persia in the event of a bolshevik invasion and what defensive action by Persia would accord with the British policy.

An unconfirmed report from Berlin says that Enver Pasha, former Turkish war minister, who was recently crowned king of Khurdistan, has been in Berlin and has proceeded to Asia Minor. This raises the question of whether he was trying to enlist the support of German extremists in carrying out cooperation between the Turks and the bolsheviks.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Attention of the British people is fixed on the Near East where recent bolshevik successes have carried the red Russian armies almost up to the threshold of India, Persia, Mesopotamia and Asiatic Turkey. Cabinet members and chiefs of the British army and navy are in Paris today whether they were hastily summoned yesterday and are conferring with Premier Lloyd George on military and naval matters in connection, it is believed, with conditions in southwestern Asia.

Apprehension was aroused by the issuance of a semi-official statement yesterday pointing out the situation that has arisen through the collapse of General Denikine's army in southern Russia and bolshevik penetration of Trans-Saxya. Not only was it admitted the menace from a Russian bolshevik invasion of the Near East is very real, but it was pointed out that internal conditions in Persia, Turkey and Afghanistan were threatening.

British Hard Pressed

In Mesopotamia too, the British are forced to contend with difficulties arising from racial dissension. It was said that a soviet advance that captures the Crimea would make the Black sea virtually a Russian bolshevik lake, and it was further indicated that Great Britain could hope for little help from the new republics of Georgia, Dagestan and Azerbaijan, which are directly in the path of the soviet advance.

While there is a possibility the bolsheviks may launch an overwhelming attack against Poland, the statement issued yesterday showed the greatest preoccupation of officials was over the debacle of Denikine's armies and the rapid advance of the soviet forces toward the Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Series of Victories

The situation which now confronts Great Britain and more or less Japan and China is not of sudden growth, however. For the past two months or more the bolsheviks have had an almost unbroken series of successes, which have swept them forward on all fronts where their forces are believed to be formidable.

Admiral Kolchak's army in Siberia seems to have been completely defeated if not dispersed. The reds are today far east of Krasnovorsk and are moving nearer Irkutsk. While reports from Siberia have dealt almost entirely with operations along the Siberian railroad, occasional advices have indicated the bolsheviks have moved far south of that line and have established themselves near the Mongolian frontier southwest of Irkutsk.

Red Line 2200 Miles

Further to the southwest the so-

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## OLCOTT SIGNS BILL PUTTING FISH BOARD INTO STATE POLITICS

SALEM, Jan. 16.—Governor Olcott today affixed his signature to the Norblad-Handles-Benn fish and game commission bill and since it carried an emergency clause, it is now a law.

The executive said when signing the measure that he considered the segregation of the commercial fishing and game interests "of great importance," and that it mattered not whether he or the legislature should appoint the commission the measure creates.

HOUSE UNANIMOUS IN OPPOSITION TO "JAP" CITIZENSHIP

SALEM, Jan. 16.—The house of the Oregon legislature, by unanimous vote, today adopted a joint memorial to congress asking that national legislation be enacted which would provide that the children of such aliens as cannot by law be naturalized must retain the nationality of their parents.

The memorial is aimed directly against children born in this country of Japanese parents, its authors, in speeches before the house, declaring the laws should be amended so as to prevent all Japanese no matter where their birthplace might be from becoming American citizens.

SALEM, Jan. 16.—M. Vernon Parsons of Eugene, former member of the legislature, told friends here today that he will, in a few days, announce himself as a candidate for secretary of state.

SALEM, Jan. 16.—Because both houses have passed a resolution to adjourn sine die at noon tomorrow, President Vinton of the senate announced today that speeches on final passage bills will be limited to five minutes as called for in rule two of the senate. No senator will be allowed to yield his time to another, it was said.

## REGINALD D'KOVEN DROPS DEAD, WAS LEADING COMPOSER

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Reginald De Koven, American operatic composer and conductor, died here early today of apoplexy.

Mr. DeKoven graduated from Oxford in 1880 and studied music in Stuttgart, Florence, Paris and Vienna.

Besides writing music he served as musical critic on various New York publications.

Mr. DeKoven, who had been here for several weeks superintending the production of his opera, "Rip Van Winkle," was attending a dinner at the home of Mrs. Jacob Fish, when he became suddenly ill. He died within a few minutes. The body was taken to the home of a brother in law, Robert G. McGann.

Mrs. DeKoven had been with her husband until three days ago, when she returned to their home in New York. A daughter, Mrs. H. K. Hudson, lives in New York.

## NAVY MORAL NOW LOWEST ALL HISTORY

Admiral Sims Declares Daniels' Policy of Medal Award Has Entirely Destroyed Morale of Service—Awarding D. S. M. to Commanders Who Loose Ships Unprecedented in Naval History—Not a Personal or Political Fight But a Patriotic One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—On taking the stand today Admiral Sims said he had received a reply to his letter to Mr. Daniels criticizing the methods of making the naval awards; that the reply was personal and simply said no final action on the awards had been made.

Admiral Sims said some newspapers had been mistaken in ascribing personal motives to some of those who had criticized the awards and in assuming that advantage was taken of the incident to make a personal attack on the secretary.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he said, adding that "in all probability in the nearly unanimous opinion of officers of the navy," certain mistakes were made in the awards which involved not only the question of justice, but the morale of the fighting force.

"Assuming the existence of these convictions on the part of naval officers," Admiral Sims continued, "it is apparent that it is the duty of the officers, the advisability of whose decorations is in question, officially to present their criticisms and suggestions in accordance with the authorization prescribed by such cases by the regulation issued by the navy department."

"The making of such criticisms is, therefore, not only a duty that the officers indicated, owe their service, but it is perfectly legal and perfectly proper and does not involve, as some press comments have stated or implied, any flavor of insubordination."

"Our navy lacks constructive criticism from the public—and necessarily so because our naval officers are forbidden to publish anything without the permission of, and usually censorship by, the department. This is, to say the least, a singular regulation to be enforced in a democratic form of government; and the inevitable result is that the American public know less about naval matters than the public of any other considerable maritime power, because the officers of the latter are permitted, under certain regulations, when not on duty, to publish any articles in criticism or suggestion which in their judgment would be of benefit to their service or their country. A similar permission granted to American naval officers would not only be of great benefit to the public and the navy, but the navy cannot attain its maximum efficiency without it."

Referring to the case of Commander David Worth Bagley, brother-in-law of Secretary Daniels, whose recommendation for a navy cross was changed by the secretary to a distinguished service medal, Admiral Sims said Commander Bagley was one of the most capable young officers in the service. The admiral read a letter he wrote Commander Bagley congratulating him on his conduct when his ship, the destroyer Jacob Jones, was sunk by a submarine, and then presented a letter from Mr. Daniels asking the admiral what recommendation he had made for medals for Commander Bagley and other officers of the Jacob Jones.

Admiral Sims said he replied that in cases where commanders of destroyers won actions against submarines special distinctions were recommended but that he did not recommend any special distinctions in cases where the "action resulted in defeat."

Declaring that he had read statements in the press that he had recommended every officer on his staff for a D. S. M., the witness said he had recommended only 19 officers for that decoration out of 202 on his staff. He characterized the services of these officers as "paramount importance," and reviewed their records to show why he recommended them for decoration.

"Whatever of recommendation, praise or credit I may have gotten out

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