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# The Daily Capital Journal

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**Weather Report**  
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 Oregon: Tonight and Sunday rain west portion, fair east portion, increasing, but not early winds.  
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FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 16.

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## MONTENEGRINS DON'T FAVOR ANNEXATION TO SERBIAN GOVERNMENT

**Aged King Nicholas Wants Fourteen Points To Be Carried Out Even If It Means The Loss Of His Crown, But He Will Not Agree To Union Such As Serbia Is Agitating—Depends On Winning Out Of "Self Determination."**

By William Philip Simms  
 (United Press staff correspondent)  
 Paris, Jan. 25.—King Nicholas, the aged ruler of Montenegro, believes his little nation should enjoy the same right of self-determination as large 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 war, as issued yesterday by the supreme war council—that claims to territory seized by arms will receive no recognition from the peace congress.  
 Nicholas, who is living in the Hotel Rue de Brioni, 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.  
 Occupied Montenegro  
 "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 regent (Prince Alexander) did not hesitate to assume the Montenegrin crown which I wore and still wear legally, after a reign of nearly sixty years. 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 modeled on the United States, where many of our soldiers lived for many years. They wished to see President Wilson's principles applied to organization of the Jugo-Slavs—that is, that the people should decide their own fate.  
 In Accord with People  
 "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, those going only to those who did not oppose Serbian activity. But this game was unsuccessful. Bloody fighting has taken place between the Montenegrins and the Serbians and is still going on.  
 "In order to stop this war, my office has sent a message to the Montenegrins begging them not to spill any further blood. I am confident of their fate now that the allies have given me a guarantee that the rights of our people will be respected. I am persuaded that the allies want fair play not only for the Jugo-Slavs of Austria and Hungary, but for Montenegro and Serbia, too. I am perfectly confident your great president will not fail us now. For Montenegro offers a present example of the principle of self-determination."

## Influenza Ban Will Be Definitely Off Monday

**This Does Not Mean However That Quarantine Restrictions Are Removed.**

restrictions and regulations and remove the ban heretofore placed upon said buildings, institutions and places of business; now therefore,  
 Pursuant of such authorization, we do hereby proclaim and declare that churches, schools, theatres, armories, lodge rooms, public halls, pool rooms, clubs, card rooms and bowling alleys may open for business as usual Monday morning January 27, 1919, subject, however, to certain restrictions hereinafter set forth.  
 That the regulations and restrictions concerning stores, mercantile establishments, depots, banks, cigar stores, confectionery stores, restaurants, hotels and soft drink parlors are rescinded and removed, except as provided by the ordinance concerning loitering.  
 This proclamation is not to be construed so as to permit public or private dances, nor in any manner modifying the quarantine regulations and restrictions now in force. Persons in churches, schools, theatres, lodge rooms, public halls and public assemblies who cough or sneeze must either leave such places, or provide themselves with an appropriate and approved mask.  
 This action is taken upon the advice and consent of the special committee heretofore appointed by the mayor, and after consulting the doctor's committee consisting of Drs. Morse, Clements, Byrd and Bellingier.  
 C. E. ALBIN, Mayor.  
 J. RAY PEMBERTON, Health Officer.  
 As will be noted, this document does not remove the ban on dances, which have been considered the most prolific sources of contagion. Next in order the moving picture shows have caused the greatest apprehension on account of the crowded condition and the difficulty of ventilation. During his visits in the city, Dr. Seeley, state health officer, visited the various theaters, and made certain suggestions as to their seating and ventilation, and it is assured that they will follow the regulations closely.  
 There have been several conferences of the school faculty with regard to the best manner of combating any further encroachments of the disease. Students will be placed under rigid rules and suspicious cases will be watched with the utmost vigilance. In this matter there must be complete co-operation on the

part of the community. It is the duty of every citizen to cooperate with the health officer in the removal of the ban on dances, which have been considered the most prolific sources of contagion. Next in order the moving picture shows have caused the greatest apprehension on account of the crowded condition and the difficulty of ventilation. During his visits in the city, Dr. Seeley, state health officer, visited the various theaters, and made certain suggestions as to their seating and ventilation, and it is assured that they will follow the regulations closely.  
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## SECOND SESSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE HELD IN QUAI D'ORSAY

**League Of Nations Received Formal Indorsement Of General Conclave.**

By Fred S. Ferguson  
 (United Press Staff Correspondent)  
 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.  
 President Wilson, in opening discussion, declared the league "seems necessary, both in reaching the conclusion of peace, and in preserving the peace of the world."  
 "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 settlements."  
 Appointed Committees  
 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 "as however high they are placed, and to investigate international labor and world transportation problems.  
 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."  
 A resolution was presented providing that the league should be open to "every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its object," that it "shall provide safeguards against war" and that it "should meet periodically in international conference."  
 "It is essential to maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations are to establish that the league of nations should be created to promote international co-operation, insure fulfillment of accepted international obligations, and provide safeguards against war," the resolution stated.  
 Should Be Part of Treaty  
 "The league should be created as an integral part of the general peace treaty. It should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its object. Members of the league should meet periodically in international conference. It should have permanent organization and a secretariat to carry on the business in the intervals between the conferences.  
 "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 readjustment in the future.  
 "We are not representatives of governments, but of peoples. It is not sufficient to satisfy our governments. We must satisfy mankind.  
 "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 much multiplied as they have gained facilities. It is essential that science as well as armed men, should be kept in harness by civilization.  
 Wasn't Attack On U. S.  
 "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. Americans will feel it has fought in vain if the peace is only one of European settlements. She wants a lasting peace for humanity. America did not come into the war merely as an intervention in European politics."  
 The congress adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the responsibility for the war and breaches of international law in connection with its conduct. Other committees were authorized to take up international labor legislation and consider details of internationalization of transportation facilities.  
 The committee to investigate responsibility for the war will include two representatives each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan and five representatives of the other allied powers. It will inquire into the following:  
 Authors of the war; facts regarding breaches of the law, and customs of war committed by the central powers on land, on sea and in the air; the degree of responsibility for offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy forces, including members of the general staff and other individuals, however highly placed; constitution and procedure of the tribunals appropriate to try those offenses and any other matter cognate or ancillary to the above which may arise in the course of the inquiry.  
 The special labor committee of similar composition "will inquire into conditions of employment from the international aspect; international means necessary to secure common action affect-

## LABOR CONGRESS STANDS BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES

**Arthur Henderson, British Labor Leader, Expects Success. However.**

**NEITHER COMPERS NOR BOLSHEVIK FAVORABLE**  
**Decisions Of Labor Will Be Received With Interest By Peace Delegates.**

By Frank J. Taylor  
 (United Press staff correspondent)  
 Berne, Jan. 24.—(Delayed)—Leaders of international labor and socialism, the influence of which has been officially recognized by the Versailles congress, expect to make an important contribution to peace settlement. Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, told the United Press today that they hope to obtain endorsement by the peace delegates to the following program:  
 First, establishment of the league of nations, with authority to prevent wars and enforce its decisions; all nations to be members, including Germany, as soon as she complies with conditions of the armistice and pays for the damage she has done.  
 Second, acceptance of an international labor charter, securing a world standard of social and economic conditions.  
 Third, universal abolition of compulsory military service, general disarmament and prohibition of the manufacture of war material, except by international control.  
 Fourth, non-intervention in Russian affairs, but the exercise of moral force to bring the different elements of Russian socialism together and afford them representation at the peace table.  
 Henderson expressed confidence that his program would be ratified by the international labor and socialist congress which is to be held here. The congress was scheduled to meet January 27, but may be delayed by the inability of some of the delegates to arrive by that time. Henderson admitted the congress is having its difficulties.  
 "We are under fire from both sides," he said. "The bolsheviks condemn us as being 'yellow international politicians.' On the other hand, Samuel Gompers refuses to participate, claiming socialism has no connection with labor and trades unionism. Both extremes, therefore, look askance upon us and we regard it as a sign that we are somewhere near right."  
 "I do not know when the first session will be held, as the delegates are having some difficulty with their passports. So far the United States has granted no passports to the American delegates. The Swiss did not welcome us, but they are becoming more friendly."  
 "We expect representatives of 17 nations, including Russia and the central powers, to participate in drafting resolutions which will be submitted to the peace conference. We have received the most cordial intimations that our decisions will be received with interest by the peace delegates. The congress here is expected to last about three weeks."

## MARCH ANNOUNCES TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS DISCHARGED

**Reports Ten Killed In Recent Fighting In Archangel Region.**

Washington, Jan. 25.—Demobilization of soldiers in the United States up to January 24, totaled 858,187 and 57,366 officers. Chief of Staff March announced today. Orders for discharges total 1,600,000 men. America has dismissed at a faster rate than Great Britain for up to January 19, England had dismissed 611,900 men and 12,579 officers.  
 March announced for the first time the official figures of the allied strength on the west front as of November 1. The ration strength—that is, the total force to be fed—on the west front was:  
 France, 2,259,000; United States, 1,950,000; Britain (including Portuguese), 1,718,000.  
 The department's first advice 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 the evacuation of Ustpedeg and retreat west of Kania. The American losses were ten killed, seven wounded and eleven missing in action near Ustpedeg.  
 Can Control Situation  
 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.  
 March announced that national army and national guard soldiers can retain their division insignias upon returning to this country, but that officers returning to regular outfits may 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 sentences. 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.

## Britain Now Prepared To Make Concessions To Establish League

**Member Of English Peace Delegation Made This Known Today.—He Specifically Named African Colonies And Mesopotamia As Subjects On Which British Are Prepared To Meet Test Of Their Belief In League.**

## CONGRESS TO TAKE UP UNEMPLOYMENT NEXT

**Kenyon Bill Provides Emergency Fund Of \$100,000,000 For Public Works.**

By L. O. Martin  
 (United Press staff correspondent)  
 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 board 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 went on. "But every dollar used now to put an American to work means dividends to America. Public works provide permanent public improvement."  
 Official Returns From Election Unpublished  
 London, Jan. 25.—(British Admiralty Wireless).—Official returns of the German elections are not yet published, but enough is known to place the general results beyond doubt. For the allied powers, the one interest of the elections is that there shall emerge from them a party capable of forming a strong government which can bind the German people. Everything points to formation of a strong combination between the majority socialists and the democrats with whatever recruits they may attract from other groups.  
 The London Times and the Westminster Gazette, which are representative of opinion in both great parties in England, express almost identical views on the position. They declare that it is the plain interest of the allies and of Germany that no door should be left open for any possibility of quibbling hereafter upon the authority of the national assembly, which is to sanction peace or of the German signature to the armistice.

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."  
 "The same is true regarding the Mesopotamian countries and the Danubian. 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 demand. 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.  
 "One of the principles of the league should be 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," he said. "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, Struna, 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."

## PR OPAGANDA PROBES FURNISHED NAMES OF THE ALLEGED PACIFISTS

**Miss Jane Addams And David Starr Jordan Are At Head Of List.**

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 Garrison Villard, Rabbi Judah Magnes and Lewis P. Lochner.  
 Miss Addams Is Pacifist  
 Chicago, Jan. 25.—"I am a pacifist," declared Jane Addams today, listed yesterday as a pacifist with other "intellectuals" by Archibald Stevenson of the military intelligence service, in a report to the senate German propaganda 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 cannot 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."  
 Do Not Call for Answer  
 Palo Alto, Cal., Jan. 25.—Charges brought by Archibald Stevenson of the military intelligence bureau are "so vague and indefinite" that they do not call for a formal answer, according to David Starr Jordan of Stanford University.  
 Jordan said today he would not ask to appear before the senate propaganda committee, which has entered his name on its records as one of 62 alleged pacifists and radicals.  
 "The reference to me as a radical is extremely vague," said Jordan. "President Wilson is also a radical."  
 "I am a pacifist, in that I am opposed to war, but I supported this war after we got into it. I have never been a socialist. I have always opposed Germany's autocracy."

## ABE MARTIN

It's wonderful how many people you talk to about anything here "not given th' subject any thought." If you'd shoot some fellows out of a cannon it wouldn't muss their hair.

## INCOME TAX COLLECTION IN COMPLICATED MATTER

**Collector M. A. Miller Gives Out Some Information Of Public Interest.**

The big income tax drive of 1919 is now under way and every preparation is being made to handle the largest collection in the history of income tax. "I am not waiting for the final passage of the new revenue bill by congress," said Collector Milton A. Miller today, "for the new regulations and blank forms to be issued. To get this big tax in and get it accurate and complete, I urge that we all begin now."  
 "The income tax obligations imposed by the old laws as well as the measure now in congress, consist of two distinct operations. One is, to file return or statement of all items of income and items of deductions allowable by law and to do this within the period named in the law. The other is, to pay the tax if any is due."  
 "Neither of these obligations can be met without a careful review of income and expenditures for the tax year. That is the big job right now, and that is why I say the income tax drive is already under way. Everywhere the pencil is busy. The old year is done, all its fruits are gleaned, and every person who fared well, or earned a good competence, must analyze his own case in cold figures."  
 "When the new bill is enacted into law, I will have the proper return forms distributed throughout the district and everybody will be informed of the date when the sworn statement or return must be filed. It is my plan to send my men out to central locations, and to have them travel through the district aiding taxpayers in the preparation of the returns and to deciding doubtful points. We will go right to the people with the income tax, and with the co-operation which the public can give the government men, the returns will be filed by everybody who comes under the law's provisions. The right taxes will be paid, and the district will have done its full patriotic duty toward the government's support."  
 Meanwhile, let me say again, there is no need delaying the preparation of figures. Anything that congress does now will not affect the amount of a person's earnings for 1918. Let us avoid the belated throwing together of figures that may hit or miss. Guesses cannot be accepted as the basis of taxation. It is clearly the duty of every person to compile correct figures and ascertain whether his income for 1918 was sufficient to make necessary a sworn statement.  
 "The year 1918 was a banner year for salaries and wages, and the high war prices brought unusual profits to the average small tradesman and to the farmer. The opinion in Washington is

LABAUDY ESTATE \$230,000.  
 Mineola, L. I., Jan. 24.—Jacques Labaudy, "Emperor of the Sahara," left an estate of only \$230,000, instead of the millions he was reputed to possess, it was revealed today. His widow, who killed him and who was released by the grand jury, will get the estate.  
 BOLSHEVIK LEAVE PETROGRAD.  
 London, Jan. 24.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today, quoting advices from Helsinki, said the bolshevik army is evacuating Petrograd and that War Minister Trotsky has moved his headquarters to Nijni-Novgorod.

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