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NEW HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC HAS DECLARED WAR ON ENTENTE

WIRELESS TO LENINE ASKING FOR AID TO BATTLE AGAINST ALLIED FORCES

Russian Bolshevik Leader Reported That He Was Delighted With Hungary's Action—His Representatives Have Formed Socialist-Communist Ministry To Conduct Affairs Of New Government.

Hungary, forming a soviet republic in alliance with the Russian bolsheviks, has declared war on the allies, according to dispatches from Budapest today.

A soviet army of seventy thousand, under General Georgey is reported to have crossed the Russian frontier into Hungarian Galicia and to be marching on Lemberg, now held by the Poles.

Other bolshevik detachments are said to be moving toward Budapest to aid the Hungarians in resisting the allies, whose forces are now scattered throughout Hungary. These are believed to be only the advance guard of a huge bolshevik army which Premier Lenine will send into Hungary within a few weeks.

The allies have sent a fleet of monitors up the Danube from Belgrade in an effort to reach Budapest, capital of Hungary. While there has been some disorder in Budapest, American diplomatic advices received in Paris stated that allied and American representatives are safe.

President Karolyi, resigning in favor of a soviet communist coalition government, declared he was turning Hungary over to the radicals because the allies are concentrating their forces in Hungary to attack the Russian soviet republic and because the Hungarians are dissatisfied with the peace conference's attitude toward fixing the Hungarian boundaries.

The new ministry immediately wirelessed Lenine for aid in opposing the allies. He promised them, it was said, to "keep in touch with the military situation."

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)
Berlin, Mar. 23.—The new Hungarian soviet republic has formed an alliance with the Russian bolsheviks and declared war on the entente, Budapest dispatches announced today.

Bolshevik forces were reported to be moving into Hungary to aid the new government against French and other allied troops, which are scattered thru out the country.

The action of the Karolyi ministry in resigning and turning the country over to communists was said to have resulted from dissatisfaction of the allies and proposed adjustment of the Hungarian frontiers by the peace conference.

Form New Ministry
Representatives of Premier Lenine are reported to have assisted in forming the new socialist-communist ministry, which is constituted as follows:
Alexander Garbai, president.
Eugen Barga, minister of finance.
Josef Pogany, minister of war.
Wilhelm Beelm, minister of socialization.
Bela Kun, minister of foreign affairs.

ABC Martin



If they'd just serve backwash cakes an' sausage at a banquet we'd try an' stand th' speeches. Who remembers when showmen had th' advertise an' strictly moral entertainment in order to get th' business?

CAUSE FOR GERMANY'S DILATORY TACTICS IS SEEMINGLY EXPLAINED

Will Now Offer To Oppose Bolsheviki To Get Less Severe Peace Terms.

By William Phayp Simms.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, March 24.—The bolshevik movement, culminating in Hungary setting up a soviet republic and declaring war on the allies, was believed today to have furnished an explanation for Germany's dilatory and obstructive tactics toward the peace conference.

Germany, playing for time, has now reached a point where she will offer to oppose a bolshevik invasion of western Europe in exchange for less severe peace terms, in the opinion of many delegates.

This is not such a preposterous situation as at first appears, according to the opinion expressed in some quarters. The entire situation south of the Baltic is chaotic and "full of dynamite." It may possibly grow entirely out of allied control, it was pointed out, unless it is met squarely at once. One solution apparently will be to raise an inter-allied expeditionary force. The alternative is to allow the Germans, who are in a much better strategic position, to deal with the situation. Germany would thus virtually become the allies' mainstay in eastern and central Europe.

Now Blocking Allies
Germany, in the meantime, is blocking the allies at every point possible. Many are convinced she is taking this attitude for no other purpose than to force permission for her to pay "Horatius at the Bridge."

Menaced on two sides, one by the Germans and the other by the bolsheviks, Poland is desperately in need of food, equipment and assistance of her troops that fought in France. Yet Germany is refusing to permit these troops to land at Danzig, placing the peace conference free to face with the alternative of backing down or disembarking the Poles under the guns of allied warships. The situation in Rumania is darker still in many ways. Added to the threat of a bolshevik invasion from the east is the new menace of a soviet Hungary. Poland and Rumania desire a common boundary so they may form buffer states against the bolshevik under protection of the league of nations, but it would require some time to bring this about and the situation apparently demands speed of action above everything else.

The feeling is growing here that making this international jigsaw puzzle of peoples and nations fit is the most important problem before the conference and that whether the preliminary treaty with Germany is ready for signing next Saturday matters little unless strong measures are taken by the allies to stamp out the mischief brewing throughout eastern and central Europe.

WORK OF CONFEREES APPEARS FAR FROM COMPLETION TODAY

Rhine Question Seemed To Be Insoluble At Today's Session Of Delegates.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Paris, Mar. 24.—The peace conference began today what was supposed to be the last week of its work on the preliminary peace treaty with everything apparently in a state of chaos. It seemed as though the delegates had nothing to show for their many weeks of hard work except an increased accumulation of unsolved problems.

If the situation is half as bad as its surface indications, it seems certain the conference will not wind up its work on the treaty this week or for several weeks. The American delegation says the situation is similar to that of the closing days of congress—it appears impossible that the work will be completed; yet it is always finished.

There is a tendency to feel, too, that hereafter the British and Americans will cut the Gordian knots in the peace settlement by laying down a program for solution and enforcing it by their economic, financial and political domination.

French Are Stubborn.
For instance, the Rhine question appeared insoluble today. The French were still holding out for territorial security on the left bank. Various compromises have been suggested, rejected and renewed. If no scheme consistent with the principle of self-determination and no annexations is achieved, the problem is expected to be terminated by a flat American and British declaration somewhat to this effect:

"You have tried and we have helped you work out a plan of territorial guarantees which will not violate the principles underlying the armistice. Our attempts have ended in failure. Therefore you must accept: simply the guarantee offered under the league of nations."

Few here doubt the ability of Great Britain and the United States to enforce the situation. The Anglo-American delegates are expected to take the same attitude toward Italy and Japan. As a result, while there appears to be no solution to these and many other questions in sight, it is always possible to fasten the lid on international hickering and sign a treaty covering all necessary points in line with the armistice provisions.

Universal Training For Young Women Advocated

Seattle, Wash., March 24.—Universal training for young women in home economics is just as vital to national progress as universal military training for young men.

At least this is the conviction of Mrs. Mary Treat, wife of the Seattle capitalist and she is organizing a nation-wide movement to have congress work out women's universal training legislation.

Under her plan, girls between the ages of 17 and 18 would spend two months in a government training school or camp, to study home keeping and hygiene.

"This plan would spread the spirit of democracy," says Mrs. Treat, "and do much to break down the ugly barriers that breed bitterness and autocracy."

Senator King Prepares Substitute For Covenant

Washington, March 24.—Senator King of Utah has prepared a substitute league of nations covenant which he will send to President Wilson at Paris for consideration, he announces.

King's plan, he said, will permit protection under the Monroe doctrine and leave each nation free to decide its own policy regarding immigration questions, tariffs and similar matters.

FOUR TRACK MEETS
Four dual track meets have been arranged by Coach Matthews of the Willamette university athletes. Dual meets will be staged at McMinnville and Seaside with the McMinnville college and two meets are scheduled with the Chemawa Indian school. Other meets are pending.

The team turned out for its first workout last Wednesday. An interclass meet will be staged during the latter part of this week. From two to four events will be staged each day. Dimick and Medler are two of Willamette's stars who have returned to college. Over one hundred are expected to enter the class meet.

SITUATION YEAR AGO LESS SERIOUS THAN PRESENT ONE, BELIEF

Officials Realize That World Faces Necessity Of Bringing About Hasty Peace Unless Bolshevism Is To Gain Ground Steadily—Peace Conference Is Having Trouble In Keeping Extraneous Questions Out Of Treaty Discussions.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, March 24.—The world faces an infinitely more serious situation today than it did a year ago when the German super-offensive was at its height, according to the belief expressed in certain official quarters. This, despite the fact the armistice was signed five months ago and the peace conference has been in session three months.

Instead of military defeat, it is economic, financial and social collapse that is now threatening. Economic experts agree that every day lost is adding poison to the general crisis that hangs over the world.

There was a tragedy today, in fact, to regard Germany's action in forming a soviet republic in alliance with the Russian bolsheviks as marking the crisis already has been reached. There was no discussion to hide the belief that the menace of bolshevism has been increased a hundredfold by this new situation in Hungary.

Everywhere Was Working.
"A year ago everyone in the world was at work," said one of the leading economic and financial authorities. "If they were not fighting they were producing. In addition, patriotic impulses were spreading up work. The governments had control and everyone had to do something. But everything is now headed for stagnation and disorder, unless speedy counter action is taken."

"In the meantime, the peace conference is in the worst muddle since it opened. The hour of decisions having arrived, it can be stated that the situation is as follows:

"There is a constant tendency to drag in extraneous questions. For instance, the Syrian question, which has no bearing whatever on peace with Germany.

"The question of territorial rights in Dalmatia is constantly bobbing up, although it is purely one for later-allied settlement.

"The Polish question has been mishandled. The war council Saturday reached the point where it started on this matter and decided to adopt the program originally proposed.

French Still Hoping.
"The French still hope for an international pool of war expenditures, in which the United States would pay the majority of the bills. As an alternative, they suggest internationalization of exchange. This would bring up the economic value of the franc, with consequent loss in the present value of the dollar.

"Meanwhile, France has done nothing to date to meet the serious financial situation confronting her, due to this hope of some international arrangement. The French people have not been taxed within fifty per cent as heavily as the British and Americans for carrying on the war.

"Against the set program of having all committee reports submitted by March 8, only two major committees have completed their work—the military and naval bodies. Reparation, boundaries and post-war economic terms are still in a fluid state.

"At the present rate of progress the discussion must drag on for weeks. But certain conferees agreed this cannot be the case. In view of the reports from Hungary and Germany, some drastic action appears likely to be taken within a few days.

"Whether the peace treaty is completed by next Saturday as planned depends upon whether a different program from the present hickering is forced through."

AMENDMENT COVERING MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE VOTED ON TONIGHT

President Wilson And Colonel House Are Advocating This Move.

By Carl D. Groat.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, March 24.—An amendment to the league of nations covenant covering the Monroe doctrine, advocated by President Wilson and Colonel House, is expected to be presented at tonight's session of the league commission.

The proposed amendment would prevent any power from acquiring territory in the western hemisphere by conquest, purchase, treaty or otherwise, unless the Americans consented.

This article was reported today to be meeting with opposition from within the commission, especially by the British and French, who have extensive interests in the Americas. It could not be learned whether the present will attempt to force through the amendment despite the opposition, but it was believed, he will strongly advocate its adoption, inasmuch as it would remove much of the ground for opposition in the United States. The Monroe doctrine proposal is held by some to mark a considerable recession from Wilson's original position, that the covenant would not be altered except in a minor way.

The proposal for changes in the covenant submitted by Senator King of Utah has not yet been officially commented on.

Japan's recommendation for an amendment providing racial equality was not presented at Saturday meeting. (A press association dispatch Saturday said it was up for consideration. The United Press said its presentation has been postponed.)

It may be reserved until the constitution is debated by the plenary session. Many of the delegates are understood to favor equality of nations, but not of nationalities.

Wounded Soldiers On Way To Camp Kearney

New York, March 24.—Carrying 109 wounded soldiers, 18 of them litter cases, the United States hospital train from New York to Camp Kearney, Cal., will leave at 1:30 o'clock today. It is scheduled to arrive at Camp Kearney at 8 o'clock Friday night.

The wounded men will travel in nine specially constructed cars, which will include an operating car and an observation car. A staff of medical corps surgeons will be on hand.

Stops will be made en route at Chicago, Kansas City, Topeka, Albuquerque and Los Angeles. Mayors' committees will be allowed to inspect the train at the various stops.

Lumber Market On Coast Is Very Active

North Bend, Or., March 24.—A stimulated demand for lumber and timber products is indicated here by the increasing number of inquiries received by local lumber concerns from dealers in all parts of the country. During the last 10 days representatives of large lumber brokers of the coast have visited this section and placed orders for more than 20,000,000 feet for early delivery to the markets of the middle west. One order for 1,000,000 feet, now being filled by the Bay Park Lumber company here, is for shipment to Capetown, South Africa. A slight improvement in market prices is reported from the lumber centers.

The revised wage scale, with a minimum of \$3.20 a day, is now effective in all the mills here, though there is complaint that the prices of food products have not been reduced in proportion to the set in wages.

Gold Strike On Yukon River Has Been Reported

Seattle, Wash., Mar. 24.—A gold strike has been made 45 miles above Marshall City and a short distance below Holy Cross on the Yukon river, according to E. W. Parks, owner of the only quicksilver mine in the territory. Parks has just arrived in Seattle from the Kuskoowak district, Alaska.

Parks met a number of prospectors at Aniak, who had stampered to the new diggings and all of them reported fifty cent pans had been taken from the sands. The creek runs into a slough of the Yukon river, making it an easy matter to land supplies at the new diggings.

The ground has already been staked for miles around. Parks thinks it useless for anyone to start for there from Seattle.
