

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTRY NOT TO SHED BLOOD

Cabinet Not Red, Not Even Radical, But Decidedly Liberal—Comprised of the Spreckles, Gargs and Frank Walshs of Russia—Favor a Republic.

By BASIL M. MANLY.
WASHINGTON, March 24.—The ministry created by the Russian revolution, and which is now the real government of Russia is not "red"—it is not even radical. It will shed no more blood than is necessary to preserve Russia and prevent a counter revolution.

This is the composite opinion of a group of Russians in Washington, who know the members of the cabinet well.

All agree, however, that it is decidedly liberal in tone and under pressure from the revolutionists will give Russia great reforms and probably create a republic on the ruins of the Romanoff dynasty.

Prince Lvof, the new premier, is one of the great men of Russia. An hereditary noble of large wealth, he supported the revolution of 1905 and organized the Sematvo union, one of the great democratic forces of Russia, which has been of incalculable value during the war in providing hospitals, medicines, food and munitions for the army, when the corrupt bureaucracy failed to do its duty.

Journalist and Historian.
Minkoff, new foreign minister, is a member of the duma, a journalist of great power and a historian of international reputation. He strongly favors sweeping political reforms, but has been consistently opposed to revolutionary action.

Rodinko, third member of the "Big Three," who hold the reins of government, is not a member of the ministry, but president of the duma, which corresponds to the American speaker of the house. He is a great iron magnate and might well be called the "E. H. Gary of Russia."

Of the other members of the cabinet, Tereshchenko, minister of finance, is a great sugar magnate—"the John D. Spreckles of Russia." Mamulov, minister of education, former rector of Moscow university, is a great authority on land problems.

Members of Duma.
The other members, Konovalev, M. Lvof, Shingrey, Nekrasov, Gutschikov, Godnev and Kerenski, are all members of the duma, of various shades of liberalism, with the exception of the last named, who represents the only really radical element in the ministry.

All the others have at some time or other declared for a more or less limited form of monarchy, while Kerenski has, up to the present, been the only advocate of republicanism.

Kerenski, the radical representative of the labor party, however, holds the important post of minister of justice, and backed by the socialists and trade unions, will undoubtedly play a large part in the events of the near future.

It will be his duty to prosecute the reactionaries, whom the present government considers traitors to Russia, the grafters who have grown fat while the people starved, and the bureaucrats and generals who are the heroes of conspiracy to betray Russia into the hands of Germany.

Frank Walsh of Russia.
Under the Russian system he is not only attorney general, but also has control of the courts and is in a position practically to shape their decisions to suit himself. He is the "Frank Walsh of Russia," and when he gets into action there are likely to be some titled heads put through the hangman's noose.

To give an American picture of the present ministry, we can imagine Charles R. Crane, Rudolph Spreckles, or some other rich progressive as premier, and a journalist-historian-politician to represent Minkoff—there is no American parallel—E. H. Gary, John D. Spreckles and Charles R. Van Hise, then throw in for good measure half a dozen of the more progressive men of the house and senate and finally look on Frank P. Walsh as attorney general—and there's your Russian ministry.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, Wash., March 26.—A east-and-west earthquake of moderate severity was recorded on the University of Washington seismograph this morning, beginning at 6:09, attaining its maximum at 6:15 and ending at 6:49. The seat of the earthquake was probably 1100 miles from Seattle.

GIRLS DO MEN'S WORK IN MEN'S DUDS



The most toilsome laboring jobs men had in England before the war are now taken up by girls. Dressed like men, these two girls are shown 80 feet down in a quarry at Wheeling, pushing a heavy truck full of lime.

BLUE LEDGE DEAL TO START LOCAL MF'G INDUSTRIES

By W. W. WATSON.
This is the beginning of the last week in the period of the option held on the Blue Ledge mine by the Cowan interests. Suspense over the result of the negotiations will soon be relieved.

A great deal depends on the success of this deal in the matter of progress in this mineral region. Should Cowan succeed in purchasing the mine, it is generally understood to mean that immense development of that remarkable property will be inaugurated at once. Such development as that apparently contemplated could not be prosecuted without a railroad from the mine to the Southern Pacific at Medford. That facility for operating other properties in that district would induce capital to concern itself with such attractive properties as the Bloomfield, the Copper King, the Cook & Green, the St. Albans and a score or more of other claims in that vicinity on which sufficient development work has been done to indicate the character and class of the claims.

The One Source of Hope.
It is known that there is no local capital for such development, unless the Blue Ledge mine is operated on a large scale. The latter situation would make the railroad to the district an absolute necessity. Half a million dollars would complete that enterprise. Outside capital could be easily attracted to a number of enterprises that would follow this initiation of big work. The latter is the sole basis of hope that extensive operations in that territory will open a new era of development in southern Oregon and northern California in a great diversity of activities.

With a railroad into the vast timber resources of that district it is not doubted that they, too, will be utilized. Demand for lumber is extraordinary. Great trainloads of lumber are being shipped through this valley every week from distant lumber belts, while as fine commercial timber as may be found on the coast is going to waste in this territory. Billions of feet of it are included in this area.

Saw Mills and Box Factories.
Among the cardinal needs of this valley at this time are sawmills and box factories. Thousands upon thousands of dollars could be saved for local distribution annually through manufacturing enterprises that would be established here if the mining railroad were constructed, for it would serve also to develop the lumber industry in the vast timber area south-west of the city; but there is little prospect that the railroad would be built for that purpose alone in the near future.

Hence, it may easily be seen that there is excuse for the suspense over the pending negotiations between the Towne interests and Mr. Cowan in the latter's effort to possess that great mine. Nothing of consequence may be expected from the present desultory system of working that property. No hope is found in the past management of the mine. No promise is made by the present owners as to what they will do in future, if they retain the property.

Therefore, everybody is hoping that the Blue Ledge mine will pass to other owners within the week.

30,000 FRENCH FORCED TO LABOR GERMAN TRENCHES

PARIS, March 26.—R. DuCret, president of the Besancon prisoners of war association, has forwarded to the foreign office a declaration made by a Besancon man, a prisoner, who was forced by the Germans to work within the zone of fire and who escaped.

The man alleges he and his companions were badly and insufficiently fed, that they slept in hastily constructed sheds which were so small that each of the 600 occupants had to lie in a space 14 inches wide, that the majority had no bedding, and were obliged to sleep in the mud.

The prisoners' accommodations were six miles from the front and the fugitive says they were made to work on trenches or railways, 50 yards from the French lines. When he escaped, one of his comrades had been killed and several wounded by shell fire from the French. The refugees estimated that 30,000 Frenchmen were being forced to work on different sections of the front under similar conditions.

DIRECTORS FARM LOAN BANK MEET

SPOKANE, Wash., March 25.—The six members of the Spokane regional farm loan bank organized today during the course of a long executive session, took oaths of office administered by United States Marshal McGovern, and learned with some dismay that a dozen sacks of mail awaited their first consideration.

During the process of getting acquainted with each other some score of applicants for positions in the new institution skirmished around the outside of the group.

Following the first adjournment of the directors' session President O'Shea set at rest some misconceptions involved.

"While the appointment of some appraisers to assist in our work will come shortly," he said, "the matter will be handled at Washington, D. C., and not by the board here. We have not decided upon a location for the offices of the bank and may not do so for a day or two. We shall endeavor to look around on that.

TWO AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED STEAMER

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Wilfred, with two Americans aboard, and the British schooner Chorley with three Americans, was reported today to the state department. The Wilfred was warned by the German submarine that she was being attacked, but carried no contraband or armament.

PRUSSIAN ACTS MAY ABROGATE TREATY OF 1828

Germany's Clear Violation of Treaties Assigned By United States as Reason for Refusing to Reaffirm Them—German Note Provides New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Germany's "clear violations" of the treaties of 1799 and 1828 and her "disregard of the canons of international courtesy," were assigned by the United States as reasons for refusal to reaffirm or extend these agreements. The note of refusal to Germany transmitted through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, was made public today by the state department and discloses that this government "is seriously considering" whether Germany's conduct has not in effect abrogated these treaties.

Protocol Declined.
The note says:

"In view of the clear violations by the German authorities of the plain terms of the treaties in question, solemnly concluded on the mutual understanding that the obligations thereunder would be faithfully kept; in view of further disregard of the canons of international courtesy and the comity of nations in the treatment of innocent American citizens in Germany, the government of the United States cannot perceive any advantage which would flow from further engagements, even though they were merely declaratory of international law, entered into with the imperial German government in regard to the meaning of any of the articles of these treaties or as supplementary to them. In these circumstances, therefore, the government of the United States declines to enter into the special protocol proposed by the imperial government.

Treaties Abrogated.
"This government is seriously considering," continues the note, "whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1785 and 1799 have not been in effect abrogated by the German government's flagrant violations of their provisions, for it is manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them. It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking had been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities."

New German Note.
The German note, also made public today, was regarded by officials as practically providing a new treaty. Citizens of either country residing in the other, would, in case of war, be free from internment. Most would be entitled to remain indefinitely and those seeking to leave would have been free to do so with all their property. Enemy property specifically including merchant vessels, would have been free from all sequestration except under laws applying to neutrals, also, while contracts and patents would not have been cancelled, suspended or declared void.

German Status Unchanged.
The status of Germans in this country is not held to be affected by the refusal to reaffirm the old treaties and there will be no general internment or persecutions. The most serious project now in mind is abolition of the mild Canadian system by

GERARD AND THE BLACK HANDBAG



New picture of James W. Gerard, who has just arrived in Washington, following his recall from Germany. The picture shows Gerard carrying the black bag which he had always in his possession from the time he left Germany until he arrived in Washington. The bag contained important documents which Gerard would not entrust to anyone.

which Germans must register and remain within certain limits unless especially permitted to leave. Under this plan, only 6000 out of 80,000 Germans in Canada, have been interned.

The activities of plotters already discovered and the certainty that more are to follow has not shaken the official belief that the majority of Germans will remain loyal.

Whether the treaties may be considered abrogated through Germany's action will depend upon the state department's view as to whether senate approval is essential. There is doubt whether the department alone can reach such a decision.

MILITIA CAPTAIN DIES ON DUTY

ALAMEDA, Cal., March 26.—Captain Charles P. Magagnos of Company G, National Guard, died in the Emergency hospital shortly after eight o'clock from heart trouble. He was stricken while on the street after having been at work since four o'clock this morning, superintending the mobilization of his men.

GRIP OF RASPUTIN OVER ROYAL FAMILY DUE TO TRICKERY

PETROGRAD, March 26.—The superstitious belief that the health and even the life of Grand Duke Alexis, the young heir apparent, depended on the presence of Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk, a notion which is generally known to have accounted for Rasputin's tremendous influence over the imperial family, is explained in the following manner by the Russky Slovo:

Rasputin, according to the newspaper, stated in confidence to friends at convivial moments that he was able to fortify this superstition with the help of Madame Virubova, lady in waiting to the empress, and M. Badmaef, court physician, until the empress was absolutely convinced that the life of her son depended on the monk. Whenever Rasputin was absent Madame Virubova obtained poisonous powders from the physician and placed them in food brought to Alexis. The result was that during Rasputin's absence the delicate health of the young heir apparent grew worse until Rasputin was summoned back to the court, when the powders were stopped and Alexis became better.

Rasputin always announced that forty days after his death Alexis would fall ill. This prophecy came true, being caused, the newspaper declared, by Madame Virubova administering another powder to the little

OPEN OFFICES FOR RECRUITING NAVAL RESERVE

An opportunity for enlistment in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve is being offered the men of Medford by Dr. R. G. Davis, naval surgeon, and Lieutenant Frazier, commander of a submarine now building at the Bremerton navy yard, who will be located today and tomorrow at the navy recruiting station in the Palm block.

Men from every walk of life are wanted for the reserve, clerks, mechanics, telegraph operators, in fact all able bodied men. During peace time enlisted men are not required to put in any active service though receiving \$12 a year as a retainer. During war time they are eligible for work along the line of their vocations, clerks being engaged in naval clerical work, mechanics, as navy mechanics, etc.

The special inducement being made by the recruiting officers is that service in the Naval Reserve precludes the drafting of a recruit into another branch of service. Also it assures the recruit of serving only in the naval district in which he resides, in the case of Medford recruits, the 13th naval district comprising Oregon and Washington.

grand duke in the hope of continuing the tradition of Rasputin's influence over the imperial family and preparing the way for a successor to him.

Women of Middle Age

Many distressing ailments experienced by them are Alleviated by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Here is Proof by Women who Know.
Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Real 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

She Tells Her Friends to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies.
North Haven, Conn.—"When I was 45 I had the Change of Life which is a trouble all women have. At first it didn't bother me but after a while I got bearing down pains. I called in doctors who told me to try different things but they did not cure my pains. One day my husband came home and said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash?' Well, I got them and took about 10 bottles of Vegetable Compound and could feel myself regaining my health. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good. Any one coming to my house who suffers from female troubles or Change of Life, I tell them to take the Pinkham remedies. There are about 20 of us here who think the world of them."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISBELL, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

You are Invited to Write for Free Advice.
No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

STRUCK BY A TORPEDO TORN ALL TO PIECES

Jammed, packed, crammed and crowded to the limit. We have to make room for a big stock now on the road. We have cut our prices down so low that you will think they have been struck by a torpedo and torn all to pieces. For instance, we are selling Big Bib Overalls, German dye, elastic suspenders at 98c; big heavy waist overalls, 75c; jumpers, 75c; dollar and a half khaki pants, 98c; work pants, 98c; a lot of two dollar hats at 98c; dress shirts, silk front, at 98c; a big line of work shirts, almost any kind you want, at 49c; suspenders at 15c; 50c suspenders at 25c; the best shoes in town for \$2.75 and \$2.98; a lot of men's \$15-suits, sizes from 35 to 42, good cloth, well made, latest style, all new stock, going at \$7.50; suit cases, 98c; trunks, \$7 and up; one Victrola and 30 records going at \$30.00; one Victor Graphophone with a \$15-horn at \$10.00; one for \$5.00, 2 lawn mowers, 2 refrigerators, 2 cook stoves, one gasoline stove, one side board, and other furniture. Wash bowls and pit-bears, 50c; brooms, toilet paper and hundreds of other bargains.
That's all today.
Will H. Wilson,
Cheapest store in the west.

39,000 brain power Organization

Every day, thirty-nine thousand pairs of Western Union eyes, ears and hands watch, listen and work in the dispatch and betterment of
WESTERN UNION
Service
Fast Telegrams—Day Letters—Night Letters
—Money Transferred by Wire—Cablegrams
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.