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MUSCOVITE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates Pass Vote of Confidence by Small Majority — Ministry Threatens Resignation and Stands Pat for Continuing War on Germany—Workmen and Soldiers Declared to Oppose Continuation.

PETROGRAD, May 5.—The council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates have passed a vote of confidence in the government by a majority of 35. The number of delegates voting was 2500. All meetings have been forbidden for two days by order of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates. All armed demonstrations are likewise forbidden. Troops are forbidden to leave their barracks with arms.

PETROGRAD, May 5.—The provisional government, through Premier Lvoff, has declined to modify the note sent to the allies. The government declares that the ministers are prepared to resign their posts if necessary. Premier Lvoff said: "It is impossible to send another note. The temporary government will comply with its duty and leave its post rather than take such a step, which would menace the country with very serious consequences. The government understands fully the responsibility it has assumed in behalf of the country and in the view of that responsibility is ready to resign if it becomes necessary."

Milukoff's Statement. Foreign Secretary Milukoff, confirming the stand taken by Premier Lvoff, said: "The note expresses the view of the temporary government. It has no other aim. The recent note repeats and develops the idea expressed in the first note which was worked out in conjunction with the council of deputies. The events of yesterday will make the allies very sad while blessing our enemies."

In regard to the suggestion of a new note, M. Milukoff said that such a step was quite impossible. "Such conduct," he continued, "toward a foreign government cannot be permitted. If we should attempt to follow a route which in my conviction is impracticable, we would only be repulsed."

Depend Upon America. The minister made an allusion to a secret telegram which has been received from the allies. It is significant that the ambassadors of England and France and Italy have called upon the foreign secretary. M. Milukoff concluded his statement by saying: "Respecting our needs and means of continuing the war we are dependent to a great extent upon the allies, especially upon America. It will be an everlasting blot on our history if there should be a possibility of concluding a separate peace. But the council itself has declared against a separate peace."

M. Tcheldse, president of the council, repeated previous declarations that the imperialistic attitude of the government was unacceptable. He said:

Want War to End. "Neither the soldiers nor the workmen are for war. If the government does not mean to hide our watchword of peace without collaboration, it will have to make itself clear."

M. Tcheldse called attention to the fact that there was no incendiaries desired and that only trouble was in response to Russia's foreign policy.

FRENCH CENSUS FOR FARM WORKERS

PARIS, May 5.—The national service bill which is now before the senate provides for a census of all male residents in France between the ages of 16 and 60 and regardless of nationality. Each person affected will be asked whether if he left his present occupation he would be willing to accept employment of an agricultural or industrial nature either near home or elsewhere.

OUTLINE PLANS FOR MILITARY REGISTRATION

War Department Appeals for Voluntary Services of State Election and Other Officials That There May be No Delay—Every Person Must Register Himself or be Penalized.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—An official outline of the method by which military registration is to be carried out under the selective conscription bill was made public today with an appeal from the war department for the voluntary services of state election and other officials in order that there may be no delay in enrolling and classifying millions of men for army duty. Careful preparation has been made to place the whole task in the hands of civilian officials of the states and to remove every suggestion of military force in putting the measure into effect. The only function of the federal government will be supervision through the offices of the provost marshal general. The department's statement follows:

"There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the principle of universal liability to service the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

All Must Co-operate. The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder will be coincidental. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting place in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce. The probability is that from 10 to 15 days will elapse between approval of the bill and the registration day.

The governor of each state will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk and the county physician, acting ex-officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000 the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

Registrars Appointed. "The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

"The proposition is registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about one per cent of the population. If, for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about seven per cent of the precinct population.

"It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

"The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

THOUSANDS CHEER FOR PAPA JOFFRE

CHICAGO, May 5.—More than 6,000 American bluejackets were reviewed today at the Great Lakes naval training station by Vice-Admiral P. L. A. Chocheprat, of the French navy, and M. Simon, French inspector of finance. Later Marshal Joffre and other members of the French commission took part in a monster parade through the business district where they were cheered by thousands. The crowd in streets was so dense that traffic was blocked.

WILSON BREAKS PRECEDENT BY VISITING HOUSE

President Occupies Seat in Gallery While Balfour is Received on Floor—When Discovered He is Cheered by Congressmen—Balfour Receives Ovation and Speaks to Members.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Wilson occupied a seat in the executive gallery of the house today while British Foreign Minister Balfour and members of the British mission were received on the floor. It was the first time as far as capitol historians could find that any president of the United States had appeared in the galleries.

President Wilson entered the executive gallery unnoticed when Representative Estinopal of Louisiana was reading, in French, a message from the president of the chamber of deputies of Rumania. The message said the chamber of deputies hastened to express to the representatives of the American house its warmest congratulations on joining the war against Germany.

Seen and Cheered. After the president had been in the gallery five minutes he was discovered and members stood up and cheered. The president rose and bowed, while the galleries joined in the demonstration.

Then the house turned its attention to Mr. Balfour and his party, who were escorted into the chamber to handclapping and cheers.

Mr. Balfour was immediately introduced by Speaker Clark and addressed the house. President Wilson was among those who applauded loudest as Mr. Balfour began speaking. He removed his gloves and entered into the hand-clapping with vigor.

Mr. Balfour concluded by again thanking the house and saying he had a "profound sense of this unique greeting."

Apparently he did not know that President Wilson was one of the most interested listeners and when he ended his speech went to the well of the house where members began passing by to shake his hand.

President Wilson came down from the gallery and joined the line. As he appeared on the floor he was cheered again and took a place just ahead of Representative Jeannette Rankin.

Chats With Balfour. President Wilson chatted a moment with Mr. Balfour and then shook hands with Speaker Clark. Another receiving line quickly formed and the president greeted many members of the house.

Justices of the supreme court led by Justice White occupied chairs on the floor. In the diplomatic gallery were American, British and French officials.

MASSACRE THREATENS JEWS OF PALESTINE

CHICAGO, May 5.—Jews in Palestine are threatened with massacre, according to a cablegram received today by Adolph Kraus of Chicago, international president of the Order of B'Nai B'Rith. The cablegram was from President Gilbert of the London lodge. Mr. Kraus, a former newspaper publisher, has appealed to Secretary Lansing to have the attention of the Turkish government called to the report.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER ARRIVES AT ZURICH

RIO JANIERO, May 5.—On receipt of a cablegram from the Brazilian minister to Germany that he expected to arrive in Zurich today the government has ordered that the German minister to Brazil, Adolf Pauli, be permitted to continue his journey to Uruguay. Herr Pauli had been ordered detained on information that the German government was withholding passports of the Brazilian representative.

FIRST LADY OF LAND SEWS FOR SOLDIERS



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, first lady of the land, is setting an example for other women by sewing for the Red Cross. She has set apart time each day to stitch useful articles for soldiers of Uncle Sam.

ALLIES GAIN IN GREAT OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT

LONDON, May 5.—The most intensive center of the fighting in the past 24 hours continued to be in the neighborhood of Bellecourt, telegraphs the Reuter correspondent at the British headquarters in France. Here the battle is continuous and surges in and around the ruined village so that it is difficult to say what the situation is at a given moment.

South of Bellecourt the British appear not only to have maintained their positions on the Hindenburg switch but during the night their bombers worked their way along an appreciable stretch of both front and support trenches of this system in the direction of Quant.

It is no doubt owing to the great tactical significance of our gains at this spot that the Germans are delivering such violent counter attacks in which they are suffering prodigious losses.

PARIS, May 5.—Heavy counter attacks launched by the Germans with fresh divisions last night on the positions captured by the French yesterday along the front from Craonne to Mont Carnillet were repulsed, the war office announced today. In addition the French made progress east of Mont Carnillet. More than 1000 prisoners have been taken by the French.

LONDON, May 5.—The British have made further progress north of Havrincourt wood and near Fresnoy, according to the official statement issued by the war office this morning.

BERLIN, May 5.—French troops penetrated German positions east of Neuvilly yesterday but were subsequently driven out, the war office announced. The Germans captured 500 French. The number of British prisoners, the statement says, has been increased to 1225.

On the Aisne front the artillery fighting continues with a tremendous expenditure of ammunition.

VON FALKENHAUSEN NEW GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM

AMSTERDAM, May 5.—Baron Friedrich Von Falkenhansen has arrived at Brussels to take up his duties as the new governor general of Belgium.

AUTO OWNERS WHO PAY FOR ROAD BONDS WANT THEM

Although the automobile owners will pay most of the \$6,000,000 bonds asked to be voted on June 4 for road building, they are all enthusiastic for the bonds and will do all they can to help carry them.

DELUGE OF GOLD NATION'S RESPONSE TO LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The nation's response to the first offering of liberty loan bonds is a deluge of gold. Subscriptions poured in today at a rate threatening to choke telegraph lines leading into Washington. Practically every messenger boy in the city was carrying telegram subscriptions to the treasury. The rush was so great that telegrams were delivered in bundles.

There was no diminution in the rate of \$20,000,000 an hour at which the offering is being subscribed. Subscriptions received during the first few hours today were far in excess of the original \$138,647,000 tabulated yesterday.

Every section of the United States has been heard from today with the exception of Alaska. As on the first day, New York continued to lead in the offerings, both as to size and numbers.

Substantial subscriptions were received from Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

SOCIALIST DEFENDS MAY DAY MANIFESTO

AMSTERDAM, May 5.—A Berlin dispatch says that General Groener, minister of munitions, defended before the reichstag his May day manifesto to the workers. His defense was in answer to criticism by the social-democrats.

Deputy Schoepflin, a social-democrat, supported the minister and declared that the manifesto was necessary "because the German people were at a fatal parting of the ways, of which one led to defeat." The deputy said that no one must interfere between the army at home and in the field and until the end of the war the working classes must remain absolutely calm.

EXCUSING FARMERS FROM JURY DUTY

PORTLAND, Ore., May 5.—Southern Oregon farmers are being excused from federal court jury duty this year because they are needed at home to sow and harvest crops. According to United States District Attorney Clarence Reames, this is the first year in the history of the federal court here that ordinary business reasons have been deemed of sufficient importance to excuse jurors from service.

REICHSTAG TO RESTRICT POWER OF THE KAISER

Committee Favors Change in Constitution, Requiring That Decrees Be Issued in Name of Empire and Signed by Imperial Chancellor in all Future Manifestos.

COPENHAGEN, May 5.—A plain declaration of Germany's peace conditions will be made by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg within a fortnight.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the vice chancellor, announced yesterday that an answer would be made within this time, but chancellor to the interpellations presented by the conservatives and the socialists. The chancellor's decision to define Germany's aims was the result of pressure exerted from all sides.

Restrict Kaiser's Power.

AMSTERDAM, May 5.—A restriction of the power of the emperor of Germany has been decided upon by the constitution committee of the reichstag, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The committee has decided to alter section XVII of the imperial constitution as follows: "Ordinances and decrees of the kaiser will be issued in the name of the empire and will require for validity the counter signature of the imperial chancellor or his representative, who thereby assumes responsibility to the reichstag."

The decision of the committee was in accordance with a joint proposal of the centrists, national liberals and the progressives. Four conservative members voted against the change.

Fixing Responsibility.

The committee also adopted a resolution by the same proposers demanding a bill fixing the chancellor's responsibility for any violation of his official duty and the verification of such violation by a senate tribunal.

The constitution committee has rejected Dr. Bernstein's proposals requiring the approval of the reichstag when treaties are being inaugurated and concluded, when war is declared and when peace agreements are being settled, the Berlin dispatches state.

The committee also rejected the proposal giving the reichstag power to dismiss the chancellor when it wishes, the advices add.

U-BOAT PROBLEM SOLVED BY AMERICA, SAYS NAVAL BOARD

NEW YORK, May 5.—W. L. Saunders, chairman of the naval consulting board announced today that the board had surrendered to Washington plans for dealing with the submarine problem, which it was believed had solved the problem successfully.

"It looks as though the submarine problem has been solved," Mr. Saunders said, "not only in theory but on the strength of practical tests on the Atlantic coast."

Mr. Saunders was unwilling to go into further details of the board's experiments, all data on the subject having been forwarded to Washington.

For several months about 35 inventions a day have reached the board and 15 committees have examined them. Some were selected and tested at experimental stations along the Atlantic coast. A few survived and these are the ones, Mr. Saunders said, which will be employed against the submarines.

Mr. Saunders said the plan suggested to the government involved the possibility of land operations. Without committing himself definitely on this point the scheme, he indicated, included a military offensive against the Kiel canal. The use of electricity is involved importantly in the whole idea of an offensive.

The naval operations would, under the plan, be directed toward bottling up the North sea as effectively as Great Britain blocked the English channel.

BALFOUR TALKS TO CONGRESSMEN ON WAR ISSUES

British Foreign Minister Declares That Menace of Militarism Increases and That Free Peoples of Western Civilization Are Banded Together to Fight and Conquer It.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—British Foreign Minister Balfour spoke as follows to the house of representatives today:

"Will you permit me on behalf of friends and myself, to offer you my deepest and sincere thanks for the rare and valued honor which you have done us by receiving us here today. We all feel the greatness of this honor, but I think to none of us can it come home so closely as to one who, like myself, has been for 43 years in the service of a free assembly like your own.

"I rejoice to think that a member, a very old member I am sorry to say, of the British house of commons has been received here today by this great sister assembly with such kindness as you have shown to me and to my friends.

Oldest Assemblies.

"Ladies and gentlemen, these two assemblies are the greatest and the oldest of the free assemblies now governing great nations in the world. The history indeed of the two is very different. The beginnings of the British house of commons go back to a dim historic past and its full rights and status have only been conquered and permanently secured after centuries of political struggle.

"Your fate has been a happier one. You were called into existence at a much later stage of social development. You came into being complete and perfected and all your powers determined and your place in the constitution secured beyond chance of revolution, but though the history of these two great assemblies is different, each of them represents the great democratic principle to which we look forward as the security for the future peace of the world.

"All of the free assemblies now to be found governing the great nations of the earth have been modeled either upon your practice or upon ours or upon both combined.

Great Moment of History.

"Mr. Speaker, the compliment paid to the mission from Great Britain by such an assembly and upon such an occasion is one not one of us is ever likely to forget, but there is something after all even deeper and more significant in the circumstances under which I now have the honor to address you, than any which arise out of the exchange of courtesies however sincere between two great and friendly nations.

"We all, I think, feel instinctively that this is one of the great moments in the history of the world and that what is now happening on both sides of the Atlantic represents the drawing together of great and free peoples for mutual protection against the aggression of military despotism.

"I am not one of those, none of you are among those who are such had demerits as to say that democracies make no mistakes. All free assemblies have made blunders, sometimes they have committed crimes. Why is it that we look forward to the spirit of free institutions and especially among our present enemies as one of the greatest guarantees of the future peace of the world? I will say to you, gentlemen, how it seems to me.

Momentary Betrayal.

"It is quite true that the people and the representatives of the people may be betrayed by some momentary gust of passion into a policy

(Continued on page Two.)

JAPAN TO SEND WAR MISSION HERE

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Japan may send a war mission to the United States. No definite information has been received, but it was said at the state department today that intimations from an unofficial source had been made that the Japanese government was considering the move.