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AUSTRIA NEEDS AMERICAN AID SAYS HAPSBURG

Former Emperor Charles Declares There Is Pressing Need for Assistance to Avert Danger of Bolshevism—Food and Coal Will Avert Disorder and Anarchy.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—(By Associated Press.) Declaring that there is pressing need in Austria for assistance from America and the allies, former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary insisted today that the danger of Bolshevism is very great in his country. It was in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press that the former sovereign told of the peril which is impending. The former emperor, his wife and five children, are at Eckersau castle. With them are a few faithful men and women, including Count Alexander Esterhazy, former chief of court to the emperor and Naval Captain Seidank.

As the correspondent entered the gates he was met by Captain Seidank and conducted thru a lofty hall to the second story of the castle, where he was received by the former emperor. Charles wore a general's uniform and was apparently vigorous, but lines about his blue eyes gave hints of the stress of recent days. He appeared to feel keenly that great tragedy that has come thru the collapse of his empire, but he cordially greeted the correspondent. The former emperor spoke first in English and then lapsed into French.

Delay Dangerous
"I authorize the Associated Press to say that not a single day should be lost by America and the allies in helping the people here, so grave is the situation," he said. "During the war one of my preoccupations was the task of obtaining food for the soldiers and the people, but now, notwithstanding all my efforts, it is most distressing to find there is none left for them. If America and the allies do not recognize this fact, suffering here will be very great within a few weeks. Indeed, it is already so and every day we do not use in the endeavor to get food is a day lost."

"We have done our best and more cannot be done. If food and coal are not brought, we shall have disorder in Vienna. Possibly that disorder from Russia which we call Bolshevism. Looking back, we may recall that Bolshevism started in Russia because of lack of food. I think it in the interest of the allies to aid us, as Bolshevism, when started, may spread and become a danger to the allies too."

Says He Did His Duty
"Regarding the future—I cannot speak of the past—I can only repeat that I feel I did my duty. However, I do hope that peace will bring good fortune, happier days and a better understanding among all peoples."

"During the interview, the former monarch did not show bitterness toward the allies or America because of their military victory, tho it may be inferred that he is heart-sore over the loss of his army and also over his failure to preserve his empire intact. He feels that the breaking up of the empire into small groups is bound to bring economical and political disaster to all, and that some sort of central government is necessary for their common interests.

He inquired if President Wilson was well. He expressed no surprise when told that the president's hair has grown whiter since the United States entered the war, seeming himself, to feel the undermining strain of the great conflict.

URGE ADOPTION OF METRIC SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Adoption of the metric system of weights and measures for the United States will be urged upon congress by the American section of the international high commission, which aims to bring about greater uniformity of commercial law and regulations and more stable financial relations between the United States and the South and Central American republics.

The American section holds that in view of probable closer commercial relations between North and South America, it would be of immense value to business interests to substitute the meter, kilometer, centimeter, liter, hectoliter, centare, gram and kilogram for the yard, mile, inch, quart, gallon, acre, ounce and pound.

SOVIET SECURES CONTROL OVER HUN MINISTRY

Government Agrees to Division of Power with Soldiers' and Workmen's Council—Appointment and Dismissal of All Officials to Rest with Council Which Has Control.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.—An agreement has been reached between the German soldiers' and workmen's council and the government, it is officially announced in Berlin.

The agreement provides: "First: All political power is to be in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers' and workmen's council."

"Second: Their aim is to defend and develop what has been accomplished by the revolution and to suppress all counter revolutionary activity."

Executive Council
"Third: Pending the election of representatives of the soldiers' and workmen's councils to an executive council of the German republic, the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions."

"Fourth: The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic and until the final constitution is established, of Prussia, are to be made by the central executive council which also has the right of control."

"Fifth: Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers the executive council must be consulted."

"Sixth: A convention of deputies drawn from the soldiers' and workmen's councils is to be summoned as soon as possible."

Overthrow of Ministry
LONDON, Nov. 25.—This morning's London newspapers display prominently the German advice regarding the agreement between the soldiers' and workmen's council and the government, which is regarded as a development of the greatest importance and as tantamount to the overthrow of the Ebert-Haase combination and the adoption at least theoretically of the existing Russian system.

It is admitted that the German councils have not yet developed the extravagances which led to the disintegration and anarchy in Russia, the councils not being dominated by the Bolsheviki element.

The Daily Mail while pointing out the analogy to the developments in Russia, suggests that the new step is a part of a "big bluff" aimed at persuading the allies that the old Germany is defunct.

The Daily Express also thinks the menace is possibly exaggerated for the purpose of impressing the allies with the difficulties of the position.

SPECIFIC UNITS OF TROOPS ORDERED HOME FROM ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Specific units abroad, now ordered to demobilize, are as follows:
Aero squadrons, 156, 167, 187, 188, 211, 216, 219, 225, 226, 228, 254, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267, 268, 282, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 321, 319, 320, 321, 325, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 340, 350, 356, 361, 371, 377, 378, 823, 824, 831, 832, 834, 836, 837, 838, 829, 868, 832, 834, 906, 1187, 177, 210, 220, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 478, 479, 92, 140, 349.

Number One Salmakera draft. Aircraft acceptance parks 1 and 2. No. 1 Handley-Page Training Depot station.

Photographic Sections Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72.

Certain radio detachments: Divisions 31, 14, 38, 39, 76, 84, 86, 87.

Coast Artillery regiments 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 73, 74, 75.

Field Artillery brigades 65 and 163.

Construction companies 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.

The following general organizations: Railroad troops, army artificers, gas troops, tank corps and skitrons of certain divisions used for replacement purposes.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pearson a 10½-pound daughter, Sunday, Nov. 24.

ALLIED FLEETS NOW CRUISING IN BLACK SEA

Bosphorus Cleared of Mines and Warships Visits Larger Ports—Gouard Enters Strassbourg Amid Tremendous Enthusiasm of 300,000 People—Allied Fleet Enroute Kiel.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—(Havas.)—The Bosphorus having been cleared of mines, allied warships have entered the Black sea and visited various ports from Varna around the southern coast to Novorossisk.

Dredging operations in the Bosphorus were completed November 20. French and other allied warships were detached from the navy forces stationed at Constantinople and visited the Black sea ports of Varna, Galata, Erezi, Samsun, Sinope, Trebizond, Batum, Poti and Novorossisk.

General Franchet d'Esperey, commander of the victor's allied forces in Macedonia, arrived in Constantinople Saturday.

Gouard Enters Strassbourg
STRASBOURG, Sunday, Nov. 24.—General Gouard entered this city today at the head of the Fourth French army amid the tremendous enthusiasm of 300,000 people. Never did an army have such a triumphal greeting.

"Such a spectacle pays all our sufferings," said General Gouard, who issued a proclamation to the city beginning with the words of the "Marseillaise." "The day of glory has come."

The ceremonial entry at which Marshal Foch will take possession of the city in the name of France and the allies is fixed for 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Going to Kiel
LONDON, Nov. 25.—A flotilla of mine sweepers left the Firth of Forth this morning to clear a passage to Kiel for the British squadron which, it is understood, will disarm and intern the remnants of the German navy.

Wilhelmshaven also will be visited by the squadron which, it is reported, will comprise one battleship and a flotilla of destroyers.

BOSNIA TO UNITE WITH THE SERBS

BASEL, Nov. 25.—The Bosnian national government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia asking for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian kingdom under the sovereignty of the Karageorgevich dynasty, of which the crown prince is the ruling head.

Karageorge (Black George) Petrovitch was the founder of the reigning dynasty in Serbia. He was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons, one of whom, Alexander, became the reigning prince in 1842. In 1857 Alexander was forced to abdicate and was banished. The Obrenovitch dynasty then became the reigning house and continued until 1903 when King Alexander and his queen were murdered. Then the Karageorgevitch house returned to power. King Peter I. became monarch. His older son, Prince George, renounced succession to the throne in 1909 and Prince Alexander, his younger brother, became the heir-apparent. Prince Alexander fought with great distinction during the recent allied offensive in southern Serbia.

A very large number of those deported, he says, succumbed to famine, torture and enforced labor. At Kuchievo, a number of Greeks were burned alive under the pretext that they had the typhus microbes.

ITALIAN TROOPS OCCUPY INNSBRUCK

ROME, Nov. 25.—Italian troops occupied Innsbruck, the capital of the Austrian Tyrol, on Friday, in accordance with the terms of the Austrian armistice. They also took possession of Landeck, west of Innsbruck, on the Inn river.

At Innsbruck the German population, although welcoming the Italians warmly, maintained a calm and respectful attitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Department of justice requests to expedite hearing of appeals of Eugene V. Debs of Ohio, socialist leader; James A. Peterson of Minnesota; and Jacob Frahwert, of Missouri, from convictions of violating the espionage law were granted today by the supreme court.

The hearings were set for January 6, 1919.

4,500,000 LETTERS FROM AMERICANS IN FRANCE RECEIVED

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The greatest shipment of mail from American soldiers in France ever received, no less than 4,500,000 letters, came in yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau. These letters "to the folks back home," were going today to all parts of the United States on every mail train.

LIEBKNECHT SEEKS TO WIN SUPPORT OF TROOPS FOR REDS

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—(By Associated Press.) Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the radical socialist leader, is devoting himself primarily to an effort to influence the men returning from the front. His henchmen comprise a small army of red soldiers who are accused of packing meetings to push thru measures to embarrass the government.

Dr. Liebknecht's agitation is the official propaganda of the Spartacus group of extreme radicals. He chiefly directs his attacks at the proposed national assembly. The indications, however, are that his effort has failed over the returning soldiers has failed. Yesterday's meeting was marked by violent opposition of soldiers.

The radical leader's principal appeal is to the proletariat. Rosa Luxemburg is ably seconding Dr. Liebknecht. Her oratory is of the eloquent and fire-eating brand. The Spartacus meetings are attended by numerous women.

An attempted robbery recently of 60,000,000 marks belonging to the treasury of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is charged against the Spartacus faction. When the car taking the funds reached the railway station here a few days ago it was taken over by a detachment of red-badged soldiers, notwithstanding apologies to the effect that a misunderstanding was responsible for the attempted seizure the Red Guards were arrested.

Their arrest occasioned considerable resentment among the ultra-radicals. They held a meeting which was addressed by Dr. Liebknecht and organized for the rescue. A squad raided police headquarters on Thursday night and succeeded in obtaining the release of the men implicated on the pretext that they were held as political prisoners.

BULGARS DEPORTED 82,000 GREEKS

SALONIKI, Saturday, Nov. 23.—The Bulgarians during the occupation of Eastern Macedonia, deported 82,000 Greek residents, according to official Bulgarian documents in the possession of M. Dyanopoulos, sub-director of Larissa.

A very large number of those deported, he says, succumbed to famine, torture and enforced labor. At Kuchievo, a number of Greeks were burned alive under the pretext that they had the typhus microbes.

VILLA FOLLOWERS FOR VILLA AHUMIDA

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 25.—Eighty Villa followers, said to be under command of General Holguin, attacked and set fire to Villa Ahumida, 80 miles south of Juarez early Sunday morning, after wrecking a southbound freight on the Mexican Central railway by explosives, according to reliable advices here early today.

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LAUNCH BOOM FOR PERSHING

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 25.—A campaign for the election of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, to the presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio today by the incorporation of "The Pershing Republican League."

Former United States Senator Charles Dick, Akron, and fourteen other prominent republicans of Akron and Summit county are sponsors for the movement. Mr. Dick's name heads the list of the fifteen men who signed the articles of incorporation which were issued by the secretary of state today.

U-BOAT WORSE THAN JAIL SAYS YANK PRISONER

Americans Taken Aboard Deutschland From Torpedoed Ship Ticonderoga Carried to Germany and Thence to England When Submarines Surrendered Tells Story.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Lieut. Julius H. Fulcher, of Frisco, N. C., who with Lieut. Frank L. Muller of Oakland, Calif., was taken on board the German submarine Deutschland from the torpedoed American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, September 20, and was brought to Harwich yesterday by the U-boat, was wounded severely when the Ticonderoga went down, according to the Harwich correspondent of the Daily Express. He escaped on a raft and was picked up by the U-boat. Lieut. Muller was taken aboard by the same boat.

Story of Cruise
"They gave me a drink of brandy and questioned me about American troops and other things," said Lieut. Fulcher. "I was then taken to the forepeak where I had to sleep with not less than 35 German sailors who lived in this dungeon. The first bath I had was when a rain squall hit the submarine while I was on deck."

"On the eighth day of my captivity Germany sent a peace note and on the eleventh day the submarines were recalled from the American coast. On the thirteenth day we encountered a Norwegian vessel, from New York to Australia. She was captured and sunk after her provisions had been transferred and the crew turned adrift in a small boat 1000 miles from land."

"We fired 60 shots at an English sailing ship two days later but two British cruisers appeared and we submerged. The cruisers dropped depth charges and the submarine trembled."

Worse Than Prison
"On October 26 when the U-boat was recalled I had been on board 25 days. When I arrived at Kiel I was told I would be sent home by way of Copenhagen, but later two officers told me I could go to England on one of the surrendered submarines. I accepted gladly and found that the U-boat was the same one which had torpedoed my ship."

"The Germans treated me very well, but I have come to the conclusion that if a man can stand 25 days imprisonment on a German U-boat he can stand anything."

Lieut. Muller was brought back on the same boat with Lieut. Fulcher.

SPA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TERMS OF ARMISTICE

PARIS, Nov. 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—The conferences on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of at Versailles, owing to the superior accommodations. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles.

The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice commission which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, but which now is held by the French. French, British and German delegates attend the meetings. General Nadant represents Marshal Foch with Commandant Sistrone as his assistant. General Von Winterfeldt is the German military representative, and Mathias Erzberger, who also was a member of the German armistice delegation, participates in most of the sessions.

Some of the meetings are described as having been very animated over the efforts of the Germans to obtain modifications of the terms of the armistice. Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to consider a change and a dispatch from Basel gives the text of the marshal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the demands presented in General Von Winterfeldt's letter of November 21."

"We are opposed to your resignation," said the telegram, "and we heartily in sympathy with your financial straits."

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—"Well, I'm glad somebody appreciates my financial straits," Director General McAdoo said today when informed that railway employees at St. Louis wanted to pay \$2,000 a month toward his salary if he would remain in office.

Mr. McAdoo, who came here on an inspection trip, added that he intended to resume the practice of law.

CANCEL ORDERS PLACED ABROAD FOR ARMY NEEDS

Pershing Reduces Extensive System of Purchasing Supplies in Europe—More Than Ten Million Tons of Materials Secured—Apart From Food, Bulk Is Bought Abroad.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20.—General Pershing issued orders after the signing of the armistice with Germany for the prompt reduction of the extensive system for purchasing supplies for the United States army in Europe and for the speedy transition to a peace basis. Acting on this order, military authorities have given notice of cancellation of contracts so far as possible with a view of diminishing rapidly the inflowing stock of supplies required for an army of 2,000,000 men. An officer who has had much to do with this branch of the service sums up the situation as follows:

Cancelling Orders
"The American expeditionary force on November 11 was traveling at full speed ahead and was at the height of its supply activity. To reverse this tremendous business machine in the task upon which it is now engaged and the efficiency of its business organization is being manifested in its quick accommodation to entirely changed circumstances."

"When the American forces first began coming to France there was a great scarcity of ocean tonnage. It was impossible for many months to ship more than 300,000 or 400,000 tons of supplies to the forces, notwithstanding the necessity for engineering and general construction equipment. Search for material in Europe, therefore, had to be conducted over a wide field."

Ten Million Tons Bought
"The American army established agencies in all allied and neutral countries."

"More than 10,000,000 tons of material was secured on this side of the ocean. To have transported this material from America would have taken 300 ships of 5,000 tons capacity about 480 days, or 10 months."

"Apart from food supplies the army has secured the bulk of its material from Europe. Notwithstanding the great emergency the American army endeavored to subject itself to all the checks and balances of a normal business organization which were possible under the circumstances."

On the Lapland
On the Lapland are these units and casualties:
First Handley-Page training section, 126 officers, 449 men; 69th photo section, one officer, 30 men; 70th photo section, one officer, 30 men; 71st photo section, one officer, 30 men; 72nd section, one officer, 30 men; swimmers' detachment, one officer, 100 men; 265th aero squadron, two officers, 119 men; 263rd squadron, two officers, 125 men; 256th squadron, two officers, 120 men; 320th squadron, three officers, 123 men; 314th air squadron, two officers, 134 men; 318th squadron, two officers, 120 men; 350th squadron, three officers, 121 men; 812th squadron, three officers, 123 men; air service, casuals, 44 officers; mixed casuals, 11 officers, one enlisted man, one former nurse; casuals, sick and wounded, seven officers, 14 men not requiring special action, enlisted men attached to wounded officers, six; nurses, three; casual medical detachment, five officers, 12 men. Total, 233 officers, four nurses, 1,797 other ranks.

On the Steamer Ora
On the steamer Ora which sailed from Liverpool for New York November 23, are:
470th aero squadron, two officers, 127 men; 471st squadron, three officers, 141 men; 478th squadron, six officers, 125 men; 478th squadron, four officers, 140 men; 224th squadron, two officers, 225 men; 260th squadron, two officers, 126 men; 261st squadron, 3 officers, 144 men; 806th squadron, 2 officers, 41 men; 823rd squadron, 3 officers, 119 men; 824th squadron, 4 officers, 99 men; 831st squadron, 3 officers, 106 men; 836th squadron, 4 officers, 109 men; 852nd squadron, 4 officers, 125 men; 3rd construction company, air service, 4 officers, 235 men; casuals, medical department, 4 officers, 12 men. Total, 50 officers, 1874 men.

NO INCREASED TAXES FOR AMUSEMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Revision of the special miscellaneous tax rates in the war revenue bill was completed today by the senate finance committee. Decision again was postponed on the proposal, which republicans are vigorously opposing, of prescribing rates for 1920.

In amending the special taxes, the committee determined to make no increase in the present tax on amusement admissions. The house bill increasing the admissions taxes to two cents on each ten cents paid was reduced to the one cent rate of existing law. The committee also reduced from 10 to 5 per cent the rate on receipts of lessors and licensees of moving picture films.

ZURICH, Nov. 25.—The counter-revolutionary movement in Austria is progressing to such an extent that the national council has placarded the streets, warning the public against it. It is said that the monarchists are resorting to all kinds of methods to excite distrust of the people and trying to frighten the council by the prospect of allied occupation, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette.

VAIL TO ADVISE BURLERSON ON PHONES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company, is to become the personal adviser of Postmaster General Burleson in the organization of the telephone, telegraph and cable system under government control.

FIRST UNITS TO SAIL FOR HOME DUE THIS WEEK

General March Announces Names of Ships Which Have Left England with Soldiers, Aero Squadrons and Photo Section—Three Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The first units of the American expeditionary forces to return from overseas are expected to reach New York the last of this week. General March, chief of staff, announced today that 382 officers, four nurses and 6,614 enlisted men left Liverpool last week in the liners Minnehaha, Lapland and Ora.

On the Minnehaha
The units on the Minnehaha are:
Second aircraft acceptance part 29 officers and 557 men; 220 aero squadron, three officers and 249 men; 180th construction company, air service, six officers, 242 men; 190th construction company, seven officers, 238 men; 150th construction company, five officers, 228 men; 92nd aero squadron, 24 officers, 201 men; 177th squadron, two officers, 230 men; 210th squadron, two officers, 251 men; 833rd squadron, four officers, 123 men; 839th squadron, three officers, 90 men; 159th squadron, three officers, 127 men; casual medical detachment, six officers, 18 enlisted men. Total aboard—99 officers, 2,943 men.

On the Lapland
On the Lapland are these units and casualties:
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