



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-eighth Year,  
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918

NO. 220

## PEACE PROPAGANDA MOST COSTLY TO BERNSTORFF BUT MOST SUCCESSFUL

### DUTCH ASK TO INTERN KAISER IN EAST INDIES

Holland Will Surrender Bill Hohenzollern and Crown Prince if Allies Insist, but Will Urge That They Be Placed Upon an Island and Guarded by Dutch Fleet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice, Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Her Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the province of Limburg on their retreat from Belgium and receiving German ships from Antwerp.

This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1839, perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

#### International Trial

PARIS, Dec. 7.—(Havas). The formation of an international jury to try the former German emperor is gaining wide support in France, the Matin says.

Attorney General Lescoupe, after an investigation, has transmitted to the ministry of justice the charge of murder made against the former emperor by Madame Prieur, whose husband was killed in the torpedoing of the mail steamer Sussex. The attorney-general said that he considered the charge admissible in the French courts.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The president of the Hamburg soldiers' and workers' council has declared to the Weser Zeitung of Hamburg that he knew positively that 20 bags of minted gold have been sent to Amerongen, Holland, for William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor.

#### Troops Quell Rioting

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Berlin government has revoked its decision to disarm the troops returning to Berlin, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Last night there were serious riots in Berlin, the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken reports. Shots were exchanged outside the Reichstag. When darkness fell government troops occupied the university building.

#### Reckless Finance

MUNICH, Friday, Dec. 6.—(Via Geneva. (By the Associated Press).) Anxiety is being shown by the German press over the financial stability and even the honesty of many of the hundreds of workmen's and soldiers' councils now conducting affairs in this country. Reliable reports say that the disbursements of these councils for the past two weeks have totalled 800,000,000 marks. If this rate of expense continues, the usual cost of operating the government will exceed the total German budget with its enormous outlay for military upkeep by several times.

### TAKES A SHOT AT PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT

LISBON, Portugal, Friday, Dec. 6.—An unidentified man fired at Dr. Sidono Paes, the president of Portugal, in the street here today. The shot missed its mark and the president's aggressor was arrested.

### FIVE ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Second and 7th Regulars, 28th, 33rd and 79th Divisions to Occupy Luxembourg and Reinforce Army on Rhine if Necessary—130,000 Men to Return Home at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Five additional divisions have been definitely assigned to the American army of occupation now advancing into Germany, General March announced today. They are the Second and Seventh regulars and the 28th (Pennsylvania) and the 33rd (Illinois) National Guard and the 79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia) National army.

These five divisions have been given the task of occupying Luxembourg, General March announced, and go to specific areas around Montmedy, St. Mihiel and Longuyon. They form the second line of the army of occupation, ready to reinforce the other army on the Rhine if necessary.

The official composition of the American army of occupation, the Third American army, as reported by General Pershing, follows:

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh regulars.

Twenty-eighth, 32nd (Michigan and Wisconsin.)

Thirty-third and 42nd (Rainbow) National Guard.

Seventy-ninth, 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona) National army.

#### Dickman in Command

Major General Joseph T. Dickman is in command of the entire force.

The personnel assigned by General Pershing for early return home given General March as 5,325 officers and 125,515 men. Additional units of the 92nd and 87th divisions, with some coast artillery regiments and engineers, are included.

General March announced that at home during the past week more than 200,000 men had been released. The total number of officers released up to yesterday was 7,658. The discharge system is being rapidly speeded up as the men in charge become more accustomed to the operations.

Announcement was made of the sailing from France of the transports Susquehanna, Santa Anna and DeKalb, with sick, wounded and casuals. The Santa Anna and DeKalb may be expected in New York about December 17. The DeKalb has on board 11 naval officers and 5744 naval enlisted men. The Susquehanna is due in New York December 10.

The total of returning troops already actually embarked for home was announced as 854 officers, 17,363 men, 185 civilians, two nurses and two prisoners.

#### New Enlistment Law

Since the stay of the army of occupation abroad is indefinite, General March said it would be necessary to ask congress for new enlistment legislation. Under the present law, no provision is made for such a force as will be needed after the four months from the signing of peace when the war army must be discharged.

To set at rest numerous rumors regarding enormous casualties in the 27th (New York) division, General March announced that after a careful examination of casualty lists it had been found that the total casual-

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### HOUSE TO PROBE SECURITY LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—By unanimous vote today the house rules committee decided to report a rule giving right of way for action on the resolution calling for an investigation of the National Security League and its alleged activities in the last campaign, including charging members of congress with disloyalty.

### WILSON'S SHIP PASSING THRU SEVERE STORM

The George Washington Maintains Its Fixed Speed Despite Gale—President Improves in Health—Cold Yielding to Treatment—Envoys Day of Relaxation and Rest.

ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(By wireless to the Associated Press.) President Wilson's ship today is running thru a severe wind and rain storm. It is maintaining its fixed speed, however, and is due to pass around the Azores on Sunday.

After reaching the Azores, the presidential liner will pick up more units of the naval escort.

Mr. Wilson slept until a late hour this morning and there were no conferences with his advisers.

#### Improves in Health

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(By wireless to the Associated Press, 6 p. m.) President Wilson's third day at sea found his much improved in health. His cold is yielding to treatment and his voice is raised and much stronger.

Having cleared the work which had accumulated at his desk, the president enjoyed a day of recreation and exercise. His ship ran in somewhat better weather this morning after a night of heavy weather. This afternoon he promenade along the decks and joined a party at the rail watching the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo's squadron, rise and fall with the heavy swells. The sea was bright with warm sunlight. Mr. Wilson engaged in the conversation on timely topics, swapping stories and experiences with those on board.

The party included officers in the lower grades whose stories of experiences in the submarine zone are tremendously interesting. When it was learned that a film starring a famous comedian was to be shown during the evening on board the ship, the president announced that he intended to be present, evidently anticipating the entertainment with pleasure.

#### Consults Jusserand

While Mr. Wilson was on deck he earnestly conferred with Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, and Count Di Celere, the Italian ambassador at Washington, and had a short conversation with Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, colleagues of the president on the peace commission.

No formal conferences have been held so far and it seems apparent that plans for the peace negotiations have been well laid out.

Mr. Wilson has been solicitous of the comfort of those accompanying him and is personally seeing that all orders are carried out. He reads every wireless message received and peruses the ship newspaper with much interest. Before leaving the George Washington he intends to inspect the ship from stem to stern and meet the officers and crew.

### AMERICA'S PEACE ENVOYS



President Wilson will sit in the organization period of the peace conference at Versailles and set forth America's attitude. Secretary Baker, it is expected, will replace him later. Secretary of State Lansing, by virtue of his post, is familiar with all of the diplomatic activities of the government. Colonel House has been personal representative of President Wilson throughout the armistice negotiations. General Bliss is now member of the Inter-Allied war council. Henry White, former ambassador to France, is chosen that the Republican party may have a membership in the peace conference.

### PERSHING PRAISES BRITISH STAMINA IN WINNING WAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Britain Day, proclaimed a holiday by Governor Whitman, was celebrated today by a generous display of the Union Jack and a series of dinners and fetes.

Special services will be held in nearly all the city churches tomorrow.

General Pershing, in a cablegram received by Judge Parker, said: "Steadfast in adversity—wounded with a thousand wounds, Great Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered. But for the tenacity of her people, the war would have been lost. To those of us who have been associated with them and fought with her gallant troops, words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done have brought inseparable union, between them and ourselves. We offer our right hand of friendship that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to insure the future of the world."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Fifty thousand government employes were given a partial holiday today to take part in a "victory sing" as a celebration of the signing of the armistice and in observance of "Britain's Day."

The exercises were to be held on the ellipse near the White House and it was expected that the singers and audience would number more than 100,000.

James Martin of Phoenix, visited in Medford Saturday.

### AVIATOR STARTS ON RETURN TRIP IN 20-MILE GALE

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—Lieutenant A. F. Hogland, army aviator, took to the air here today at 10:23 a. m. and after circling several times over the Jefferson Park golf links, headed south on his return flight to Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal.

A twenty-mile south wind was blowing as Lieutenant Hogland got away. As long as the wind continued, the lieutenant said before he left, his speed would be cut to about 45 miles an hour. On his trip north from Sacramento, with the wind at his back, he made about 60 miles an hour.

Lieutenant Hogland expected to make his first stop at Eugene, Ore., late today. He planned to spend the night at Eugene and leave there tomorrow at 10 a. m. for Sacramento. Weather permitting, he hoped to fly from Eugene to Sacramento without stopping.

A small pouch of mail from Seattle to Sacramento was carried south in the biplane today. On his trip north, which he completed Wednesday, a pouch containing about twelve letters was brought from Sacramento.

Lieutenant Hogland's flight is being made to determine the route for a possible aerial mail route between California and the northwest.

Frederick G. Pelotze and wife of Eagle Point, were renewing acquaintances in Medford Saturday.

### GERMAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION IN UNITED STATES REVEALED BY SENATE INQUIRY

Subsidizing of Newspapers Abandoned as Unprofitable Because Secret Could Not Be Kept—Lusitania Incident Wrecked Bernstorff's Organization—Peace Propaganda and Embargo Efforts—German University League Made Use of—Co-operation of Roger Sullivan Secured—American Press Association Offered for \$900,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Shipwreck of German propaganda initiated in America by Bernard Bernstorff was attributed by Count Von Bernstorff in his explanation to the Berlin foreign office to the impossibility of keeping secret the fact that an American newspaper is subsidized and to the sinking of the Lusitania.

The former ambassador's explanation was held before the senate committee investigating bribery and German propaganda today along with other secret documents from the files of the department of justice by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation.

#### Bernstorff's Troubles

In a letter to the foreign office in 1915, Bernstorff said the subsidizing of papers always ended with his being held responsible for all the articles of such papers. For that reason, he said, he had succeeded in getting free of all relations with the Fair Play of Marcus Braun, and that he also would like to be free from The Fatherland, which he added, "has shown itself of little value."

A communication from Bernstorff to Berlin dated November 1, 1916, announced that reorganization of German propaganda had been started to avoid complications since the public sentiment was aroused against the sinking of the Lusitania.

#### No Longer Compromised

The Bernstorff communication to Berlin announcing reorganization of his propaganda after the sinking of the Lusitania, as decoded by the department of justice, was read as follows:

"As you will have learnt from my previous report, we have since the Lusitania case endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but we are more or less settled, although they will cause some future expenditures."

"At the beginning of the war many things were undertaken which we would not have undertaken if we could have seen that the war would be so long, because nothing can for long be kept secret in America."

"Since the Lusitania case we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as can not hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is perhaps the peace propaganda, which has cost us the largest amount, but which also has been the most successful."

#### University League

"Latterly, I have been using the embargo association and have entirely reliable private intermediaries. I have also made use of the German University League, founded since the war. This has done its best to take the place of the German Association (word not decipherable) which has not been of use during the war on account of its management. The league has published under my

name a book, 'Blood is thicker than water,' containing a scene showing Austrian workers in the United States refusing to make munitions for the allies and the subsequent burning of the plant.

"Another writer alleged to be on the payroll of the German embassy was William Warram, associate editor of Freedom, a foreign language publication at Cleveland, Ohio, who, Bielaski said, wrote a motion picture scenario called 'Blood is thicker than water,' containing a scene showing Austrian workers in the United States refusing to make munitions for the allies and the subsequent burning of the plant.

"I ask that this may be sanctioned."

#### To Influence Congress

The communication was read by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. The name of the association whose name could not be decoded, he told the committee, might have been the German-American National Alliance.

Two other communications from Bernstorff to Berlin, in which he stated he desired an authorization to use funds to influence congress and which were made public by the state department some months ago, also were read to the committee.

A letter was read, signed by P. Reiszewitz, German consul at Chicago, referring to the embargo league. It said:

"For the purpose of inner organization, to which we attribute particular importance, we have assured ourselves of the co-operation of the local Democratic boss, Roger C. Sullivan. Sullivan was formerly leader of the Wilson campaign and is a deadly enemy of Wilson as the latter did not keep his word to make him senator."

#### Documents in Record

The state department late today made public the complete texts of all the Bernstorff documents read into record by Mr. Bielaski. These, with a mass of other evidence disclosing German intrigue before and after the United States went to war, are in the department's files.

### STEAMER GEORGE WASHINGTON UPON WHICH THE PRESIDENT IS TRAVELING TO FRANCE

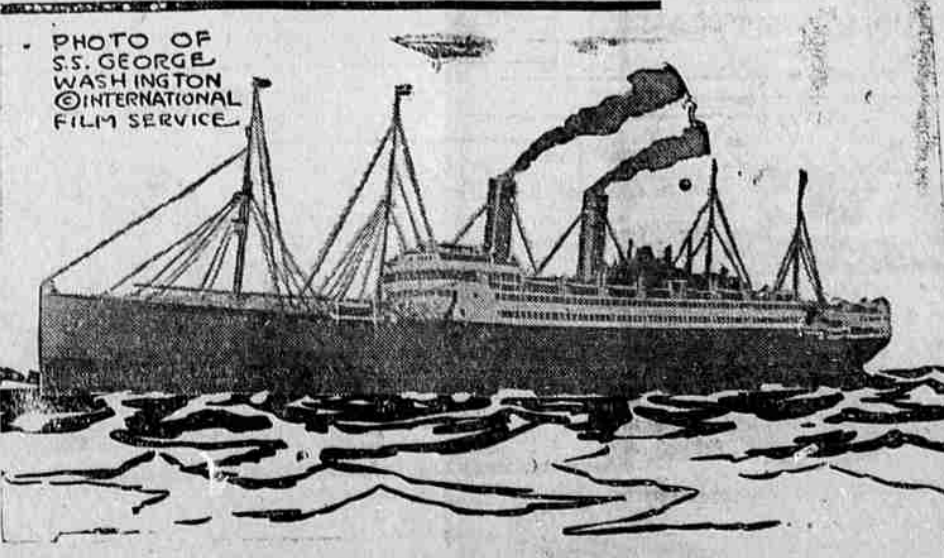


PHOTO OF S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

### BANS IS PLACED ON PUBLIC DANCES

Mayor Gates has issued an order forbidding any public dances until further notice because of the spread of influenza through dances. The present recurrence of the epidemic is laid to the dances that followed the lifting of the ban. The "Moose" dance has accordingly been called off. Fewer cases of colds and influenza are reported today than any day during the week, and the epidemic, which has been of an exceedingly mild character, is evidently exhausting itself.

### TURKS MASSACRE 10,000 ARMENIANS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—Turkish forces massacred 10,000 Armenians while evacuating the towns of Baku, Olli and Ardahan in the Caucasus, according to reports received by the Vorwarts of Berlin. In fighting in Baku more than 30,000 persons were killed. In some towns the entire Armenian population was exterminated. The Turks permitted Tartar troops to plunder the Armenians.