Oregon Historical Soc X
Public Auditorium

WEATHER—Maximum Yesterday, 52; Minimum Today, 32; Precipitation, .24. FORECAST—Tonight and Tomorrow: Fair.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Forty-eighth Year. Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918

NO. 221

ALLIED ARMIES OF OCCUPATION REACH RIVER RHINE IN MARCH INTO GERMANY

AMERICANS AT COBLENZ BRIDGEHEAD

Britsh by Forced Marches Reach Cologne to Quell Disorders—French Due at Mainz — Germans Now Friendly to Invaders—Authorities Rejoice at Arrival—Feared Riots and Famine—Soldiers Find Revolution Is Real.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Dec. 8.—The American forces advancing toward the Rhine will reach Coblenz on Monday, according to a message from Berlin quoting a representative of the German foreign office who has just returned there from Treves.

LONDON, Dec. 9—British advanced troops reached the river Rhine yesterday between Godesberg and Cologne, Field Marshal Haig announced today in reporting the progress of the British army of occupation.

Godesberg is about 20 miles southeast of Cologne near the Rhine above Bonn.

To Maintain Order

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Friday, Dec. 6.—(By Associated Press). British troops have hurried to Cologne to maintain order but what the nature of the trouble there has been or how serious it is, is not stated in the brief unofficial announcement. It is reported that red forces and their opponents have been rioting.

In the meantime British infantry have been pushed up as far as Duren, which will be entered tonight. Stringent orders have been issued along the British front forbidding anyone not actually a member of the army of occupation to cross the border without a special pass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—General Dupont of the French army, has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here today and has established his headquarters in the palace formerly occupied by the French embassy. General Dupont has been entrusted with the transport and repatriation of French prisoners held in Germany.

French Obsequiously Received

PARIS, Dec. 9.—(Havas.) The French army of occupation is being received everywhere in Rhenish Prussia in an obsequious manner, according to newspaper correspondents with the army.

The correspondent of the Matin says he is convinced that this behavior on the part of the Germans is carried out on instructions from the higher authorities.

To Enter Mainz

PARIS, Dec. 9—(Havas). General Mangin will enter Mayence (Mainz), the French bridgehead on the Rhine, this week at the head of the Thirteenth and Forty-Third infantry divisions, each unit of which has been cited for bravery.

In order to meet the wishes of various units which desire to enter

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SPANISH ENVOY TO GERMANY DISMISSED

MADRID, Dec. 9.—A decree relieving Polo De Bernabe, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, from the functions of his office is published in the Official Gazette.

A Madrid dispatch printed by La Liberte of Paris, Sunday, reported that the Spanish premier intended to expel the German ambassador, Prince Von Ratibor and members of his staff who have been engaged in supporting agitation against the Spanish royal family.

HEARST PAPERS STRONGEST FOR KAISER'S CAUSE

Of All Newspapers Printed in United States, Hearts' was Most Pronounced in Favor of Germany Says Bielaski—Attitude Continued Questionable After the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—More letters from the secret files of Count Von Bernstorff were read to the senate committee investigating German and brewery propaganda today by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Among them were instructions to all German consuls in the United States to get German subjects to delay plants producing materials for the allies.

The consuls were ordered to stop Germans above the rank of common laborer from working in such plants, under a section of the imperial code and to report to the German consulate at New York.

Hearst's Pro-Germanism

Bielaski read to the committee at length from the diary of Dr. Karl F. Fuehr, the German whose activities figured prominently in the investigation. The notes of Fuehl said that on the day following the publication of private letters of H. F. Albert he consulted with Albert at Cedarhurst, N. Y., and later discussed the incident with Samuel Untermyer.

Questioned about the attitude of William Randolph Hearst, Beilaski said:

"Of all the newspapers published in the United States, those published by Mr. Hearst were the most pronounced in favor of Germany. There is no other man whose attitude was so friendly to Germany in the war."

"If this inquiry were limited to paid propagandists," he added, "we could not mention Mr. Hearst. There is no evidence that Mr. Hearst received any profits from the German government or from any one acting for it."

Continued Questionable

"What was his attitude after the United States entered the war?" asked Chairman Overman.

"After we entered the war," said the witness, "his attitude continued very questionable. Many articles in his papers, if published after the passage of the espionage act, as amended, would have subjected him to prosecution."

Bielaski was asked by Senator Overman to put in the hearing an account of the activities of Bolo Pasha, executed in France as a spy, while he was in this country.

Bolo's mission in this county was ostensibly to obtain print paper, the committee was told, but in reality it was to obtain money for purchasing a paper in France. After getting it, he returned to France.

"There is one fact about Bolo we have never brought out before Bielaski said. "That is that he was in touch with the German embassy here shortly after war began in 1914. In a notebook of Dr Albert which we have in our possessios, this entry appears:

Negro Failure

"'Prepare telegram to Pasha.' That shows conclusively that the embassy knew intimately of Bolo and probably knew of his activities."

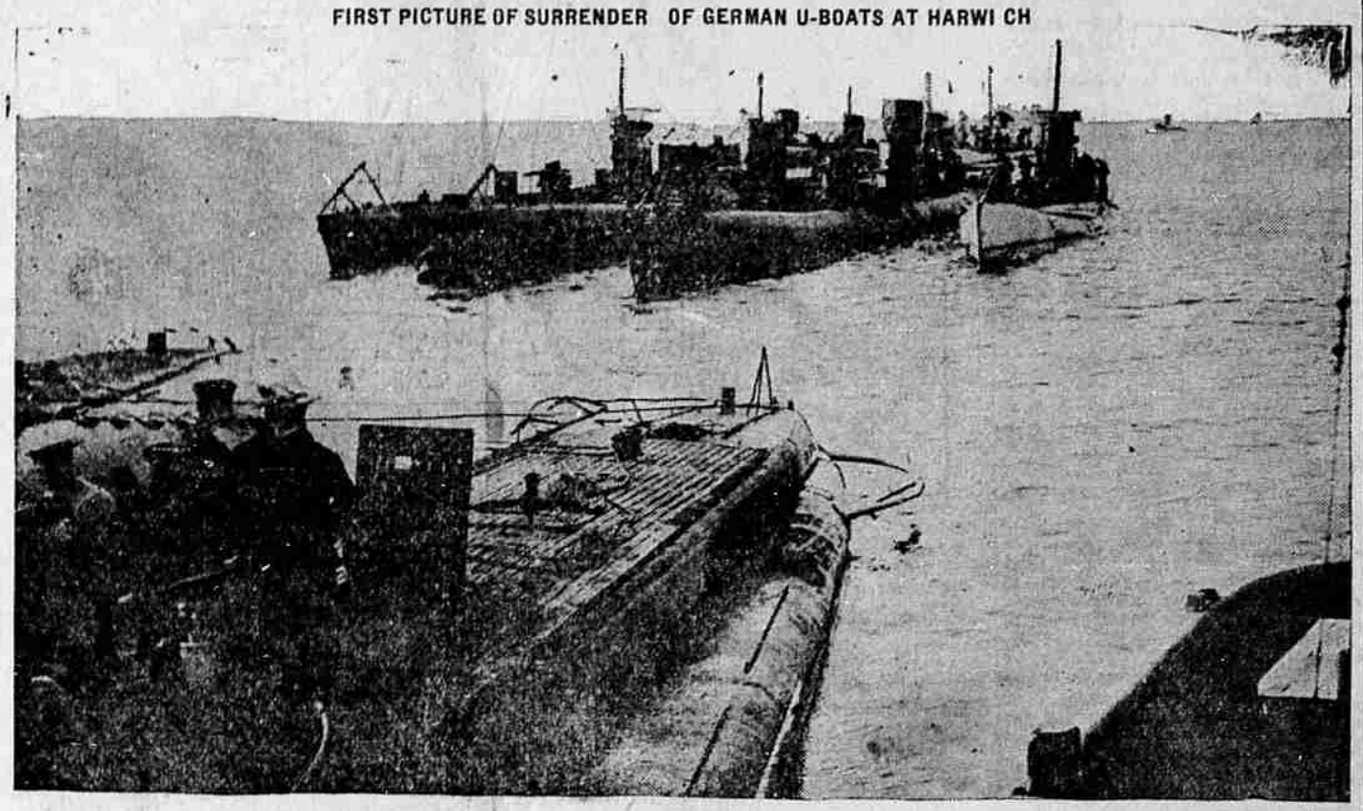
Efforts of the Germans to create

(Continued on Page Three.)

WAR WOOL HELD FOR PUBLIC AUCTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Wool now held by the war department will be disposed of at public auction, Brigadier General Robert E. Wood, acting quartermaster-general, announced today. The amount to be offered at each sale will be such "as in the opinion of the wool experts the markets can easily absorb." A minimum reserve price will be fixed below which no bids will be entertained.

FIRST PICTURE OF SURRENDER OF GERMAN U-BOATS AT HARWI CH



German Submarine at Parkeston Quay. Germans who manned submarines when they surrendered in foreground. British officer talking with submarine officers preparatory to inspection.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BRITISH WARSHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Great Britain will use all her influence to make the league of nations a powerful reality but she cannot regard it is a substitute for her own navy in any measureable period of time, Winston Spencer Churchill, the minister of munitioss, declared in an article contributed to the Glasgow Sunday Post.

In his article, Mr. Churchill speaks of Great Britain's unique position among the nations of the world.

"Our safety from invasion, our daily bread, every means whereby we maintain our existence as an independent people; our unity as an empire or federation of commonwealths and dependencies—all these float from hour to hour upon our naval defense," Mr. Churchill writes. "If that defense is neglected, weakened or fettered," he continues, "we shall be in continual danger of subjugation or starvation. We should be forced to live in continued anxiety. If that naval defense were overpowered or outmatched by any other navy or probably by a combination of navies, we should hold, not merely our possessions, but our lives and liberties only on sufferance.

"Where else in the whole word can such conditions be paralleled? We have the right to demand from all other nations, friends and foes alike, full recognition of those facts. We are also entitled to point out that this naval strength that we require and which we are determined to preserve has never been used in modern history in a selfish and aggressive manner."

47 I.W.W. LEADERS TRIED AT SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 9.—The trial of 47 alleged Industrial Workers of the World," charged with a conspiracy to obstruct the war activities of the federal government, was begun today in the United States district here today. Judge Frank H. Rudkin of the United States district court of Spokane, Wash., presided.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The prohibition against foreign and speculative short selling of contracts on the New York and New Orleans Cotton exchanges, which was placed in effect on November 13 as an emergency measure due to the signing of an armistice, was removed today by order of the committee on cotton distribution of the war industries board.

FRENCH PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF DESTROYED CITIES

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—To reconstruct the destroyed portions of France architecturally as they were before they were ruined by the Germans is the purpose of the French government as outlined by Bernard J. Shoninger, formerly president of the American chamber of commerce in Paris.

The French government plans to accomplish this by reimbursing individuals for their shattered homes, mills and factories according to their value before their destruction, Mr. Shoninger recently told the executive committee of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce.

Ultimately, he said Germany will pay the bill for restoration.

Thruout the war, he added, French boards of appraisers have been estimating the values of property destroyed by the Huns and now have accurate data. To those who desire to rebuild, the French government will issue indemnity bonds up to 80 per cent of the former value of his property. While the external appearance of the buildings rebuilt will be retained, Mr. Shoninger said, the interiors will be constructed in modern, sanitary style.

Referring to the fact that the French government has made arrangements to purchase materials for reconstruction by pooling or combining its orders, he suggested that American manufacturers would be asked to supply some materials and that they promote the formation of selling combinations so that possible huge orders for construction materials from France could be rapidly assimilated.

AVIATOR BLUFFED BY HIGH WINDS

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 9.—After circling around the city for a few minutes Aviator A. F. Hoagland, enroute from Seattle to Sacramento by airplane, left for the south at 11:05 o'clock today. A strong south wind was blowing and the aviator said before leaving that if he found he could not make headway against it, he would return here to await more favorable conditions. He returned at noon after flying a few miles south.

The Red Cross is sending 1,500,000 packages of chewing gum a month to France for American soldiers.

LIEBKNECHT CALLS FOR RED GUARDS TO WAGE BATTLE

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—(By Associated Press,. Eager to make members of the Spartacus party martyrs as the result of Friday's rioting, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of this faction lost no time in staging a spectacular open air meeting at the Tiergarten last night.

His call for the meeting brought forth 4000 munition workers had had responded to the demand for a general walkout. These men and women marched thru Unter den Linden to the Tiergarten until they reached the point where the Avenue of Victory intersects the Charlottenburger chausee. There Dr. Liebknecht mounted the base of one of the granite statues erected in honor of the Hohenzollerns and made an address.

The semi-circle of Dr. Liebknecht's followers was flanked on all sides by machine guns mounted on motor trucks which commanded all approaches. Dr. Liebknecht harranged the crowd in his familiar style, indicating Friedrich Ebert, the premier; Philipp Scheidemann and other "kaiser socialists" of complicity in Friday's rioting. He called upon the masses to organize red guards and beat off the attacks of counter-revolutionists.

At a late hour tonight Berlin was absolutely quiet. It is estimated by the Tageblatt that the number of deserters that Berlin is feeding exceeds 60,000. Premier Ebert and his cabinet held a secret session with the executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers council, discussing Friday's rioting. Over 30 mass meetings of conflicting parties were announced for today.

RESUME SPECULATION ON COTTON EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Federal court decrees holding it to be within the president's power to grant exclusive fishing rights in public waters were upheld by the supreme court today in making permanent injunctions restraining the Alaska Pacific Fisheries from placing nets in the vicinity of the Annette and adjoining islands of the Alaskan coast.

The Red Cross sent 15,000,000 cigarettes, 50,000 stacks of cards, 20,000,000 boxes of matches and 1,000,000 chocolate bars to England for American soldiers, waiting to go to France.

ITALY PLANS TO HONOR PRESIDENT IN VISIT TO ROME

ROME, Dec. 9.—The officials of the Italian foreign ministry held a conference today at the American embassy to decide on the program for President Wilson's visit to Rome. It is not known how long the president will be here.

President and Mrs. Wilson and the president's party will be met at the station by all the members of the cabinet, Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, representatives of the Roman municipality and prominent Italians who wear the collar of the Order of Annunziata, which entitles them to rank as cousins of the king.

The American visitors will be driven from the station to the quirinal in royal carriages escorted by the king's bodyguard. The queen will welcome the party at the royal palace.

Clubs and political associations have arranged for demonstrations.

President and Mrs. Wilson will pay a visit to Dowager Queen Margherita and afterward will have luncheon with the royal family.

In the afternoon the president will place wreaths upon the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II and King Humber in the Pantheon. There will be a gala dinner probably the same evening at the court, at which King Victor Emmanuel and President Wilson will exchange toasts.

WILSON INVITED TO VISIT COLOGNE

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Nov. 8.—President Wilson is invited to visit Cologne by the Volks Zeitung of that city, which suggests that representatives of the German foreign ministry meet him there.

The independent republic of Schleswig-Holstein will soon be proclaimed, according to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. This newspaper also states that sanguinary encounters between hussars returning from the front and Red Guards occurred at Brunswick on december 5. Finding a deputation of Red Guards and members of the soldiers' and workmen's council drawn up to welcome his men, the commander of the hussars ordered that fire be opened on the crowd. His men obeyed and the Red Guards replied to the fire. The mob tore the hussars from their hoses, disarmed them and forced them to march behind the red flag into the city.

MASKS ORDERED WORN TO GUARD AGAINST THE FLU

Lid Is Again Slapped Down On Gatherings of All Kinds—Theaters, Schools, Churches, Pool-rooms Closed—Ten Dollar Penalty Imposed for Failure to Wear Mask.

With four deaths in as many days, 150 cases of influenza reported Sunday, with 57 patients at the hospital, the city council restored the influenza ban in Medford Monday, closed schools, theaters, churches, pool-rooms and billiard halls, and ordered the wearing of influenza masks. The prohibitions are more stringent than during the first epidemic and it is hoped by prompt action, to eradicate the flu.

The following proclamation has been isued:

Proclamation

To the Public:

On acount of the existing epidemic of influenza the following order is to go into effect at once.

The closing of all places of amusements, theaters, lodges, schools, churches, card rooms, billiard and pool rooms, whether conected with clubs or otherwise, and all public meetings of every description, shall be prohibited.

Children out of school should stay on their own premises, unless employed or sent on an errand by their parents.

We are facing a serious condition and the public are requested to cooperate in every way to asisst in stamping out this dreaded disease.

(Signed). C. E. GATES, Mayor.
DR. E. B. PICKLE. Health Officer.

The city council, after a stormy session, adopted the following ordinance, which was vehemently opposed by Councilmen Keen and Dressler, ordering the wearing of the masks under $10 penalty for failure.

Ordinance No. 961

An ordinance to protect and safeguard the health of the people of the city of Medford and prevent the further spread of Spanish influenza.

The city of Medford doth ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every person employed in stores, hotels and all places of business within the city of Medford to wear a mask as a preventative against Spanish influenza until it this ban is lifted by order of the board of health of the city of Medford.

Section 2. It shall also be the duty of every person who rides or walks on the streets, sidewalks or thoroughfares of the city of Medford to wear a mask as a preventative against Spanish influenza until this ban is lifted by order of the board of health of the city of Medford.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, for each offense thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5.00) dollars nor more than ten ($10.00) dollars.

Section 4. Inasmuch as there is an epidemic of Spanish influenza within the city of Medford and it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the inhabitants of said city of Medford that the provisions of this

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SPECIAL TRAIN FOR DISCHARGED TROOPS

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 9.—Five hundred discharged soldiers whose homes are in California left here today for San Francisco. The men will go to San Francisco in a special train, and from there will go to their homes as ordinary travelers. The discharge of the Californias today is the first attempt here to send men home according to locality. Similar contingents of discharged men will leave here during the week for central points in other western states. No dates have been set for these however.