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## KAISER ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-KAISER WILHELM



In the three photographs above are shown the German kaiser as he arrived in Holland in military uniform and as he now appears in civilian attire. The kaiser now reported to have attempted suicide, is known to be much depressed but has been working vigorously on an autobiography which he intends to publish or submit as part of his defense if brought to trial.

### KAISER FAILS IN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Member of Retinue Who Prevents Tragedy Wounded—Now Wears Civilian Clothes Confers With Legal Experts on His Personal Position—Spends Entire Time Writing Autobiography and His Part in Great War.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—William Hohenzollern, former German emperor, has attempted to commit suicide, following a mental depression, according to the Leipzig Tageblatt, which is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. A member of the former emperor's retinue who prevented Herr Hohenzollern from carrying out his intention, received a wound, it is said.

Castle Guarded  
AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 7.—Saturday—(By Associated Press.) William Hohenzollern has shed his uniform and appears regularly in civilian clothes about his retreat here, as do the members of his suite. The entourage has been reduced in number to 18, for himself and the former empress.

The family life of the erstwhile royal pair appears to flow as evenly as that of any middle-aged couple who might be enjoying a quiet country holiday. Their rooms on the first floor of the castle command a wide view of the Huisdepe, they dine with their host, Count van Bentinck, being often joined at the meal by the count's brother, a noble residing in a neighboring castle, and spend much of their time together strolling thru the castle grounds. The castle is still heavily guarded.

Confers With Lawyers  
LONDON, Dec. 10.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, has had several interviews at Amerongen with two German experts on international law with whom he discussed his personal position, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express. These experts arrived and left Amerongen in a rather mysterious manner.

It is understood, according to the dispatch, that Herr Hohenzollern is writing his autobiography and a history of his reign. He will explain his attitude before and during the war, it is said. The book, which will be long, is intended for publication, or if its author is tried before an international tribunal may be read as a part of his defense.

Count Karolyi Tries Suicide  
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Count Michael Karolyi, who took a prominent part in the recent proclamation of a Hungarian republic, is reported in a Budapest telegram to have attempted suicide while in despair of the success of his efforts to reconstruct Hungary, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

### MARSHALL PRESIDES WITH RELUCTANCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Vice President Marshall was asked by President Wilson in a wireless message today, to preside at the usual Tuesday cabinet meeting at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The vice president took the chair when the cabinet assembled later in the day explaining as he did so that he was acting informally and unofficially, out of deference to the desire of the president and the cabinet members.

Before going to the White House Mr. Marshall had said he had no intention of being drawn into complications. "There is one thing sure," he added, "I will not become president unless I should be elected or unless somebody dies, and I have no present anticipation of either contingency." So far as any one here knows a vice president never before has presided at a cabinet meeting.

### WILSON WATCHES A SHAM BATTLE WITH U-BOATS

Chief Executive Much Interested in Defensive Details—George Washington Reaches Azores—All in Readiness for Reception to President at Brest on Friday.

ON BOARD, U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 6 p. m.—(By wireless to Associated Press.) President Wilson stood on the bridge of the George Washington this afternoon and saw a U. S. destroyer stage a thrilling demonstration of the work of repulsing a submarine attack.

A touch of realism was given by the drill of the men on board the liner and the convoying ships. The great liner was gliding thru the tropical waters like a chip on a duck pond when bugles and alarm bells called the men to battle stations. President Wilson was taken to the bridge by Captain McCauley so that he might get a better view of the demonstration. A destroyer which had been lagging far astern suddenly leaped forward, her funnels vomiting smoke and white spray dashing from her bow as she tore thru the water at a clip of 30 knots per hour. As the destroyer came abeam of the liner, depth bombs were dropped and great geyzers were thrown high into the air as the warship zigzagged its way thru the waters beneath which was supposed to lurk the enemy submarine. Each explosion was distinctly felt on board the George Washington. The concussion sounded like heavy blows being struck against the side of the vessel.

President Wilson was much interested in the demonstration and asked questions about it, going into the most minute details.

The George Washington will pass into the Azores tomorrow morning and will turn northward on the last leg of the voyage. There will be no stop at the Azores.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—(Havas.) Stephen Pichon, foreign minister; Georges Leygues, minister of marine; Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the Franco-American general commission for war matters; Armand E. Gauthier, former minister of marine; General John J. Pershing, Colonel E. M. House and a number of Americans associated in the work of the American peace committee, will leave Paris Thursday night at 10 o'clock for Brest to meet President Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's ship, the George Washington, will enter the roads at Brest early in the afternoon escorted by American and allied warships. The welcoming party will go on board at once to extend greetings. The president will land at 3 o'clock. An hour later his train will leave for Paris. It will arrive here at 10 o'clock and be met by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and a large official delegation. On Monday afternoon Mr. Wilson will be accorded a solemn reception at the Hotel de Ville.

During the ensuing days President Wilson will take a long trip thru the devastated districts and cities of eastern France. There seems to be no change in the plan to begin the peace conference on December 17.

### CHILE REFUSES TO ACCEPT MEDIATION BY UNITED STATES

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10.—The reply of Chile to the offer of President Wilson to mediate in the controversy between Chile and Peru is looked upon by Chilean newspapers as a refusal to accept American mediation. The American note said that President Wilson was ready to attend any suggestion made by Chile.

On the other hand President Irigoyen of Argentina, sent a note to Chile in which he said he offered mediation "in order to arrange definitely the Paena-Arica problem." Dispatches from Chile indicate that there is a tendency in that country to accept the Argentine offer and refuse the American.

### PEACE LEAGUE WILL NOT RESULT IN END OF WAR

Sir Eric Geddes Skeptical of Any World Millenium—British Naval Supremacy Not to Be Given Up—British Attorney General Joins in View Navy Will Be Maintained.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Monday, Dec. 9.—The establishment of a League of Nations will not result in the development of a world in which no wars will occur, in the opinion of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, expressed in an address here tonight. Under the most favorable conditions, declared Sir Eric, it was to be expected that a police force would be required.

On the sea, he added, the British navy had performed that function faithfully and impartially, preventing the free nations from being crushed by Germany. He regarded it as inconceivable that the supremacy of the British navy would ever be surrendered.

No Change in Policy  
LONDON, Dec. 10.—One of the gravest problems at the peace conference will be based on what is meant by "freedom of the seas" and what concessions Great Britain is going to make in that direction, said Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney-general, in a speech at Liverpool yesterday. He added that he was engaged in preparing a memorandum on the subject for the war cabinet. "America has rendered brilliant service in the cause of civilization," Sir Frederick said, "and Great Britain is bound to approach the conference with a determination to concede everything possible to American sentiment and American views, having regard for national security and existence of the empire."

Free in Peace Times  
"Americans must remember that the seas are free to everyone in peace time, and to none has that freedom been denied. In time of war, however, one might as well talk of the freedom of the land as the freedom of the seas. "I am not sure that Great Britain will not have to say to the allies at the peace conference: 'We shall be quite satisfied with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy, aided by the American navy, has been doing for the last 18 months.'"

### ARMADA DEPARTS FOR AMERICA WITH HORDES OF YANKS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The sailing of seven additional transports for American ports with 52 officers and 3,000 men was announced today by the war department. Sir sailed on December 6, and the other a day later.

The vessels are the Otsego, Maui, El Occidente, Zuiderdijk, Brighton, Mercury and the Metanphan, which sailed last. The Zuiderdijk has on board the 11th anti-aircraft battery; the Brighton has the 4th railroad ordnance artillery repair shop; the Mercury, 102nd, 103rd, 104th railroad companies and the 10th anti-aircraft battery, and the other ships are bringing patients and casuals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Bringing 2,450 American soldiers, the British transport Empress of Britain arrived here today after a stormy passage.

### LABOR CONDITIONS IN OREGON REPORTED GOOD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Generally good health in most of the large industrial centers of the country, with demand for labor equaling or exceeding the supply are reported in telegrams to the United States employment service from community labor boards in 34 states.

The situation in the far west is reported generally good with the exception of California. Washington and Oregon report conditions generally good.

### PRESIDENT WILSON DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT GERMANY

PARIS, Dec. 10.—According to a wireless dispatch from the United States steamship George Washington, says Marcel Hutlin in the Echo de Paris, President Wilson has been informed that Premier Ebert and Foreign Secretary Haase of the Berlin government, and Premier Eisner of Bavaria, were about to make an effort to get him to visit Germany. The president is quoted as having made this reply:

"Only by long years of repentance can Germany atone for her crime and show sincerity. No true American could think of visiting Germany unless forced to do so by strictly official obligations. "That is to say, I decline in advance, to consider any suggestion of the kind."

### ARMY AVIATOR IS DUE AT 4 O'CLOCK

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 10.—Lieutenant A. F. Hogland, army aviator, left here at 9:25 a. m. today on a trial flight southward. He declared before starting that he would go on to Sacramento if he found weather conditions favorable.

A telephone report received at the Tribune office at 2:25 stated Lieut. Hogland had just passed Roseburg. If he continues his flight at this rate he should pass over Medford between 3:30 and 4 o'clock.

### PRINCE HENRY PROCLAIMS A ROYAL PARTY

Brother of Kaiser Reported as Leader of Royalist Faction—Hotel Bristol in Berlin Is Raided and Royalist Plotters Arrested—Count Escapes Police Net.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—(Havas.) Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German emperor, has proclaimed the establishment of a royalist party in Germany, according to reports from Holland.

Eisner Issues Warning  
MUNICH, Sunday, Dec. 8.—In a statement today Premier Eisner calls on the people of Bavaria to maintain strict order. He says that the disturbances such as those that occurred Friday night cannot be tolerated and that the troops assigned to preserve order have been instructed to use their weapons ruthlessly if necessary.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—(By Associated Press.) A dramatic sequel to Friday's attempted arrest of the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council occurred today when the Hotel Bristol, one of the more fashionable places on Unter den Linden, was raided by order of the Ebert-Haase cabinet.

Seize Royalists  
All exits of the hotel were guarded by troops and the premises were searched on the strength of rumors that plotters were concealed there. In one of the large apartments the raiders found 22 men suspected with complicity in Friday's riot. Among them were Baron Rheinbaben, former Prussian minister of finance and the younger Prince Hohenlohe. A number of students were found in the room. The entire party is under detention. Three hundred guns which were found in an adjoining chamber were seized. Count Matuechka, one of those alleged to have been involved in Friday's disorders, has not yet been arrested.

### FUEL ADMINISTRATION ASKED TO JOIN PEACE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Fuel Administrator Garfield has been asked by President Wilson to hold himself in readiness to join the peace delegation in Paris to advise concerning problems of fuel production and distribution.

Thirty-two thousand school children in the schools of Paris were receiving regular lunches from the Red Cross during the past year.

### HITCHCOCK DEFENDS HIS WAR POLICY

Replies to Charge of Pro-German Sympathies by Explaining His Chances of Feeling as Issues of War Became Clearer—Was in Favor of Arms Embargo But Later Became Supporter of War to Victory Against Huns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, addressed the senate today in regard to the mention of his name among advocates of a munitions embargo in documents produced before the senate judiciary committee's German propaganda inquiry. He said he had no disposition to criticize the placing of all German documents in the record, but that it was evident that the Germans had used the names of many public men recklessly if not falsely, the climax of absurdity being reached when they recorded Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard as willing to co-operate with them.

In 1914, Senator Hitchcock said, he proposed a munitions embargo bill as a measure for strict American neutrality. Later he declared, German propaganda and criminal acts in this country and atrocities abroad caused him to change his attitude.

Many Phases Passed  
"Like other Americans," he said, "I have passed from one phase of the situation to another—peaceful neutrality, armed neutrality, war."

Referring to the letter of a German agent dated July 22, 1915, saying Senator Hitchcock seemed strong for the embargo movement and had said it would "sweep the United States," Mr. Hitchcock pointed out that he had introduced a bill for a munitions embargo more than eight months before and had made a speech in the senate in the bill's behalf. On February 17, 1915, the measure was rejected 51 to 36, as an amendment to the shipping bill.

Refused to Aid Huns  
"My stand was taken in 1914 as an American for neutrality. The Germans in America took their by forming the embargo conference in 1915 as partisans of Germany. They were supporting my bill, but I declined to go to their conferences, conventions or meetings, tho I was often invited to appear as a speaker. I made my only speeches here in the senate or in defending my course later before my constituents.

"My attitude naturally changed with changing conditions. "I stood first for a strict peaceful and impartial neutrality even to the extent of selling no arms and ammunition and lending no money to either side.

Ready to Fight  
"Next when Germany began a systematic attack on our commerce I was ready to fight to protect our neutrality.

"I supported the President's request that we authorize him to assert and protect our neutrality by arming our merchant ships and I had charge in the senate of what was known as the armed neutrality resolution which died so dramatically here in the senate at noon on March 4, 1917. "A month later when the issue changed from armed neutrality to war I had charge of the declaration of war which was briefly debated and passed by the senate, April 4, 1917."

Professor Hart Objects  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Professor (Continued on Page Three.)

### 17,000 DIED FROM FLU IN U.S. CAMPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—An official summary of the results of the influenza epidemic in army camps and military centers in the United States made public by the war department today, shows that there were 338,257 cases of the disease up to December 1, with approximately 17,000 deaths.