



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-ninth Year.
Daily—Thirtieth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918

NO. 223

ENGLAND NOT TO GIVE UP HER NAVY

Lloyd George Removes All Doubt of Great Britain's Attitude on Freedom of Seas—Insists Upon Indemnity From Germany—London Aldermen Prohibit Use of Materials of German Origin—No Food for Bolsheviki Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"If you want peace, you want a permanent peace," said Premier Lloyd George today. "If you want to prevent the horrors of war being repeated, you must put an end to conscript armies on the continent of Europe."

"The navy is a defensive weapon, not an offensive one," the premier declared, "and that is why we do not mean to give it up."

Referring to the question of an indemnity, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"It is indispensable that a person who is in the wrong and has lost should pay more than a person who has been declared in the right and has won."

Kaiser Is Guilty

There is absolutely no doubt, the premier added, that the former German emperor has committed a crime against national right and there is absolutely no doubt that he ought to be held responsible for it. Mr. Lloyd George declared that as far as the European allies are concerned there is no doubt that the demand will be put forward to make the emperor and his accomplices responsible for their terrible crime. The premier added: "I hope American will take the same view when the president arrives."

LONDON, Dec. 11.—All contracts for commercial enterprises, the college of aldermen for the city and county of London have decided, hereafter will contain a clause prohibiting the use of materials of German origin. The penalty will be forfeiture of 25 per cent of the amount involved.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—According to reports from Berlin the entente governments intend to refuse to send foodstuffs to Germany until a demand they are said to have made for the dissolution of the soldiers' and workmen's councils is carried out. The allies, the reports add, will reserve the right to march into Germany.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—All but one of the suspected plotters who were arrested at the Hotel Bristol in Berlin on Monday have been released. The exception was Herr Haack, a lawyer who is charged with having formed a student guard and furnishing 500 rifles for the men involved in the disorders of last Friday.

Would Prolong Armistice
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Discussions over the prolongation of the armistice between the allies and Germany will begin at Traves, December 12, according to the North German Gazette.

German Mark Declines
LONDON, Dec. 11.—(British wireless service.) The value of the German mark has fallen below 42 to the British pound. Before the war the mark was worth approximately one shilling, or 20 marks to the pound. At Berne on December 7, 41.983 marks could be obtained for one pound sterling. At Stockholm the rate of exchange on the Austrian kronen has fallen to 77.20 to the pound sterling.

WILSON TO ARRIVE AT 10 A.M. FRIDAY

BREST, Dec. 11.—(By Associated Press.) The United States steamship George Washington, with President Wilson and party aboard, chartered its course after leaving the Azores and will arrive in Brest in advance of the time announced, according to a naval wireless dispatch received today.

The president now is expected to reach Brest at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Instead of at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will leave for Paris at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The authorities are erecting a pavilion on quay No. 3 where President Wilson first will set foot in France. The interior, which will be decorated with flags and flowers, will contain a platform where the French ministers will extend their first greetings to the president.

"LILLE MOTHERS" ASK THAT KAISER BE HELD FOR CRIMES

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Legal action against the former German emperor has been commenced by an organization of "Lille Mothers." The demand for prosecution states that the commanders of the German army in April, 1916, directed that minor girls be carried away from their families, that they were submitted to odious treatment and forced into close contact with notorious women.

The statement of complaint says that whereas said commanders were thus guilty of the crime of abduction and that they were under command of their former emperor, prosecution is demanded.

STATES WILSON IN AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND

London Express Has Information That Differences Over Freedom of the Seas Has Been Reconciled—Details of England's View Threshed Out by Expert on London Times.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—As a result of informal conversations regarding President Wilson's freedom of the seas proposals, the British government now is in possession of concrete suggestions which are more understandable than the "free seas" clause in Mr. Wilson's 14 points, according to the Express.

President Wilson, the newspaper says, has information showing agreement that Great Britain cannot surrender the right of search, the contraband law and the right to enforce blockade. It is understood that Mr. Wilson's proposals do not include the abandonment of any of these rights and that they are generally in nowise antagonistic to British interests as has been supposed.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Expounding the British view of the freedom of the seas, the legal correspondent of the Times describes the main British position on the question as follows:

"A readiness to continue as heretofore the freedom of the seas in times of peace, which has been carried out by England, for example as to the admission of foreign vessels to coastwise trade, more than by any other important commercial country and to agree to the conversion into a free sea of any sea now treated as a closed sea."

"A strong conviction, greatly strengthened and hardened by the lessons of this war, to maintain the minimum of safety for our people and empire and to do no party to any agreement conflicting or tampering with it."

For League of Peace
"A readiness as far as compatible with safety in the full sense to promote any practicable scheme for a League of Nations."

"In short—a total resolution as to essential and an open mind as to secondary matters."

"In coming up to this conclusion, the correspondent says:

"The more the British point of view is understood the more it will commend itself to impartial opinion. The closer we look at the question from the American angle the more the differences are likely to be diminished. We are dealing with the world as it still is, and so far as the freedom of the seas interests with the protection of our vital interests it means a one-sided disarmament to the detriment of England and England only."

Roosevelt Praised

"It is indisputable that the British fleet saved civilization and Mr. Roosevelt in acknowledging the obligation which America owes to the British navy says: 'The peculiar position and the vital needs of the British empire render it imperative that our navy should be the first in the world.' There, expressed accurately, and generously, is the first essential of the British policy."

"Doubtless neutrals experienced much inconvenience by reason of them, but would the United States have refrained, in a life and death struggle, from using any of such measures?"

NAPOLEON WILL BE MOTIF OF WILSON SALON

President to Be Surrounded On All Sides by Likeness of Little Corporal—Will Sleep in Bed Shaped Like Large Gondola—Murat Mansion Being Filled With Rare Treasures.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—When President Wilson starts work in his study in the Murat mansion all parts of which are now ready to receive the distinguished guest from the United States, he will be surrounded on all sides by the likeness of Napoleon. A marble bust of Napoleon is on a pedestal directly in the rear of a desk at which President Wilson will work. Every wall panel has upon it a painting either of Napoleon or one of his generals or of their families. The simplicity and elegance of the study are impressive.

Many of the priceless works of art and other ornaments which were removed during the long range bombardment by the Germans of Paris have been returned to the mansion. In every room, in every hall, there is some object to recall the days of Napoleon.

The president's study on the second floor has a large bay window and a massive mahogany desk and a few chairs which sit in the window. The room is furnished in red and contains low rows of book cases on one side. In the center on heavy wood pedestals are a large golden eagle and a bronze statuette of a charging French dragoon.

Bed Like Gondola

The president's bedroom adjoins his study. It is large in size and its walls are of blue. The three-quarter side bed which President Wilson will occupy is mahogany inlaid with brass and is shaped like a gondola. The bedroom also contains pictures of Napoleon, principally when he was emperor. Hanging over the bed President Wilson will occupy, is a silver crucifix.

At the side of the bed is an American electric light and a modern American telephone. These modern instruments look strangely out of place amid the furnishings of the room, many of which came down to the Murats from Napoleon and once were used by Napoleon.

In the president's suite in the dressing room adjoining the boudoir is a large bath. It is not the kind Americans know. Instead of tile the floor is covered with carpets of great thickness and there are pictures on the walls. The president's suite occupies nearly the entire second floor of the house.

French Dolls Prepared

The Princess Murat's maid was in the mansion today putting on the finishing touches for the reception of President and Mrs. Wilson. While the maid was busy engaged in placing two little French dolls, called Alice and Lorraine, in chairs.

The reception rooms and salons are decorated with beautiful mural paintings and have exquisite chandeliers. The light from them is diffused through crystals. The state dining room, in which 35 guests can be entertained, contains the Murat family silver and gold tableware. All the Murat family servants, butlers, cooks and maids, are ready for the visit of the American president and his wife.

The suite of Mrs. Wilson, which is situated in the rear of the mansion, consists of a high ceilinged salon. The wall cases hold collections of old chinaware and vases adorn the tops. The room has in it a grand piano, many chairs and settees and a divan.

Luxury for Mrs. Wilson

Mrs. Wilson's sleeping chamber adjoins the salon. A dressing table occupies one side and in the room are comfortable chairs and settees. Soft

(Continued on Page Two.)

FLU RAGES UP AND DOWN THE COAST

SEATTLE, Dec. 11.—Nine hundred and eighty-four influenza quarantine placards have been posted on Seattle homes since Saturday, health officials announced today. Yesterday 420 new cases were reported. Today's total, at noon, was 242. Fifteen deaths from pneumonia following influenza were reported yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 11.—Six hundred and fifty new cases of influenza and four deaths were reported to the health department here up to noon today. This was 115 more cases than were reported yesterday at the same hour.

HOPE OF WORLD IN THE HANDS OF PRES. WILSON

Count Zernin, Former Minister Foreign Affairs in Austria Discusses Problems of Peace—Ludendorff Blamed for the Prolongation of the War.

VIENNA, Monday, Dec. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Faith in President Wilson was expressed by Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, today in discussing the problems that must be settled before peace is made secure.

Count Czernin painted General Ludendorff as the man who stood before the central empires and peace on numerous occasions. Recounting the desperate efforts on the part of Austria to reach some sort of peace before the final and absolute collapse of the German and Austrian empires, Count Czernin said:

"The German people wanted peace long ago and even Emperor William wanted to see the end of the war, but the attitude of England prevented steps being taken. Emperor William said to me on one occasion:

"How can we get peace with England declaring that we must be destroyed?"

"We understood that the only way to arrange matters was to get England and Germany to agree."

Saw General Smuts

"I sent Count Mensdorff to Switzerland to see General J. C. Smuts (who was in Switzerland last March in the interest of the British government.) He succeeded but I was unable to tell just what terms England would make. I do not recall that Mr. Lloyd George mentioned any conditions last February. Germany assured me that no definite offers were received from England and I believe this was true."

"England appeared to intend to crush Germany and France showed a similar attitude. President Wilson was the only head of an allied power who did not appear to have this in mind. Emperor William could not bring himself to yield Alsace and Lorraine."

Kaiser Opposed War

"Regarding Emperor William I feel that he did not want the war, but he did not know how to get out of it. I was minister to Rumania when the war began and I honestly believe that no one wanted hostilities to begin. I have the impression that neither Emperor Francis Josef, Emperor William nor their ministers wanted war. I might explain that fact by saying that there was too much diplomatic bluffing, with every one looking for the other fellow to recede from his position."

"Every way to get out of the war was tried by us excepting war with Germany. When one considers how much weaker than Germany we were, he can see how impossible it was for me to dictate terms. Now, if President Wilson finds it difficult to impress his views on the entente, how was it possible for a man like me to do anything with Germany?"

Hope in President Wilson

"I hope than an agreement to disarm will be reached. President Wilson is the man who is able to bring this about. I believe his plan for a League of Nations is feasible and would solve the whole problem."

"I signed the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, but we got nothing from it. This fact is worthy of mention. It was Ludendorff, who forced Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, to make that peace. We occupied the southern end of the line, whereas Germany had her troops against the line in the north. General Hoffmann then declared he would move on Petrograd if Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, did not sign the treaty."

Ludendorff the Obstacle

"Dr. Von Kuehlmann and I had hoped to make peace with Russia on the basis of President Wilson's principles, but Ludendorff always tele-

(Continued on Page Two.)

FRISCO TO RETURN TO USE OF FLU MASKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Dr. William C. Haszler, city health officer, announced early today that he is to request Mayor James Rolph sometime during the day that the board of supervisors be called together at once to reinvoke the ordinance compelling the wearing of protective masks here because of the insistence of a recurrent influenza epidemic. Forty new cases were reported.

RUSSIA MUST HAVE PROMPT AID OR PERISH

Colonel Lebedeff, Russian Army Hero, Comes to Washington to Urge Immediate Assistance—Bolsheviki Menace Growing Along the Volga Front.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Colonel Vladimir I. Lebedeff, of the Russian army, former secretary of navy in Prince Lvoff's and Kerensky's cabinet, and one of the leaders of the party of socialists-revolutionists, has come to the United States to enlist the sympathies of the American democracy for the movement of the Russian people who were fighting for months on the Volga front, together with the Czech-Slovaks, sustaining the line against the Bolsheviki. Deprived of the aid from the allies which these Russian forces had been led to expect, they have been compelled to retreat, and today Russia is menaced by the Bolsheviki danger unless help is given her. It is to enlist this help that Colonel Lebedeff has come to this country. Later he is going on the same mission to France.

Veteran of Jap War

Colonel Lebedeff was an officer in the Russian army in 1904. He took part in the Russo-Japanese war, and was wounded. He was decorated for bravery in the Far East. In 1905 he joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, had to leave that country, and lived in exile abroad, mostly in France.

At the very beginning of the war, in 1914, Colonel Lebedeff organized a detachment of the Russian political immigrants to France, and with this detachment entered the French army as a private soldier. He fought on the French and Macedonian front for two and a half years, up to the moment of the March revolution in Russia. He was wounded several times, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, and was promoted to rank of officer. After the March revolution of 1917, Colonel Lebedeff went back to Russia and was invited to enter Prince Lvoff's cabinet as secretary of the navy.

Strict Disciplinarian

Upon entering this office, Colonel Lebedeff undertook strict measures for establishing discipline in the Russian fleet. During the Bolsheviki revolt in July, 1917, Colonel Lebedeff was at the head of the forces which suppressed this revolt. Shortly after that, Colonel Lebedeff left the cabinet because the provisional government would not consent to his program of immediate strict measures against Bolshevism. After leaving the cabinet Colonel Lebedeff co-operated with the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" Catherine Breshkovskaya, in editing a revolutionary and patriotic daily, Volin Naroda.

Capture Gold Supply

In June, 1918, the colonel entered the new ministry which was organized on the Volga by the committee of the constituent assembly. It was as a member of this ministry that he organized the detachments known as the Army of the Russian People, which made such a notable stand against the Bolsheviki elements. Acting in co-operation with the Czech-Slovaks, the detachments of the Army of the Russian People took Syzran, Simoisk, Kazan, and other important Volga cities. In Kazan the forces under Colonel Lebedeff took possession of 800,000,000 rubles in gold, two-thirds of the gold reserve of the old-Russian empire. This vast sum had been in the possession of the Bolsheviki, and part of this gold would have been transferred to Germany in accordance with the supplements to the Brest-Litovsk treaty. At the same time these forces, under Colonel Lebedeff, captured a large quantity of silver, securities and other valuables, all of which was forwarded by the colonel to the directorate of Ufa, and sitting at Omsk.

Opposition to Bolsheviki

Colonel Lebedeff was sent to this country by the congress of Ufa. His recent military experiences have been

(Continued on Page Two.)

KAISER REFUSES TO TALK UNTIL TRIAL IS HELD

LONDON, Dec. 11.—William Hohenzollern will not make any statement as to his efforts to prevent the outbreak of the war in 1914, according to the American correspondent of the Express. Count Von Bentinck, the host of the former emperor, received the correspondent and after the questions had been laid before Herr Hohenzollern, he is reported to have said: "The Kaiser much appreciates your message and thanks you. He says: 'Tell him if there is any possibility of my becoming a defendant I prefer postponing anything I have to say until that time. In addition, I do not desire in any way to compromise any member of the government as it existed at the time of the outbreak of the war.'"

BLAME IRISH FOR THE DELAY IN HOME RULE

Winston Spencer Churchill Says Government Ready to Grant Autonomy Meeting of Peace Conference—Financial Debt to United States Causes Worry.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Dec. 11.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking here today, emphasized the impossibility of coercing Ulster in the matter of home rule for Ireland, and said that the present government is anxious that the problem be solved as soon as possible. Colonel Churchill said:

"Before the war we had reached a definite arrangement with the leaders of the nationalist party that Ulster was not to be coerced. Why do not the Irish leaders come forward and take up the burden of responsibility of government within the British empire? Why do they not, by a spontaneous feeling of comradeship win Ulster."

Give Self Government

"The government is most anxious that the Irish question be pressed forward vigorously to a solution. Great Britain goes to the peace conference ready to bestow self-government on Ireland. It is only the quarrels and disputes of the Irishmen themselves that prevent a solution to this great question."

Speaking of fiscal matters, Colonel Churchill said:

Will Pay Debts

"The financial question is becoming increasingly grave. We are heavily in debt to the United States. We have sent to America 400,000,000 pounds in bullion and from 800,000,000 pounds to 1,000,000,000 pounds in securities which had been gathered as a result of two generations of prosperous trade."

"The payment of interest on that debt and the loss of interest on securities previously held will impose a very serious burden in coming years, but we will face these difficulties with courage, keeping our word in every respect."

PERSHING LETS OUT ADDITIONAL TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Additional organizations designated by General Pershing for early return home were announced today by the war department as follows:

Meteorological section signal corps; Batteries A. B. C. D. E. and F, headquarters company, supply company and headquarters of the 48th regiment coast artillery corps; First Battalion 814th Pioneer infantry (colored); 172nd and 174th Aero squadrons; 116th, 301st and 316th Trench Mortar batteries.

KRUPP FACTORY CHANGED TO THE ARTS OF PEACE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—The directors of the Krupp munition works have announced their intention to transform the plant into a factory devoted to the arts of peace, according to the Cologne Gazette.

CROP VALUE 1919 BREAKS 1918 RECORD

Department of Agriculture Report Shows Half Billion Gain Over Last Year—Wheat Crop 917 Million Bushels—Total Value placed at \$12,272,442,000—Total Apple Crop Over 173 Million Bushels—Pears Over 10 Million Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Final estimates of production of the country's principal crops, announced today by the department of agriculture, place the crop at 2,582,814 bushels and the wheat crop at 917,100,000 bushels.

The total value of the nation's principal crops this year is estimated at \$12,272,442,000 compared with \$11,658,032,000 last year, basing their value on the price paid to producers December 1.

Forecasts of production of the principal crops have been made from month to month thru the season and preliminary estimates already have been announced for most crops. Today's report, however, makes final estimates of production. They follow:

Wheat, 917,100,000 bushels.

Spring wheat, 358,651,000 bushels.

Oats, 1,538,359,000 bushels.

Barley, 256,375,000 bushels.

Rye, 89,301,000 bushels.

Buckwheat, 17,182,000 bushels.

Sugar beet seed, 6,354,000 bushels.

White potatoes, 297,676,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes, 86,334,000 bushels.

Hay (tame), 75,459,000 tons.

Hay (wild), 14,374,000 tons.

Sugar beets, 5,822,800 tons.

Beet sugar, 1,480,200,000 pounds.

Sugar beet seed, 6,354,000 bushels.

Beans (six states), 17,733,000 bushels.

Onions (14 states), 13,438,200 bushels.

Cabbage (nine states), 565,200 tons.

Hops (four states), 20,193,000 pounds.

Apples (total) 173,632,000 bushels.

Apples (commercial) 25,404,000 barrels.

Peaches, 40,185,000 bushels.

Pears, 10,342,000 bushels.

Oranges (two states), 19,587,000 boxes.

THOUSANDS OF YANKS RETURN TO HOME SHORES

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Wounded American soldiers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Kroonland landed today.

The Kroonland brought 63 officers and 1,180 enlisted men and 106 civilians.

The United States transport Calamures, carrying 14 officers and 1472 men, all naval personnel, reached quarantine here early today.

Another transport, the Guantanamo, also arrived here today.

The Tenadores, an American vessel, one day overdue, also arrived with 882 troops and 149 civilians and including welfare workers, and 500 sacks of mail, as did the British transport Ascania with 1,441 officers and men.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The White Star liner Canopic steamed up the harbor early today and discharged nearly 1,500 soldiers. The soldiers entrained immediately for Camp Devens where they will be demobilized. For the most part they are from western states and include aviation units which have been in training in England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Six transports brought home to the United States 8,840 more of the troops of the American expeditionary force. The Kroonland, Calamures, Adriatic, Ascantus and Tenadores docked in New York with 7,340 soldiers and the Canopic at Boston with 1,500. All these men will go to camps before being demobilized. The returning vessels brought also several hundred civilians from the war zones.

Mrs. J. H. Constance and daughter, friends of J. F. White, came from Portland yesterday to attend his funeral.