



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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Daily—Fifteenth Year.

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BADGER FAVORS NAVY LARGE AS GREAT BRITAIN'S

U. S. Admiral Before Naval Committee Urges Program to Equal England's Navy by 1925—Gives Detailed Report on "U" Boat Campaign by Allies—England Not Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Approprations to provide a navy for the United States by 1925 as large as that of any other country was urged today by Admiral Badger, of the general board of the navy, before the house naval committee.

One hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines were sunk in the war prior to August, Admiral Badger told the committee, quoting reports from Admiral Sims. He said the Germans had built 331 submarines and that the Austrian underwater fleet comprised only thirty-five craft, 10 of which were obsolete.

On August 1 last, Admiral Badger said, the Germans had only 19 submarines operating in the Atlantic and 28 in the Mediterranean, while at the same time Austria had 18 in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British government has decided upon the attitude it will adopt at the peace conference regarding the freedom of the seas, according to the Daily Express today. The newspaper refers to the American naval program as set forth by Secretary Daniels, and says:

"Official circles in London are completely satisfied with this and with the grateful tribute to the British navy by former President Roosevelt, Admiral Sims and other Americans. The British government is ready to concede to the United States the freest of all free hands in naval development and it welcomes the idea of the extension of American sea power as one of the best guarantees of the peace of the world and of real freedom of the seas."

"All we ask for the empire is what we will willingly concede to the United States—freedom of action."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary McAdoo's proposal to keep the railroads under government control until 1924 met instant criticism from the republican side when the senate convened today. Senator Kellogg of Minnesota declared that a proposition for permanent government ownership of railroads is at the bottom of the whole thing.

Referring to Mr. McAdoo's letter to the congressional interstate commerce committee, made public last night, Senator Kellogg said it is "a most remarkable document, coming as it does immediately after the address of the president in which the president said he had no judgment of his own."

Just before Senator Kellogg spoke the senate committee decided to meet Thursday to discuss the railroad problem.

"The railroads were taken over for war purposes," said Senator Kellogg. "It was denied then that it was to test government ownership. Now Mr. McAdoo comes making a proposal for a five year's test."

GERMAN ARMY SUPPORTS EBERT AGAINST REDS

New Premier Stiffens in Attitude Against Liebknecht and Radical Group—Bolshevik Discouraged—Cabinet Prepares to Adopt Form of Parliamentary Government.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In consequence of the support he is receiving from the Prussian Guards, newly arrived in Berlin, Premier Ebert is taking a stiffer attitude toward the Spartacus group, the special correspondents in Copenhagen of the London newspapers are advised.

"The proletariat must be prepared for the worst," the Red Flag, organ of the Spartacus faction, is quoted as saying.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says the Ebert government, evidently has decided upon sharp measures against the Spartacus group. The offices of the Spartacus organization underwent an examination on Tuesday by government forces, the Mail's advices add, and arrests are expected.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German cabinet, anticipating a refusal by the allies to deal with the present government and the soldiers' and workmen's council, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin, is considering convoking the reichstag to give the government a parliamentary basis.

The reichstag session, the Tageblatt says, may be expected to begin next week.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. W. S. Solf, the minister of foreign affairs, has handed in his resignation, which has been accepted by the cabinet.

The foreign secretary's retirement does not come as a surprise, as his relations with the independent socialist wing of the Ebert-Haase cabinet reached the straining point some time ago.

Dr. Solf's continued presence in the government has been vehemently objected to by the more radical of the German political elements as savoring too much of the old German regime, and a campaign has been in progress against him. Demands for his retirement were specifically voiced in resolutions adopted by the soldiers' and workmen's council at Berlin and emphatic calls came from Barcelona that he be eliminated.

Riots in Bohemia
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—Extensive riots occurred yesterday in Austria, Bohemia, according to dispatches from Prague and machine guns and rifles were used against the mobs. Three persons were killed and five seriously injured and a great number wounded slightly. Troops also resorted to their arms in the neighboring village of Schoenwiesen. Despite their efforts the excesses continued far into the night.

Convening Reichstag Denied
BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—(By Associated Press.) Official denial was made late today that the government was considering the convening of the reichstag. The Tageblatt earlier had reported that the cabinet was to convok the reichstag in order to give the government a parliamentary basis in dealing with the allies. It added that the reichstag session probably would begin next week.

The authority of the cabinet as a whole appears to be greater than it was last week. The Spartacus organ, the Red Flag, indeed declares that the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council has

BERLIN GREET'S BEATEN ARMY GRIM SILENCE

Ebert Praises Prussian Guard for Saving Fatherland From Ruin—Not Beaten but Overcome by Superior Numbers—Huge Crowds Look On in Solemn Fashion.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Berlin's welcome to the Prussian Guard of Tuesday was solemn rather than triumphant, according to Berlin advices received here. It was generally observed the troops marched under the German national colors and that the bands played "Deutschland über Alles" and not revolutionary airs.

Brandenburg streets through which the soldiers marched were decorated with evergreens and flags. The officers and men were decorated with national rosettes of flowers and wore their iron crosses. The soldiers in the procession participated in the last battle of the war and suffered tremendous losses, some detachments were reduced to the vanishing point, it is said. The ranks however, were filled with men from other detachments.

Owing to the fact that no steps to control traffic had been taken, many persons were injured when the vanguard of the troops passed through Brandenburg. Throngs for a time completely arrested the parade and force had to be used to open a passage for the soldiers.

Ebert Welcomes Army
Friedrich Ebert, the premier, welcomed the soldiers. He declared, it is said, that a new government had been established in Germany and that the army would be its strongest support. In behalf of the troops, a sergeant replied to the effect that the watchword now must be "quiet." He said that the soldiers desired the convening of the national assembly at the earliest moment and did not want to be led away from the "secure path of quiet and order by Dr. Karl Liebknecht or other dreamers."

Premier Ebert's speech to the soldiers is reported as follows:
"Your deeds and sacrifices are unexampled. No enemy overcame you. Only when the preponderance of our opponents in men and material grew ever heavier did we abandon the struggle."

"You endured indescribable sufferings, accomplished incomparable deeds and gave, year after year, proofs of your unshakable courage. You protected the homeland from invasion, sheltered your wives, children and parents from flames and slaughter and preserved the nation's workshops and fields from devastation."

"With deepest emotion the homeland thanks you. You can return with heads erect. Never have men done or suffered more."

Build a New Germany
"The German people have shaken off the old rule. On you above all others rests the hope of German freedom. The hard requirements of the victors are heavy upon us, but we will not collapse. We will build a new Germany. With the strength and unshakable courage you have proved a thousand times, see to it that Germany remains united and that the old misery of a system of small states does not overtake us again."

The unity of the German nation is a work of religion, of socialism. We must work with all our strength if we are not to sink to the state of a beggar people. You are laying down the arms which, borne by the sons of the people, should never be a danger but only a protection for the people whose happiness your industrious hands must build up from new foundations."

CORN PRICES HIT SKY
ON GOV'T CROP REPORT
CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Stunning advances in the price of corn resulted today from the government crop report, showing that the yield for 1918 is the smallest in five years. Values ran up as much as seven cents a bushel over yesterday's finish.

The market opened very active. In the May option, where the volume of business was largest, the market rose to \$1.37 as against \$1.30 1/2 at yesterday's finish.

WOMEN SHOULD PUT ON MORE CLOTHES SAYS HEALTH EXPERT

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—"It is our patriotic duty to put on more clothes," was the substance of an address before the public health administration section of the American Public Health Association today by Dr. Jeanette F. Throckmorton of Charitan, Iowa.

"There are fashions not only in dress, but in trend of thought and morals," Dr. Throckmorton continued. The custom of wearing summer clothing in winter is a pernicious one, and the continued chilling of the skin causes congestion of the internal organs with attendant ills.

"Dress and morals are intimately associated and modesty in dress appears in demand but little at present. Our adolescent daughters often use poor judgment not only in dress but in conduct."

BELGIANS' CLAIMS AGAINST HOLLAND WELL AS GERMANY

LONDON, Dec. 12.—(British Wireless Service.)—Belgian claims at the peace conference will be directed not only against Germany but against Holland, according to the Metropolitan of Antwerp, which prints a statement made by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs. The minister is quoted as follows:

"Obviously our first demand from Germany will be the restitution of all of which we were robbed in hundreds of ways. As far as territorial readjustments are concerned, if you carefully read between the lines of the passages of the recent speech from the throne which refers to the old treaties they will tell you as much as I can."

The passages in question deal especially with the international treaty of 1839 which fixed the status of Belgium. This treaty deprived Belgium of the principal portions of her provinces of Luxemburg and Luxembourg and enriched the German confederation by the Belgian towns of the province of Liege, such as St. Vith, Eupon, Malmady and Montjoie. It likewise made the kingdom of The Netherlands master of the lower Scheldt.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—The people living in the southern part of the Dutch province of Limburg are excited by repeated references in Belgium and French newspapers to a possible severance of a part of that province from Holland. Forty-nine burgomasters in that region have telegraphed to Queen Wilhelmina expressing their indignation and assuring her of their firm allegiance.

FRANCE AWAITS WILSON'S ARRIVAL WITH EAGERNESS

BREST, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Brest has put on its holiday attire and is eagerly awaiting the arrival of President Wilson at noon tomorrow. The presidential fleet now is not far off the coast. The weather here is favorable to quick progress.

A large delegation of socialist members of the chamber of deputies has arrived to greet President Wilson. They called a mass meeting tonight which initiated friendly demonstrations toward the president.

The cabinet ministers and officials who are to welcome the president will arrive tomorrow.

SEA FREEDOM DEPENDS UPON PEACE LEAGUE

Viscount Grey Discusses Problem Agitating British People—Has Hope Final Agreement—Points to America's Participation in Blockade During Present War.

DESBURY, England, Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Viscount Grey, former secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking here tonight, devoted a part of his address to a discussion of the freedom of the seas. He said in part:

"This is a matter which it is feared may create difficulties between President Wilson and the British government. I think it is a great pity that so much has been said about the freedom of the seas without it being defined. It is true there is considerable prejudice against the phrase largely due to the fact that it is a German phrase. It is not German, but American. It was made in the United States and the Germans adopted and used it for their own purposes in a sense to which we have never assented. Hence its unpopularity. But until President Wilson defines it and comes to discuss it with our government there is no need to anticipate difficulty about an agreement as to what it means."

O. K. in Peace Times
"Freedom of the seas in times of peace. If so, we agree. The United States, I think, has some rule forbidding foreign ships to carry goods between the United States and Philippines. Some other countries have rules of the same kind. We never had a regulation like that. We have stood more completely for the freedom of the seas in times of peace than any other nation."

U. S. Aided Blockade
"If the question is one of the freedom of the seas in times of war then I would say this: The United States, as we all most gratefully recognize, has taken part in the last two years of the war. Without the United States we could not have had the success the allies have now won. I cannot emphasize that too much, nor express too much admiration of it. But since the United States entered the war she has not only acquiesced but I believe most strongly co-operated in carrying out the blockade of Germany. In the early stages of the war the blockade was not nearly so complete because the United States raised many questions about it, but in the later years of the conflict the blockade was made complete with the co-operation of the United States. Without that blockade, success could not have been won. Indeed, without the blockade, Germany might have won."

Up to League of Nations
"Suppose this situation should exist again. It is impossible to suppose that the United States would say that the blockade which was so essential for success should not be allowed. That would stultify everything America did in this war. It would really be an insult to the United States to suggest that she would in the future advocate any course in a war such as this inconsistent with what she did in this war. If this be so, we come to this, that probably what was in President Wilson's mind is that the freedom of the seas should be secured to any nation observing the covenants of a League of Nations, and should be denied to any nation breaking those covenants. If that is so, then a League of Nations is the solution of the whole question and cannot be discussed apart from it."

"On these grounds, I believe there may be a complete agreement between the two countries only if a League of Nations is formed."

OVER 5 BILLION MORE
NEEDED SAYS M'ADOO
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Five to five and a half billion dollars more of bonds will have to be issued to finance the government this year, Secretary McAdoo told the house ways and means committee today in discussing financial questions. He based this estimate of eighteen billion dollars in expenditures and members of the committee said the estimate was not too low.

Soldiers Can Return Bonds.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Discharged soldiers who do not wish to continue payments on Liberty bonds subscriptions made thru the army organization will have payments made returned and the subscription will be cancelled.

DEMANDS GOV'T RUSSIAN POLICY BE OUTLINED

Senator Johnson Calls for Official State Documents Regarding the Nation's Course in Russia—Was Werensky Opposed by Wilson?—Resents White House Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Johnson of California, republican, in an address in the senate today demanded a definite statement of the American government's policy toward Russia. He declared a state of war with the soviet government actually exists without a formal declaration of hostilities and introduced a resolution calling upon the state department for all documents and information regarding the nation's course in Russia and upon the war department for a statement of American troops in Russia.

Was Intervention Refused
For the information of congress and the American people, Senator Johnson said, he wanted to know whether it is true that this government never replied to a plea from the Russian soviet government to help avert the "shameful treaty of Brest" and whether the assistant secretary of state, speaking for the president, refused intervention last March stating that to intervene in Siberia "would be doing in the east exactly what the Germans were doing in the west."

"Is it true," the senator asked, "that the Russian soviet government offered through its highest economic council a program for making America the most favored foreign nation in trade and commerce and involving the control by the allies of all those supplies most desired by the central empires?"

Were Supplies Refused?
"Is it true that representatives of the American red cross remained in soviet Russia until October, in perfect safety and reasonable comfort even after we had intervened and American troops were fighting the soldiers of the soviet government?"

"Is it true that the department of state has refused to allow the American red cross to ship supplies to Moscow and Petrograd for the relief of the returning Russian war prisoners from Germany?"

"Is it true that the American ambassador in Russia recommended co-operation with the soviet government through the American railroad mission, that the soviet government invited this co-operation and promised control of the Siberian railway to be placed in the hands of this mission and that these were refused by the American government largely as a result of misinformation received through the Creel committee, supported by leaders and representatives of the old regime in Russia?"

Kerensky Opposed
Senator Johnson asked also whether it is true that a Russian speaking, experienced British high commissioner, sent to Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, reported as late as May 3, 1918, that the soviet government had co-operated with the allies and that he believed that intervention, in co-operation with the soviet government was feasible, and whether the American government so delayed co-operation with the Kerensky government's plan to support the morale of the army and maintain that provisional government in power as to contribute largely to the overthrow of Kerensky and the success of the Bolshevik revolution.

Legitimate Inquiry
The senate foreign relations committee and the state department, Senator Johnson said, cannot or have not answered these questions.

"I understand full well," Senator Johnson continued, "that the peculiar intolerance which has been fostered in the past few months, the state of mind deliberately cultivated which has sought to bully and to terrorize either the mild objector or seeker for

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WILSON'S NOTE TO CHILE IS MADE PUBLIC

In View of Conflicting Reports State Department Publishes Document in Full—Offer to Join With Argentine or Other South American Countries in Securing Peace on Continent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In view of conflicting reports of the action of the United States in urging adjustment of the controversy between Chile and Peru, the state department has decided to make public its correspondence on the subject with certain South American countries.

In giving out the note Mr. Polk made no comment. Yesterday he said the American government had suggested that all South American countries, not Argentine alone, join in the effort to compose the difficulty.

Following is the note:
Lasting Peace
"The president of the United States desires to inform your excellency that the various incidents leading up to the severance of consular relations between the republics of Chile and Peru have been viewed by the government of the United States with the gravest apprehension. Any agitation tending to lessen the prospect for permanent peace throughout the world, particularly on the eve of the convoking of the peace conference in Paris in which it is confidently expected that steps will be taken to provide for an era of lasting peace among all peoples, would be disastrous and those persons who had caused this condition would be charged with grave responsibility before the world for their actions."

Situation Grave
"The president of the United States feels it is his duty to draw to the attention of the governments of Chile and Peru the gravity of the present situation and to point out to these governments the duty which they owe to the rest of the world and to mankind in general to take immediate steps to restrain popular agitation and re-establish their peaceful relations."

"That a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the matter in dispute between the two countries may be arrived at there can be no doubt and the government of the United States stands ready to render by itself or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance to bring about an equitable solution of the matter."

400,000 VICTIMS OF "FLU" IN U. S. IN 3 MONTHS

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Reports on influenza made at the closing session of the American Public Health association meeting today brought out widely divergent views about preventive measures, with the chief dispute between health officers from large cities and those from rural communities.

Health Commissioner Dr. J. W. Inches, of Detroit, led the argument against closing public meetings, schools, theaters and stores. He ridiculed the use of the mask as not a feasible measure in large cities.

Dr. W. H. Park of the committee on vaccines, said the disease was due to an "undetermined organism," and the dominating variety of the organism differs according to various localities. His report condemned the indiscriminate use of "stock vaccine" and held that the vaccine should be used only in controlled cases until its efficacy could be established. He admitted that the most generally used form of vaccine offered some protection against the secondary stages of influenza, but little against the mild form of the disease and added that the vaccine generally had not been used until the peak of the disease, thus proving little.

Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., reporting for the committee on vital statistics, said nearly 400,000 had died in this country the past three months and they were chiefly men between 20 and 40 years old.

Ulster Wants Yacht Race.
BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club has sent a cablegram to the New York Yacht club containing a challenge for the American cup.

LONDON OFFERS WILSON GOLD BOX WELCOME

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The corporation of the City of London today passed a resolution inviting President Wilson to accept an address of welcome in a gold box and asking him to luncheon at the Guild Hall.

BAKER CITY MAN SHOT BY MINER

BAKER, Ore., Dec. 12.—George Holbrook, a miner, was shot and instantly killed yesterday at Homestead, northeast of here, by Thomas Adams, owner of the Innaha mine at that place, according to word received by the authorities here today. Adams, according to the report, intervened in a dispute between Holbrook and his former wife, from whom he was divorced in June. When Holbrook threatened her with a gun, Adams shot him, it was said. Both Adams and the woman are held by the authorities.