

The Weather
Maximum yesterday.....44
Minimum today.....10

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions
Clear and cold tonight and
Wednesday.

Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919

NO. 244

ANARCHY RULES BERLIN AS REDS BEGIN WARFARE

Civil War Declared By Spartacus Faction Aided By Bolsheviks From Russia—Armed Mobs Parading Streets and Firing Underway In Many Sections.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Berlin is in a state of complete anarchy and civil war has begun there, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken. His information, he says, is based on telephonic messages from the German capital.

All the banks are barricaded and a great number of the public buildings are in the hands of the Spartacans, the extreme radical group.

Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction, the correspondent reports are crowding the streets and at several points firing has begun. The sound of machine gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin.

The message reported the intention of the government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards later in the day and take possession of all the machine guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been seen about the city organizing his troops for the final fight which, the correspondent says, is expected to begin very soon.

Hundreds of persons are reported fleeing from the city.

Allied With Bolsheviks
Reports from Berlin on Monday relayed through Amsterdam, indicated a disturbed condition of affairs in Berlin on Sunday due to another attempt of the Spartacus group to obtain control of the central German government.

The ultra-radical forces rallied from their strongholds near the district which explained the principal newspaper offices and seized several of the newspaper plants, including the offices of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency.

The Spartacus faction has maintained close relations with Russian Bolshevik interests, and apparently it was the presence in Berlin of M. Radok, a Bolshevik emissary from Russia, who has been propagating Bolshevik ideas in co-operation with the Liebknecht group, that precipitated the Ebert government's declaration of a virtual state of war between Germany and Russia.

Big Demonstration Monday
BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Spartacus group is engaged today in a big demonstration against the government.

Tens of thousands of followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht have been parading in Unter den Linden and the Brandenburgerstrasse and as this dispatch is filed, are returning along Unter den Linden. Up to this time no shots have been fired.

The Wilhelmstrasse from Unter den Linden to below the Leipzigerstrasse is packed full of government sympathizers.

Carrying Rifles
Hundreds of youths and other civilians in the Spartacan ranks are carrying rifles. Flat fighting has occurred at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden, where the Bolshevik demonstrators took away their opponents' standards.

Spartacan soldiers took a stand in open order in front of the Hotel Adlon with their rifles ready, but there was no firing.

The Spartacan marchers, with the exception of the workmen from certain factories, comprise the scum of the city and four-fifths of the whole number are bedraggled women and young girls.

The American flag has been hoisted over the Hotel Adlon, where the American officers belonging to the prisoner and food commission are living.

The opinion seems general that only a miracle can prevent bloodletting before the end of the day.

SHIP BUILDERS AT
COOS BAY STRIKE
MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 7.—About 700 employees of the Kruse and Banks and Coos Bay Shipbuilding company yards walked out today as a result of the refusal of the yards to unionize completely. The caulkers first demanded a wage increase of fifteen cents per day, which was refused. The workers then demanded that the yards be entirely unionized and when this was refused, the general strike was declared.

BRITISH WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM RUSSIA RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British government has not the slightest intention of sending any more troops to Russia, it was announced today. Not more than 20,000 British troops are in Russia today, a number of which are non-combatant, the announcement states, and these are being brought back as quickly as possible.

BERNSTORFF FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO PREVENT WAR

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is working every day at the German foreign office preparing data for the peace conference, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Express. To the Express correspondent, Count Von Bernstorff said he endorsed the plan for a League of Nations, which he believes to be practical. He said that in it he sees the only way to prevent war by a limitation of armaments.

"We entirely agree with Premier Lloyd George and want to get rid of universal military service," he said. Count Von Bernstorff thinks the German assembly will meet January 23, but believes it is unlikely to pass off without trouble and hopes that the government will be firm enough to deal with the situation.

"They will only have to shoot once," he said, in discussing this subject.

It is unthinkable that the former emperor or any member of his family will again rule over Germany, Count Von Bernstorff said. Asked if there was no danger in William Hohenzollern being so near in Holland, the count replied:

"Where the hell were we to squint him?"

MORE TERMINALS NEED OF RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Inadequate terminals constitute the principal limitation on railroads' traffic capacities, said Carl R. Gray, director of the railroad administration's division of operations in his report for 1918, made public today. This is one of the great lessons of the year's operations of railroads as a unit, he declared.

"Given average weather conditions," he said, "and with the exception of the Pittsburgh gateway, there is no question of the ability of railroads to transport to destination all of the freight offering, either domestic or for overseas provided there are facilities for prompt disposition and unloading at destination."

Mr. Gray recommended building of a new east and west trunk line, avoiding the congested Pittsburgh industrial district.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX COLLECTIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Internal revenue tax collections for five months between July 1 and December 1, 1918, amounted to \$621,697,000, the treasury reported today. Of this amount \$116,802,000 came from whiskey and other spirits \$75,988,000 from tobacco and \$46,179,000 from beer and other fermented liquors.

SIMPLICITY TO GOVERN FUNERAL AT OYSTER BAY

Roosevelt Obseques Spartan in Character—No Music, No Eulogy, No Honorary Pall-Bearers and No Flowers—Interment to Be in Young's Cemetery.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—With the flags of Oyster Bay drooped at half mast and its citizens in deep mourning over the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, arrangements for the unostentatious funeral services here tomorrow were being perfected by members of the family. High in the air over Sagamore Hill army airplanes from Hazelhurst field maintained a ceaseless vigil, occasionally swooping toward the earth to drop a wreath of laurel among the elms near the mansion.

In accordance with the wishes of the former president, as expressed to Mrs. Roosevelt, obsequies will be of almost Spartan simplicity. First there will be a prayer service tomorrow at the house, attended only by relatives. At 12:45 o'clock the Protestant-Episcopal service for the dead will be read in Christ church by the rector, the Rev. George E. Talmage. There will be no music, no eulogy, no honorary pall bearers. Mrs. Roosevelt has requested that no flowers be sent. Present and former employees of the Roosevelt estate probably will carry the coffin.

Burial Tomorrow
Burial will be in Young's memorial cemetery—the God's acre of the old Youngs farm. Colonel Roosevelt will lie among the fir trees on the crest of a knoll overlooking Oyster Bay cove—a beautiful spot, selected soon after he left the White House.

The cemetery was established as a family burial place by an old Long Island family nearly two centuries ago. The colonel will be the first of the Roosevelts to be buried in the family plot.

The quaint church where the services will be held has seating accommodations for only 350 persons. Admission will be by ticket. At the church which recently celebrated its 200th anniversary, is a bronze tablet bearing the names of the vestrymen which includes that of "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." Two pages of foolscap, hung in cases on the walls, carry the names of young men of the church who entered the service for the war. The names of Colonel Roosevelt's sons head the list.

The flood of telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world continued today.

NEGRO BANDITS FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.—Three men dressed in rough citizens' clothing, with their faces blacked, held up the Army bank, Green Park, in the Camp Lewis cantonment, shortly after 11 o'clock today and attempted to make their escape in the dense woods back of the amusement zone.

A squad of military police patrolling the park met the robbers as they emerged from the bank and a battle ensued in which one of the men escaped. Two of the robbers were captured and taken to a camp guard house.

President James Crehan of the bank issued a statement that all of the money had been recovered.

William St. Clair, the negro who escaped, was later caught in the woods. He was shot twice through the body by the military police. One of the bandits proved to be a negro woman disguised as a man. Two of the robbers, Scott and St. Clair were afterward identified by President Crehan of the bank.

Henry James, Company 1, 76th infantry, was dangerously wounded in the battle with the bandits. The two male robbers were discharged negro soldiers.

WICKERSHAM SEATED AS ALASKA'S DELEGATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—By a vote of 204 to 64 the house today adopted the election committee's report seating James Wickersham, republican, as Alaskan delegate, in place of Charles A. Sulzer, democrat.

I. C. C. OPPOSES U. S. OWNERSHIP OF RAIL LINES

Clark States Interstate Commerce Commission Is Convinced That With Adoption of Appropriate Safeguards for Regulation, Private Ownership Best.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Opposition to government ownership or operation of railroads at this time was expressed today by the interstate commerce commission in a statement presented to the senate interstate committee at its hearing on railway legislation by Commissioner Edgar E. Clark.

"Considering and weighing as best we can all of the arguments for and against the different plans," said the statement, "we are led to the conviction that with the adoption of appropriate provisions and safeguards for regulations under private ownership, it would not be wise or best at this time to assume government ownership or operation of the railroads of the country."

Period for Readjustment
The commission declared, however, that a "reasonable period of readjustment or preparation" should be allowed before relinquishment of federal control. "It seems obvious," said the statement, "that no plan of private ownership should be considered unless it is under the broadened, extended and amplified government regulation."

Commissioner Woolley dissented from the recommendation against continuation of government control, and advocated adoption of Director General McAdoo's suggestion for extension of federal management.

The commission presented a detailed program of proposed legislation in case railroads are returned to private management, providing for strict regulation by the government of rates, services, finance, security issues and pooling of facilities and clarification of doubtful relations between federal and state authority.

Railroad Proposal
The proposal of the railroad executives, to be presented to the committee probably tomorrow, is similar in general scope to the interstate commerce commission's recommendations, it was stated today. The executives, however, are said to advocate even more regulatory power for the government than the commission suggests.

After arguing for return of railroads to private management, the commissioner's statement added:

Time for Readjustment
"Our expression for return of private ownership and operation is not to be understood as favoring a return of the properties in a precipitate way. A reasonable period of readjustment or preparation should be afforded."

"Manifestly from a social standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the future of employment and because of the great importance to the public as well as to the railroads of loyal and devoted service on the part of the employees, the railroad employees should be adequately compensated."

The commission then set forth recommendations for legislative action.

Recommendations Made
First, there should be "revision of limitations upon united or co-operative companies which are common carriers by rail and by water." Supporting this suggestion the commission said:

"Obviously, competition between carriers that is wasteful or unnecessarily expensive lays an added burden upon the rate payers. Elimination of wasteful or unduly expensive competition in rates or service is desirable.

Railroads should be permitted to merge and consolidate after thorough investigation and hearing and only by sanction of the governmental regulating body, the commission said, and this tribunal should have authority to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates.

DUTCH TO PERMIT USE OF WATERWAYS

LONDON, Jan. 6.—(British Wireless Service.)—The Dutch government has met favorably the request of the British government that facilities be granted for the transport of provisions for troops of occupation in Germany thru Dutch waterways, and for the use of the Scheidt river for the passage of demobilized troops.

M' CUMBER FIRST REPUBLICAN FOR NATIONS LEAGUE

North Dakotan Voices Approval of President's Plans for Such an Organization—Would Guarantee Freedom to All and Preserve Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Immediate establishment of a League of Nations, with Germany as a member, was urged in the senate today by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, the first republican member of the senate to voice approval of President Wilson's proposal for such an organization.

The first clause of a compact for such a league, Senator McCumber said, should declare that "each independent nation of the world as it shall exist at the time this compact shall be executed, has the right to live and work out its own destiny free of any danger of any mighty military neighbor."

"I want this bond, and I want Germany's signature to this bond. She has been the only country that has threatened the peace of the whole world for the last 45 years and to meet her threat every other nation has had to keep itself armed to the teeth."

Senator McCumber said the league would strengthen the Monroe doctrine as all nations would be bound to respect the territorial integrity of the Central and South American republics, whereas now only the United States guarantees their independence and integrity.

Senator McCumber said the congress at Versailles may find it necessary to return to Belgium all of the territory wrested from her in 1859 and thus make the Rhine river the western boundary of Germany.

"The allies," he said, "may deem this necessary to place Germany in a position where the wicked teachings of her military and political rulers which brought on this war cannot in the future influence any great portion of Europe and thus re-engage its peace and safety."

YANK FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA IN GOOD CONDITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Total deaths among the American expeditionary forces in northern Russia to January 4 were given as six officers and 126 men in a cablegram received at the war department today from Colonel James A. Ruggles, American military attaché with Ambassador Francis at Archangel.

The casualties were given as follows:
Killed in action and died of wounds, three officers and 57 men.
Died of disease, two officers and 63 men.
Accidentally killed, four enlisted men.
Missing in action, 16 enlisted men.
Wounded in action, 159.
Accidentally wounded, 15.

Colonel Ruggles said the equipment of the troops was complete, the health of the troops excellent and the morale very good. Food conditions were very good, the greatest defect being lack of fresh vegetables.

ENGLISH PRESS ON ROOSEVELT'S DEATH

LONDON, Jan. 7.—In discussing the death of Theodore Roosevelt, the Times says this morning:
"In politics, as in all else, he was a vigorous fighting man and dealt hard blows.
"He cannot be ranked with the lofty creative geniuses of politics, but his name will go down among those of American presidents with something of a character that attaches to the name of Lincoln."
The Post says:
"It is not every voice that carries across the Atlantic, but Roosevelt's did."
The Chronicle says:
"History places some big things in his record, but bigger than any, perhaps, was the challenging impact of his personality on the world in which he lived."

85 PER CENT WOUNDED YANKS IN HOSPITALS RETURNED TO DUTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—71,114 wounded and injured cases tabulated in the American expeditionary hospitals between January 15 and October 15, 1918, 85.3 per cent recovered and returned to duty, the war department announced today. The percentage of deaths was 8.8.

INDUSTRY HALTS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

PARIS, Jan. 7.—President Wilson is signing a proclamation closing government offices on the day of the funeral of Colonel Roosevelt and ordering that the American flag be half masted wherever it floats around the world.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Vice President Marshall, at the request of President Wilson, will represent the president and United States government at the funeral of Colonel Roosevelt, General March, chief of staff, will be the representative of the war department.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Elaborate plans for paying the last tribute of respect tomorrow to Colonel Roosevelt at the hour set for the funeral in Oyster Bay were in process of formulation here today. It was regarded as certain that at 2 p. m. for a period of at least one minute not a wheel would turn anywhere in Greater New York.

The bells on the historic city hall tower, Trinity Church, St. Paul's Episcopal, where Washington attended, and thousands of other places of worship over all the city, including the little Dutch reformed church where Colonel Roosevelt used to go in his boyhood, will be tolled.

All the New York courts prepared to adjourn tomorrow for the entire day as a mark of respect.

The New York Stock Exchange board of governors decided to close the exchange at 12:30 p. m. and all commercial bodies, including the Coffee and Produce Exchanges, took similar action.

HOOD PLANNED TO BLOW UP DAM

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 7.—William Hood, Industrial Worker of the World, planned to blow up a dam and power plant at Smart, Placer county, California, and a power station in Sacramento, in addition to praising the dynamiting of the governor's mansion here, according to evidence introduced here today in the trial of 46 of the Industrial Workers of the World for various acts of terrorism in the state. Hood was said to have remarked also that the I. W. W. were "going to raise hell on the Pacific coast."

Defendant Vincent Santelli "wanted President Wilson and Samuel Gompers blown so high they would never reach the ground, and cursed the government, according to testimony against him.

Prosecution counsel announced today that they expected to close their case tomorrow.

RIGA CAPTURED BY BOLSHEVIKI TROOPS

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The port of Riga was captured at noon on January 4 by the Bolsheviks, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here today.
In Estonia the Bolsheviks are marching on Reval and have reached Charlotenoff, about 30 miles east-southeast of Reval.
PARIS, Jan. 7.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, arrived here at 10:10 o'clock this morning from their visit to Italy.

WILSON ASKS ITALIANS AID IN MAKING PEACE

Responding to Address By Mayor of Turin, President States That It Is Up to People of World to Force and Maintain Peace After Conclusion at Paris.

TURIN, Jan. 7.—In responding to an address by the mayor of Turin at a luncheon in his honor here today, President Wilson said:

"Your excellency and fellow citizens: You show your welcome in many delightful ways and in no more delightful way than in which you have shown it today. The words which the mayor has uttered have touched me very much and I have been both touched and stimulated by the words which the signor has so kindly uttered in behalf of the government of this great kingdom.

"It is very delightful to feel my association with that government and with this city, and I know how much and with what vitality Italian effort comes out of this great center of industry and thought. As I passed thru your streets I had this sensation, a sensation which I have often had in my own dear country at home, a sensation of friendship and of close sympathetic contact. I could have believed myself in an American city. I felt more than that. I felt what I have also felt at home that the real blood of the republic flowed in the streets in the veins of these plain people who more than some of the rest of us have borne the stress and burden of war.

Price of Victory
"Think of the price at which you and at which I have purchased the victory which we have won! Think of the price of blood and treasure not only, but the price of tears and the price of hunger on the part of little children, of the hopes delayed or the dismayed prospects that bore heavy upon the homes! Those of us who plan battles and those of us who conceive political movements do not bear the burden of it. We direct and the others execute. We plan and the others perform and the conquest of spirit is greater than the conquest of arms.

"These are the people that never let go. They say nothing. They live merely from day to day, determined that the glory of Italy or that the glory of the United States shall not depart from her.

Ruler of the World
"And I had another thought. This is a great industrial city. Perhaps you gentlemen think of the members of your government and the members of other governments who are going to confer in the city of Paris as the real makers of war and peace, but we are not. You are the makers of war and of peace. The pulse of the modern world beats on the farms and in the mines and in the factories. The plans of the modern world are made in the counting house. The men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world and peace or war is now in a large measure in the hands of those who conduct the commerce of the world. That is one reason why unless we establish friendships, unless we establish sympathies, we clog all the processes of modern life. I have several times said that you cannot trade with a man who does not trust you and you will not trade with a man whom you do not trust. Trust is the very vital life and breath of business and suspicion and unjust national rivalries stand in the way of trade and stand in the way of industry.

"I have only this suggestion before we go to Paris to conclude a peace. You stay here to continue it.

(Continued on Page Four.)

OHIO SENATE RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Ohio senate today adopted the joint resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment. The resolution now goes to the house of representatives, where it is expected that an effort will be made to suspend the rules and act upon it today.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The senate today went on record as favoring the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the legislature by a vote of 84 to 29 this afternoon adopted the prohibition resolution. The state senate this morning adopted the resolution by a vote of 20 to 12. Ohio is the sixteenth state to ratify the amendment.