

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....40
Minimum today.....30

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Rain Tonight and Wednesday. Brisk southeasterly winds.

Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919

NO. 250

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT'S INSISTENCE WINS POINT

First Question to Come Up Before Actual Peace Conference is League of Nations and Conference Will Devote 12 Hours Daily to This Work—Plans Somewhat Composite, Representing American, British and French Views.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Russia may be represented, together with all the other nations that were engaged in the war against Germany, at the first formal meeting of the peace conference. Whether Russia will have a delegation irrespective of party, probably will be decided at the next meeting preliminary to the congress. This will be held tomorrow.

The first question to come up before the actual peace conference will be that of the proposed League of Nations and it was made known today that it had been planned for the conference to devote 12 hours daily to this work if necessary until it is on the way to completion. The first plans for the structure of a League of Nations probably will be somewhat composite, representative of a consensus of opinion on the part of the American, British and French statesmen. It is intended to serve as a starting point.

Foch Goes to Treves
Marshal Foch is today on the way to his headquarters at Treves to meet the German armistice delegates and lay down terms for extension of the armistice. There was some disposition during yesterday's conferences to make the terms of the extension more drastic than had at first been proposed, but this was not carried out.

The extension, however, provides for the turning over of the German commercial fleet to transport troops, in exchange for food; for the restitution of material taken from France and Belgium and for full compliance with the terms of the original armistice.

News of Conference
A start has been made on the machinery through which the American republic will learn of the doings of the peace conference. Hitherto the French and British press had access to much more information than the press representatives from the United States. The British and French had also been issuing their own official communiques regarding the meetings. It now has been decided to issue a joint communique, prepared by a committee representing all the nations, this to be the sole official outgoing. President Wilson has also decided to communicate with the representatives of the American newspapers of which there are more than 100 in Paris, thru the medium of a publicity agent. Ray Stannard Baker, a former magazine writer, has been selected as the agent.

The plan is for President Wilson
(Continued on Page Six.)

NAVY MAY RECRUIT SAILORS FOR HUN SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Naval demobilization plans are in abeyance and recruiting for the permanent service is being pressed now so that the navy may be prepared to man big German merchant ships which the allied war council is considering allotting to aid in the task of bringing the American army home from France.

GREAT POWERS GIVEN 5 ENVOYS AT PARIS MEET

France, Great Britain, United States, Italy and Japan Have Five Representatives Each at Conference, Brazil 3, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Czechs-Slovakia 2 Each.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press.) France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan each will have five representatives in the peace congress. This was decided upon today by the supreme council.

Brazil was given three representatives, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Poland, Czechs-Slovakia, Roumania and China were assigned two representatives each. Portugal, and the states which did not declare war upon Germany, but merely broke off diplomatic relations with her, were given one delegate each.

Dominions Represented
The British dominions will be represented apart from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India will have two representatives each and New Zealand will have one. Consideration of the question of Russian representation was postponed.

The size of the representation of each nation was decided upon not as proposed by the French plan, in accordance with the part played by the nations in the war, but following the American and British plan, in proportion to the extent of the interest of each nation in the peace settlement.

Brazil owes her special treatment to her historic position as a former empire and her population of more than twenty million, which worked against placing her secondary to nations much less peopled.

Jugo-Slavia Undecided
The representation to be given Jugo-Slavia was not decided upon, but it is considered probable that the Croats and Slovenes will be represented similarly to the Serbians. Nothing was done about Montenegro in view of the political situation created by the refusal of King Nicholas to recognize the desire of his people to unite with Jugo-Slavia.

The question of representation settled, the council began the discussion of procedure. A proposal by President Wilson concerning sending of problems to technical committees for examination was adopted. At the meeting on Wednesday the council will fix upon the methods of work and the guiding principles of the conference.

President Poincare will open the plenary session of the peace congress on Saturday with an address, after which officers will be elected.

SALEM LEGISLATORS TO BE INNOCULATED

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 14.—After considerable debate, the senate of the legislature accepted today an offer made by Dr. A. C. Seeley, state health officer, to come to Salem and inoculate members of the legislature, clerks and lobbyists against influenza. Inoculation is made optional. Many legislators expressed doubt as to the efficacy of this means of prevention.

An effort is being made by legislative leaders to secure unanimous vote of both houses ratifying the national prohibition amendment, thus establishing what will be claimed as a record.

Speaker Seymour Jones announced his committee appointments today. Among the chairmanships were: Military affairs, Westerlund; resolutions, Sherdon; banking, Gore.

NEW REPUBLIC OF LUXEMBURG LAST SIX HOURS

French Reported to Have Restored Order in Grand Duchy Soon After Proclamation of New Government—Factions to Send Representatives to Peace Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The republic of Luxembourg, which was proclaimed on Thursday, lasted only six hours, according to a report to the Express from Brussels, which adds that French military authorities restored order in the grand duchy.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The faction in Luxembourg which proclaimed a republic there has decided to send an official delegation to Paris, according to the Journal des Debats. The newspaper adds that the movement favorable to the annexation to France is growing stronger.

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—Details of the proclamation of a republic in Luxembourg which have reached here say that revolutionists forced an entry to the palace of Grand Duchess Marie on Friday and demanded her abdication. The grand duchess refused on the ground that the parliament had not made such a request. She was given 24 hours to leave her capital and was told that she would be permitted to take only her personal effects. She consented to go to her chateau outside of the city.

It is stated that feeling against the grand duchess is due to the fact that she received former Emperor William, the crown prince and other German officers and also permitted her sister to become engaged to Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. It is said the people desire to be absolutely independent of German control.

DISTILLERS PLAN TO FIGHT PROHIBITION
CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Distillers committee, recently named to fight national prohibition effected a permanent organization here today.

Resolutions adopted stated that fifteen of the states which have already ratified the prohibition amendment, or are about to do so, have laws which require a referendum and provided that legal steps should be taken to compel reference of the amendment in these states to the people.

PRESIDENT GIVES DINNER TO AMERICAN DELEGATES
PARIS, Jan. 13.—President Wilson gave a dinner this evening to members of the American peace commission and its technical advisers. Colonel E. M. House was the only absentee, being too ill to leave his home.

SPEAKING OF ALTITUDE RECORDS



DRY AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY FIVE ADDITIONAL STATES

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Ratification today of the prohibition constitutional amendment by five states brought the number which have ratified to 29.

The states which took this action today were Indiana, Arkansas, Illinois, North Carolina and Kansas. Ratification by seven more states, making 36 in all, is required to make the whole country bone dry, unless the distillers are successful in proving in court that the laws of 15 of these states require a vote of the people for ratification.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—A joint resolution providing for ratification of the national prohibition amendment was passed by the senate of the Nebraska legislature today. Only one vote was cast against the measure.

The house of representatives is expected to take final action within a few days.

MANCHURIA SAILS FROM FRANCE WITH OVER 4000 TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The transport Manchuria has sailed from France for New York with more than 4000 troops and the transport Canada for Boston with about 1200.

Among the units aboard the Manchuria, due January 20, are headquarters 87th division and headquarters troop and detachment, 312th sanitary train; headquarters, medical and ordnance detachments, 156th ambulance company of the 39th division for Camp Pike; company B, 114th ammunition train, 39th division; 301st trench mortar battery from the 76th division, 7th trench mortar battery, for Camp Grant; 7th heavy mobile ordnance repair shop; 466th pontoon train; 97th aero squadron, 154th and 491st aero squadron; 2nd casual ordnance battalion to be distributed among 13 camps; casual companies numbers 493, (regulars) 126th Pennsylvania, 127th Iowa, 128th Massachusetts, 77 casual officers and about one thousand sick and wounded and 150 navy casuals.

The Canada, due January 20, is bringing the 23rd balloon company, casual companies 420, 424, 426, 425, 431, 438, 422 and 92 casual officers.

The transport Oion, scheduled to reach New York January 20, has only two casual officers aboard.

HERE ARE THE GERMANS EATING OUR FOOD



This picture, taken by N. E. A. Staff Correspondent Thierry, shows Germans in a canteen in St. Ludwig, Alsace, eating food supplied by the American Red Cross. It is the first such picture to reach this country.

GERMANY MUST TURN OVER ALL SHIPS TO ALLIES

All Cargo Steamers Demanded to Re-visitual Germany and Adjacent Countries—Restitution of Manufacturing Machinery Stolen From Invaded Regions Demanded.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 13.—The economic terms approved by today's session of the supreme war council to be imposed for the extension of the armistice with Germany, provide that Germany shall hand over to the allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the allies to re-visitual Germany and such adjacent countries as may be decided upon. The terms also require restitution of all manufacturing machinery, etc., taken from the invaded regions, which it is possible to identify. This was decided on the view that it would bring about a quicker revival of economic life than the payment of an equivalent in money.

The financial clauses concern the gold reserve of the Reichsbank and the issue of money by Germany. Marshal Foch, when he meets the German armistice delegates, will make suggestions regarding the security of government monetary deposits and the means of issuing bank notes. Guarantees will be required regarding any removal of the Reichsbank's gold from Berlin in view of Bolshevik activities.

The naval conditions demand strict compliance with the requirements of the original armistice concerning the handing over of submarines, which have not yet been complied with. No question was raised regarding the occupation of German ports by the allies, as had been reported.

Examination into the question of allied intervention in Poland against the Bolsheviks was postponed by the council.

The armistice question thus being settled, Marshal Foch left tonight for Treves where the German delegates will be received.

STEVENS MANAGER SIBERIAN RAILROADS

TOKIO, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—An understanding has been reached between Japan and the United States, the Kikumun Shimbun announces, regarding joint control of the Chinese Eastern and Siberian railroads, "which for some time has been regarded with concern."

The plan, the paper says, includes appointment of John F. Stevens as president of the operating board under a joint commission.

Other newspapers say American Ambassador Morris soon will go to Siberia in connection with the railroad question.

VIENNA EXPELS RUSSIAN REDS

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—Vienna expelled a large band of Russian Bolsheviks on Sunday, follow the example of the French and Swiss authorities. Twenty of these sent out of the city were spreading propaganda while being engaged ostensibly as Red Cross workers. A number of Austrian officers and men from Galicia who are said to have been imbued with Bolshevik ideas have been arrested.

GOVERNMENT RESTORES ORDER IN GERMANY

Warrants Out for Arrest of Leibknecht, Eichhorn and Other Radical Leaders Who Have Fled From Berlin—Ledebour, Meyer and Young Liebknicht Taken Prisoner.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—Dr. Karl Leibknecht, the Spartacan leader, is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipzig, according to advices received here. Chief of Police Eichhorn, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, has fled to Denmark. The government at Berlin has issued warrants for the arrest of Dr. Leibknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Eichhorn.

Order Restored

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Order has been completely restored in cities outside of Berlin where the Spartacans have established themselves, according to reports. Spandau, which has been placed under martial law, is quiet. Forty-five Bolsheviks have been arrested, one of their leaders killed and several wounded. All have been disarmed.

Spartacan leaders at Hamburg have been arrested. The situation there, however, is still tense. Spartacan leaders at Dresden, when arrested, admitted they had intended forcibly to prevent elections to the national assembly. The executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council at Halle has resigned as a protest against the Bolsheviks and has ordered the election of a new council.

Reichter Police Chief

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Police Chief Reichter, immediately on assuming office in succession to the deposed head of the department, Herr Eichhorn, for whose retention the Spartacans had fought, issued a decree declaring invalid all the decrees of the Eichhorn regime. He also announced that policemen would be given back their weapons, which were taken away from them during the first days of the revolution. The policemen greeted Reichter's decree by taking off the red bands which they had been wearing on their sleeves.

"In the interest of safety and order," said the new police chief, in an interview, "it is necessary that the escaped leaders of the uprising such as Eichhorn, Leibknecht and the others, be arrested at the earliest moment possible. We have in custody George Ledebour, Herr Meyer and Dr. Leibknecht's son, but not Rosa Luxemburg or Karl Radek."

All the regular daily newspapers appeared this morning with the exception of the Red Flag, the Leibknecht organ. With one exception they contained jubilant articles on the restoration of at least a semblance or order.

CAPTAINS OF NAVY MADE REAR ADMIRALS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Approval has been given by President Wilson of a report of the naval board of selection recommending promotion of the following captains to be permanent rear admirals:

Harold P. Norton, John D. McDonald, Hilary P. Jones, Charlie P. Plunkett, Joseph Strauss. Approval also was given recommendations for promotion to the temporary rank of rear admirals of Captains Benjamin C. Bryan, William L. Honard, George W. Kline, Archibald H. Seales, Victor Blue, Frederick Brewster Bassett, Jr., Richard H. Jackson.