

The Weather
Maximum yesterday...57
Minimum today...40
Precipitation...25

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions
Rain tonight and Thursday
—Fresh westerly winds.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919

NO. 251

TWO PLANS FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE AT PEACE MEET

Two Forces Having Same Object, Differ as to Means for Making League Effective—One Deems Combined Physical Force Necessary, Other Believes in Economic Pressure.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—(By Associated Press.) The supreme council of the peace congress resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock today. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for the United States; Premier Lloyd-George and Foreign Secretary Balfour for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy; and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui for Japan. The supreme council took a recess at 12:30 o'clock until 2:30. The morning session was devoted to discussion of methods of procedure.

Two Plans Discussed It is apparent that the movement to create a League of Nations is being carried on by two forces having the same object, but differing as to means for making it effective. One of these represents the contention that the decisions of the league must be backed by its combined physical forces, while the other represents the view that its findings can be enforced without the aid of a common world police force.

Diplomatists seem impressed with the view that both ideas are moving toward a common ground which for example might provide that the nations could reserve for each individual case their decision whether they would utilize armed force or avail themselves of other means.

Completing Allotments The work before today's session of the supreme council comprised completion of the allotment of representation of the various nations and a further delving into the question of whether Russia should have delegates in the larger body. In a large sense, the work today may be compared to that of a credentials committee preceding the sittings of an American national convention. The preliminary sessions will continue work on the question continuously, with the expectation of having it entirely disposed of by Saturday, when the first formal sitting of the peace congress will be held.

Program Commonly Agreed upon calls for primary consideration of the forming of a League of Nations and the congress will work on this to the exclusion of all other subjects.

Broad Out Plans The sponsors for the League of Nations plans contemplate the broadening out of the functions of the proposed league as the preliminary discussions proceed, their assumption being that these will range far into the subjects of raw material and finance, proceeding on the theory that the financial or economic domination of smaller nations by the larger is no less a danger than armed domination. The financial program of the league, as viewed in these quarters, will be to consider whether the league itself should lend its aid financially and economically to the small independent states which are rising.

While the apportionment of delegates to the peace congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the supreme council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians and Belgians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazil while they are only permitted two each.

MARTIAL LAW TO RULE ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15.—(By Associated Press.) Martial law may become effective throughout the country today if the senate acts favorably on a bill passed by the chamber of deputies yesterday. The bill gives military authorities control for 30 days. Five provinces have asked for troops. At Rosario and neighboring cities the situation is grave.

In this city no attempt is being made to run street cars after dark, with the exception of one line. Patrolmen are armed with rifles and bayonets. Reports from the interior indicate disorder there is not due to Bolsheviks, but to strikers, mostly railroad workers.

34 OUT OF 36 STATES NEEDED VOTE DRY AMENDMENT

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Within 24 hours, and possibly sooner, the United States will probably have been voted dry by the action of the legislatures of 36 states, which constitute the 75 per cent necessary to read prohibition into the constitution. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the legislatures of 34 states had ratified the amendment. The states which ratified today were Colorado, Iowa, Oregon and New Hampshire.

WILSON FIRM FOR JUGO-SLAVS AGAINST ITALIANS

LONDON, Jan. 15.—In commenting upon the conference between Premier Orlando of Italy, and President Wilson last Friday, persons in touch with the Italian mission declared the premier was surprised at Mr. Wilson's attitude, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail.

"President Wilson was firm in his refusal to recognize Italian claims beyond Trieste and Trent," the correspondent writes. "It is known that Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy demands an important part of the Dalmatian coast as well as Fiume, while Premier Orlando would be content to give up the Dalmatian coast if sure of Fiume. It is reported that even on this point Mr. Wilson was unwilling to give way."

While the majority of the inhabitants of Fiume are Italian, that port is the natural outlet for the Austrian Slavs. It is therefore claimed that a few thousand Italians in Fiume are not to be balanced against the needs for a sea outlet for millions of Slavs. It is pointed out that the commercial necessities of the Jugo-Slavs demand an outlet to the Adriatic and that if Italy ignores those necessities which may incur the enmity of those populations and create a new danger to the peace of Europe. It is supposed that President Wilson does not consider that Fiume, as a free port in Italian hands, would meet the needs of the Jugo-Slav hinterland."

BETHLEHEM DEFIES WAR LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The authority of the National War Labor Board to enforce its decrees now that hostilities have ceased was challenged today by counsel for the Bethlehem Steel company who had been asked to appear to answer complaints that awards made by the board during the war had not been carried out.

Joint Chairman Taft of the board questioned the good faith of the company, and said its present attitude "colors the whole situation with a sense of injustice which makes one yearn for judicial power to compel compliance." He added that the board did not have this power, but would meet Saturday with employees' representatives to determine "what there is possible to be done in this situation."

PORTUGUESE REBELS BEING BOMBARDED

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The revolutionist forces at Santarem, north of Lisbon, having refused to surrender, the government troops have surrounded the town and commenced a bombardment, according to a wireless dispatch from Lisbon dated today.

GERMAN CABINET DISCUSSES PEACE

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 15.—The German cabinet met yesterday to discuss the new constitution and consider proposals for the meeting of the national assembly. Germany's participation in the peace congress was also taken up. The meeting will be continued today.

GREECE WANTS CONSTANTINOPLE AS WAR SPOILS

Memorandum Presented Peace Conference By Venizelos Demanding Thrace, Near Coast Islands, Villayets in Asia Minor and Most of Turkey.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Greece has laid before the peace conference a memorandum signed by Premier Venizelos setting forth the claims of Greece in the settlement of the war. The memorandum says the Hellenic nations consist of 8,256,000 persons, of whom 55 per cent live in the kingdom of Greece and the remainder outside its limits.

Wishing to reunite the Greek population in the Balkans, Asia Minor and the islands adjacent to the kingdom, Greece asks, first, Northern Epirus, which contains 120,000 Greeks against 80,000 Albanians.

Thrace Demanded As a second demand, Greece asks for Thrace, without Constantinople. Thrace, according to the memorandum, is peopled largely by Greeks.

"Siner Constantinople, according to the 12th point of President Wilson's program, cannot remain under Turkish rule," the memorandum declares, "the natural solution would be to award Constantinople to Greece and to establish international guarantees for the freedom of the straits."

But if a society of nations is established immediately," the memorandum continues, "Constantinople might in consequence of great international interests connected with the possession of the straits be formed as a separate entity by the society of nations, which would nominate its governor for certain fixed periods."

Wants Asia Minor The third territorial claim made by Greece is for Vilavets in Asia Minor. These have a population, it is said of 1,182,000 Greeks against 1,042,000 Mohammedans and are claimed to be both "geographically and historically integral parts of Greece."

The Armenian provinces with Russian Armenia, the memorandum says, should be erected into a separate state, organization of which should be entrusted to one of the great powers by the society of nations.

All islands in the Near East which are ethnographically, geographically and economically Greek, must return to the Hellenic state. These should include islands, which according to the treaty made in London in April, 1915, are to be annexed to Italy.

SCORE KILLED WHEN MOLASSES EXPLODES

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Fifteen to 20 persons are known to have been killed and 50 to 75 injured by the explosion of a storage tank of molasses near Cotts wharf today.

The explosion blew away two of the supporting pillars of the Atlantic avenue elevated railway structure, demolished several buildings, blew an electric freight car off the track, overturned a number of heavily loaded trucks and killed about a dozen horses.

The force of the explosion knocked over the fire boat house of Engine No. 47. One of the firemen was blown into the harbor. Two others were pinned in the ruins and a fourth was not accounted for.

A nearby tenement house fell in. Two women and a man were taken from the ruins, all injured. Thirty-five persons were removed to hospitals and many others received medical attention and were sent to their homes.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT 91ST DIVISION ARRIVES FROM FRANCE ON ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The United States Cruiser St. Louis, bringing the 346th field artillery, 45 officers and 1,255 men, arrived today from Brest. Twenty-six of these were sick and wounded. The regiment, consisting of one per cent regulars and 99 per cent conscripted men, were trained at Camp Lewis, Wash. It saw service in Belgium with the 91st division and returned under command of Colonel Samuel Frankenberger.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY GERMANS TO BE FIGURED BY WILSON

PARIS, Jan. 15.—President Wilson will have before him an independent estimate of the actual physical damage suffered by France and Belgium during the war when the peace congress reaches the stage of discussing indemnities. A survey will probably be conducted by more than 200 American army officers.

In the opinion of some observers the bill of actual damages when computed will be so great that the entire nations probably will be more concerned with the ability of the German people to foot the bill as it will stand than with the possibility of exacting further damages in the nature of punitive indemnities and war costs. President Wilson believes that damages should be restricted to restitution, reparation and restoration and should not be extended to financial punishment of the German people.

HUNGER RIOTS AT PETROGRAD

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—Hunger riots took place in Petrograd on Saturday and Sunday, according to advices received here. Ten thousand persons paraded, shouting for bread, and were fired upon by Bolshevik troops, who are said to have been Letts. Desperate from hunger, the crowds are reported to have asked the soldiers to fire upon them.

Dispatches say not a single piece of bread is to be found now in Petrograd and that underground oars are being given the people.

LIEBKNECHT PREPARED DECREE OF DEPOSAL

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Spartacist leader; Georg Ledebour, head of the revolutionary independent socialist element, and sympathizers of these revolutionary chiefs were so certain that their plans for the recent uprising would succeed that they had prepared a proclamation dated January 6 in which the Ebert-Scheidemann government was declared deposed and formal announcement made that the government had been taken over by the revolutionists.

LUMBER MEN WIN SMALL CAR REQUEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Refusal of Northwest railroad to furnish cars of less than 2,400 cubic feet capacity for lumber carrying was declared unreasonable today by the interstate commerce commission in sustaining complaints of manufacturers in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES OVER OIL LEASING BILL WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senate and house conferees on the oil land leasing bill held another meeting today but were unable to harmonize differences in the legislation and adjourned until Friday.

ALLIES DEMAND RETURN OF LOOT FROM GERMANY

New Armistice Terms Presented By Foch Include Retribution for Murder of Prisoners, Removal of German Gold, Use of Shipping and Cessation of Submarine Building.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(British Wireless Service.)—The new armistice terms to be presented to Germany by Marshal Foch are unofficially stated here to include the following:

First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill treatment of allied prisoners.

Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up. It is pointed out that France alone has 500,000 men who will be out of work until this machinery is returned.

Third—German gold, amounting to more than 100,000,000 pounds to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from Bolshevism in Germany en route. (Certain other property to be surrendered.)

Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping, of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.

Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines should be built.

SENATOR THOMAS SAYS SMITH LIAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Thomas of Colorado, appearing today before the senate judiciary committee investigating German propaganda, declared that the testimony given yesterday by Austin J. Smith that an arrangement was made with Count von Bernstorff to pay for the support of the Pueblo (Colorado) Chieftain in 1915 was untrue.

"This man Smith is an unsuccessful blackmailer, an unmitigated liar and a man I believe to be a forger," said Senator Thomas.

Senator Thomas said that he was personally acquainted with I. N. Stevens and Alva Swain, mentioned by Smith as having directed him to arrange for publication of pro-German articles in the Chieftain, and that they are men of high standing. He said he believed the story told by Smith was concocted by him or some one for him in furthering a scheme to purchase his silence.

SEATTLE ELECTRICIANS STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS

SEATTLE, Jan. 15.—Union electricians, numbering, according to their leaders, between 400 and 500, today went on strike in Seattle shipyards following a jurisdictional fight in the Seattle Metal Trades Council. Strike of the electrical workers, it is said, is liable to tie up some of the shipyards.

The dispute, it is said, is between the electrical engineers and the steam engineers over the right to operate electric cranes.

FRENCH TO UTILIZE GERMAN PRISONERS IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—The cabinet decided today German war prisoners henceforth should be employed in reconstruction work in the liberated districts. It is planned that a minimum of 200,000 will be working in the devastated regions by March 20.

VANCE M'CORMICK QUILTS AS CHAIRMAN TO BE DIPLOMAT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Vance M'Cormick's resignation as chairman of the Democratic national committee was made public today at committee headquarters with the announcement that a meeting would be held February 26 to elect his successor. Homer S. Cummings, vice chairman, is expected to be the new chairman.

Reports that Mr. M'Cormick might become ambassador to France, which were given some credence last night, were said in official quarters today to be premature, at least. Ambassador Smith now in this country, expects to return to Paris shortly.

Mr. M'Cormick's resignation, dated Dec. 28, 1918, prior to his departure for France expressed regret because he was unable to resume control of the committee's affairs, which he said, should be prosecuted vigorously. He expressed appreciation for co-operation given him since he assumed the chairmanship in 1916.

RADICALS DEFEATED IN MOONEY MEETING

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—After a fight which occurred the entire morning session the conservatives defeated the radicals by a vote of 2 to 1 today in organizing the National Labor congress, called to order plans for obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life term for murder growing out of the San Francisco preparedness day parade bomb outrage. The convention completed its organization by electing these officers:

Chairman—Edward D. Nolan of San Francisco.
Vice chairman—John H. Mower, of Allentown, Penn.
Secretary—E. B. Ault, of Seattle, Washington.

REFERENDUM UPON DRY AMENDMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Following the obtaining here yesterday of an order temporarily restraining Governor William D. Stephens from signing ratification of the federal prohibition constitutional amendment it was said at the office of the California Grape Growers' Association today that similar action is possible in Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Ohio, Utah, Washington, Missouri and Nebraska.

In these states, it was said, all legislative actions can be under the law referred to the people.

BOLSHEVIKI THREATEN MEXICAN OFFICIALS

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 15.—A hand bill printed in Spanish and signed "Mexican Bolsheviks" was distributed here today urging the death of President Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, Esteban Cantu, governor of Lower California; Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Francisco De La Barra and all other political leaders and rich men in Mexico.

REIGN OF TERROR FINALLY ENDED IN HUN CITIES

Several Hundred Rebels Imprisoned—Police Reinstated and Armed—Criminals Being Rounded Up—Property Losses Amount to Tens of Millions—Stores Looted.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Berlin's long week of Bolshevism is finally ended. Here and there scattered desperadoes, mostly youths, still fire occasionally from some house top and during the night attempts are made by small bands of the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to revive the reign of terror. They are insignificant however.

Dr. Liebknecht's sister was arrested today and several hundred rebels are locked up. Losses inflicted on each side during the last week, it is believed, will greatly exceed 200 dead and 1,000 wounded. The overwhelming majority of these are Bolshevists.

The reinstatement and arming of the police gives the government a new force of trained men who know the criminal world and whose absence during the first days of the revolution gave the disorderly element a free hand. Police records were not destroyed as was first reported. Detectives are already rounding up old acquaintances.

Property losses reported during the week of terror amount to tens of millions of marks. In addition to the damage done to newspaper plants and government buildings, merchant losses through looting are very high. Near police headquarters stores were systematically looted.

Bolshevist troops holding the Silesian station had so much booty that they used it to grease their guns and boots.

Late this evening a few shots were heard in different parts of the town. Merchants having shops along Unter den Linden took down their shutters and business went on as usual.

Energetic measures are being taken against Spartacan leaders. It is reported that documents found by loyal troops show the Spartacan uprising was inspired from Moscow.

CRIME TO REFUSE JOBS TO SOLDIERS

SALEM, Jan. 15.—All former soldiers and sailors of the United States, whether of the civil war, the Spanish-American war or the recent world war, must be given preference in all public departments and on all public works in this state, if the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Huston becomes a law. It will be a crime for any public official to fail to give preference to former soldiers and sailors if such men are competent for the positions sought, and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000 and removal from office.

In making the employment of former soldiers and sailors mandatory in public office and on public works, the only leeway given to public officials in selecting employees is that such applicants must be competent to perform the duties of the positions being sought.

"And the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in said service on account of age or physical disability," says the bill, "provided, such age or disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for."

The bill applies to all state, county, port or other public works, and provision is made that when forces of employers are being reduced, the former soldier and sailor must be the last to be let out.

BRITISH TROOPS BRING FOOD TO VIENNESE

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—A small body of British troops arrived here today as the convoy of a trainload of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna. A great crowd gathered giving the men a cordial welcome. The supplies were sent, said the commander, in recognition of the fact that Austria had treated her British prisoners with consideration in contrast with the inhuman treatment by Germans.

Three additional trainloads are to follow.