

The Weather

Maximum yesterday... 40
Minimum today... 27 1/2

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and Sunday, rain.

Forty-eighth Year,
Daily—Thirtieth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919

NO. 260

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS BEING CREATED

BRITAIN LEAVES HUN COLONIES TO PEACE MEET

Disposition of Mesopotamia, Palestine, and German Colonies Left By British to Conference to Decide Future—Russian Democrats Protest Conference With Bolsheviks.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Great Britain's decision to leave such questions as the future of Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German colonies to the League of Nations is profoundly important, says the Daily News. "The adoption of such a policy by the British delegation has established the league in its true place in relation to the peace congress and invests the whole proceedings of the conference with an atmosphere of confidence and good will, created by the refusal of a great nation to take advantage of the accident of military possession of valuable territory."

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The council of the national and democratic bloc of Russian political organizations abroad has sent a strongly worded protest to Premier Clemenceau against the decision of the supreme council to call a conference of the Russian factions.

"We would be men without honor and courage if we accepted for a single moment a truce such as proposed to use while all that are dear are in danger of death—violent death by execution or assassination or slow death thru hunger," the protest says in part.

"The interest of humanity in general and democracy in particular," the protest adds, "requires the establishment in Russia of a regime based on the sovereignty of the people freely expressed. An improvised meeting at the Princes Islands cannot be an expression of this sort. Russia has long clamored for the free election of a constituent assembly. The attempt was stifled by the Bolsheviks by force of arms, and they are today asked to make the voice of Russia heard."

PRESIDENT VISITS DEVASTATED REGION

PARIS, Jan. 25.—President Wilson on Sunday will have his first view of the havoc wrought in northern France by the Germans. On that day he will make the first of a series of short trips by going to Rheims, from which he will tour the surrounding district in an army motor car.

Later the president expects to make another visit to the battle area, probably the region of Verdun.

The president will take a very small party. It will include Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson and a French army officer familiar with the field and military operations that took place there and who will explain the situation to the president as they go along.

GIANT HUN LINER ALLOTTED TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—German ships allotted to the United States for transportation of troops aggregating a total of 450,000 tons including the giant Hamburg-American liner Imperator, it was authoritatively learned today.

BOLSHEVIK FLEET SUNK AT REVEL

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(British Wireless Service.) Bolshevik attempts to bombard Revel, capital of Estonia, from the sea have resulted in complete failure, according to reports. Every vessel in the fleet is said to have been sunk.

ALLIED FORCES DRIVEN BACK IN NORTH RUSSIA

Retirement of Anglo-Americans From Advanced Positions Necessitated By Superior Bolshevik Forces—Ample Troops to Handle Situation—Ufa Taken By Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Retirement of the allied forces holding advanced positions in the Archangel sector before attacks by superior forces of Bolsheviks is reported in an official dispatch dated January 23, the substance of which was made public today by General March.

The points attacked by the enemy lay generally about 100 miles from Archangel. General March said the inter-allied commander there had adequate troops to reinforce the advanced elements and to handle the situation.

The message reported the American losses in one of the actions at Ust-Pendenga as ten enlisted men killed, 17 wounded and 11 missing. A later dispatch said subsequent attacks were repulsed when delivered on the positions taken up by the American forces.

Two American Companies An inter-allied force engaged at Shenkursk consisted of a British detachment, two companies of Americans and two companies of Russians. These were attacked on three sides and compelled to evacuate their positions as were also the allied patrols holding Ust-Pendenga. The American troops falling back took a position midway between this point and Shenkursk. In one of the attacks reported 1000 enemy troops were in action against the small allied force.

General March pointed out again that the whole military situation at Archangel was under the control of the inter-allied high command in France. He intimated that should reinforcements be deemed necessary any action to supply them would have to come from the high command and after recommendation from the British commander-in-chief of the forces in Siberia.

Ufa Captured OMSK, Monday, Jan. 24.—(By the Associated Press.) Ufa has fallen to the Bolsheviks, the reverse to the Russian and Czech-Slovak forces there being said to be chiefly due to failure of arms to arrive from Vladivostok. The troops which defended the city have fallen back to Zlatoust, 140 miles to the northeast where they are making a courageous stand in the gorges of the Ural country. Thousands of rifles have arrived at the front and have been rushed to Cheliabinsk, which is not believed to be in danger.

Military experts here realize that the weak points on the Ural front are between Ufa and Cheliabinsk and further south, at Orenburg, where General Dutoff's Cossacks are reported to be worn out by constant pressure from superior forces of Bolsheviks. Negotiations for the dispatch of allied contingents to Orenburg are now going on, but have not as yet been brought to a successful conclusion. The character of Orenburg would give the Bolsheviks control of the railroad running into a rich section of Turkestan and would increase their ability to resist allied and Russian forces. (Unconfirmed reports received in London, January 23, stated that Orenburg had been taken by the Bolsheviks.)

COMMISSION TO SECURE REPARATION PARIS, Jan. 25.—The following draft of a resolution in regard to reparation for presentation to the peace conference was given out today:

"That a commission be appointed which shall comprise not more than three representatives apiece from each of the five great powers and not more than two representatives apiece from Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Serbia, to examine and report:

"First, on the amount of reparation which the enemy countries ought to pay; second, on what they are capable of paying, and, third, on the method, the form and time within which payment should be made."

YANK ARMY IN FRANCE LARGER THAN BRITAIN'S

On the Day Armistice Declared American Army Second Only to That of France—1,950,100 Yanks—1,718,000 British, 2,559,000 French Soldiers Then.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—On the day the armistice was signed the American army on the western front was second in strength only to that of France itself. General March said today that on November 11 the United States was represented on the western front by 1,950,100 men. France, on November 1, the last date for which official figures were available, had 2,559,000. The British and the Portuguese attached to the British army totaled 1,718,000 while the Belgian and Italian forces on the western front aggregated about 200,000.

Over 900,000 Discharged Up to January 24 the United States had actually discharged 57,366 officers and 858,117 men. The British on January 11 had discharged 12,759 officers and 611,950 men. The total ordered for discharge in this country now is 1,300,000.

General March announced that punishments of war time severity for military offenders in the United States have been stopped by the war department. From now on military offenses at home will be punished in accordance with an order issued by the president before the war, which set out maximum sentences which would be approved by military officers in time of peace.

The new order does not apply to troops in France, Serbia, or Italy, and does not mean commutation of sentences already imposed at home.

Retain Insignia General March said that men discharged from the army will be permitted to retain the divisional insignia which they wore while in service. A recent order of the department prescribed that the wearing of these insignia would be permitted up to the date of discharge. So far as the men in the regular army are concerned the regulations concerning uniforms will be maintained and they do not permit soldiers to wear insignia of the divisions with which they formerly served.

FREQUENT RAINS PROBABLE DURING COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the weather bureau today, are:

Pacific states—Normal temperature and frequent rains are probable.

PARIS CONGRESS CONSIDERS RESOLUTIONS MAKING LEAGUE AN INTEGRAL PART OF PEACE

OFFER WORLD LEAGUE PLANS



LEON BOURGEOIS



Lord ROBERT CECIL

Bourgeois has framed a plan for a world league based on the French idea. Cecil has prepared a plan from the British viewpoint, and these two men have been delegated to the peace congress by their governments to give special attention to this phase of the work of the congress. They will be spokesmen for their countries when the forming of the world federation is under way.

MYSTIC SHRINE TO MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS IN JUNE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—This year's annual meeting of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine will be held in Indianapolis, June 10, 11 and 12. Announcement to that effect was made here today.

PRESIDENT TELLS PEACE MEETING LEAGUE NECESSARY

Wilson Address Conference On Subject of League of Nations—A Representation of People's Opinion of Mankind Must Be Regarded.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—When the second session of the full peace conference met this afternoon, it was addressed by President Wilson on the subject of the League of Nations. The president declared the conference had solemn obligations to make a permanent settlement.

The present conference, the president added, could not complete its work until some further machinery of settlement should be set up. The president spoke earnestly.

"We are not here alone," he said, "as representatives of governments, but as representatives of peoples, and in the settlements we made we need to satisfy not the opinions of governments, but the opinion of mankind."

President Wilson contended that a League of Nations must be a vital thing and not casual or occasional. It must have continuity.

"It should be the eye of nations, an eye which never slumbers," he declared.

On his travels, the president said, people everywhere had greeted the league as the first thing in their interest.

SALARY INCREASES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Besides recommending salary increase for virtually all postal service employees the annual postoffice appropriation bill as revised and reported out today by the senate postoffice committee, proposes appropriations of \$200,000,000 during the next three years for construction and maintenance of roads.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION SOUGHT; PROBE OF AUTHORS OF WAR ASKED AND PUNISHMENT FOR ATROCITIES

Resolutions Dealing With Creation of League of Nations, Inquiries Into Responsibility for War and Violations of International Law and other Topics Presented Peace Conference—League Should Have Permanent Organization and Committees of All Governments.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A series of resolutions dealing with the creation of a League of Nations, inquiries into responsibility for the war and violations of international law and other topics were in readiness for presentation to the peace conference session today. The preliminary draft for the creation of a league says that the league should have a permanent organization to carry on the business between meetings of international conferences of all the members.

It says that the conference should appoint a committee representative of all the governments to work out the details of the constitution and functions of the league.

The draft calls for the appointment of a commission composed of two representatives of the five great powers and five representatives of the other powers to inquire and report on the responsibility of the authors of the war.

This commission shall also inquire into breaches of laws and customs of war committed by Germany and allies on the land and sea and in the air during the war, as well as the degree of responsibility for these offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy forces "including members of the general staffs and others, however highly placed."

The statement officially given out is as follows:

"The conference, having considered the proposals for the creation of a League of Nations, resolved that: "It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the associated nations now are met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international obligations and to provide safeguards against war. This league should be

created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects.

"The members of the league should periodically meet in international conference and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences.

"The conference therefore appoints a committee representative of the associated governments to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the league."

The draft of the resolutions in regard to breaches of the laws of war for presentation to the peace conference reads:

"That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five great powers and five representatives to be elected by the other powers be appointed to inquire and report upon the following:

"First, the responsibility of the authors of the war, second, the facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German empire and their allies on land, on sea and in the air during the present war; third, the degree of responsibility for the offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy's forces, including members of the general staffs and other individuals, however highly placed; fourth, the constitution and procedure of a tribunal appropriate to the trial of these offenses; fifth, any other matters cognate or ancillary to the above which may arise in the course of the inquiry and which the commission finds it useful and relevant to take into consideration."

MEDFORD AVIATOR BACK WITH HONORS

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Floyd H. Hart, of Medford, Ore., a member of the 90th aero squadron, who fought at the Argonne and St. Mihiel, returned yesterday on the transport Accomac. Hart is officially credited with one enemy plane which he shot down when attacked by five enemy machines while protecting the 105th infantry from air attack. The tail of his machine was shot to pieces and he made the American lines with only two-thirds of a rudder. He has been recommended for a distinguished service medal by his commanding officer.

Lieut. Hart is a son of Dr. Henry H. Hart of Medford and a brother of Lieut. John Hart, who is with the medical corps of the American forces at Archangel.

BOLD OF BONANZA GUILTY OF SEDITION

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—After two hours' deliberation in the United States district court a jury in the case of F. W. Bold, Klamath county rancher, accused of violating the espionage act, brought in a verdict of guilty late yesterday on two of the five counts making up the indictment. Sentence will not be passed for at least 30 days pending argument on a motion for a new trial.

About 50 witnesses of the inhabitants of Bonanza, the little town close to Bold's home testified for or against him. Bold is out on \$3,000 bail.

REPUBLICAN FORCES DEFEAT MONARCHIST IN BATTLE OF LISBON

LISBON, Jan. 25.—The fighting in Lisbon between the republicans and monarchists has ended in a victory for the republican forces.

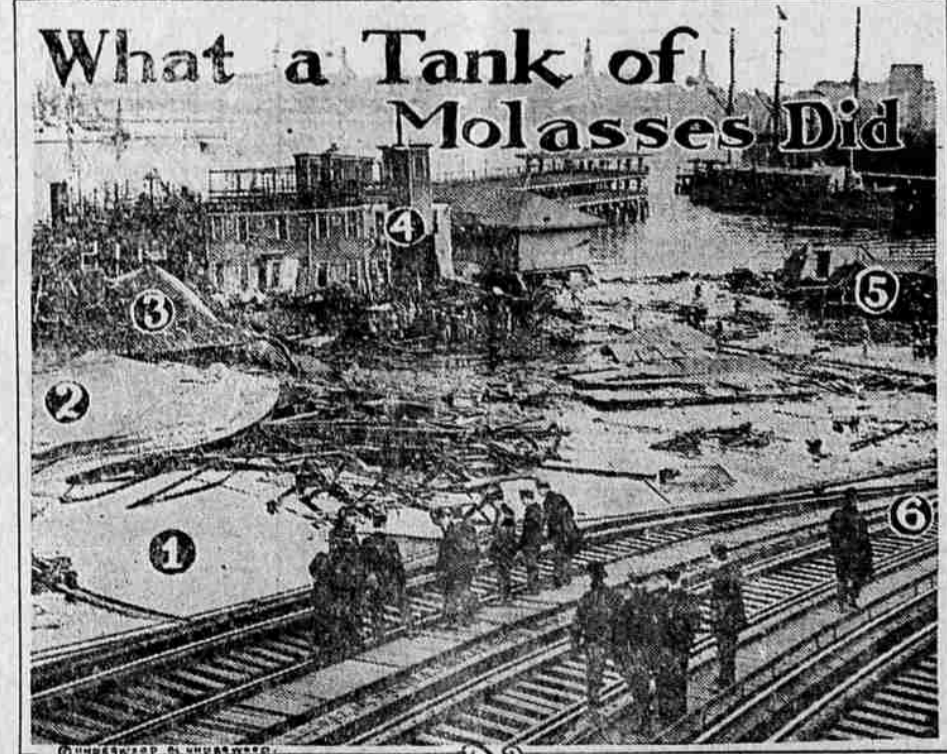
LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 23.—Fighting between the republicans and the monarchists was in progress today in various parts of the city. The monarchists appeared to be giving way.

A semi-official note says arrival of reinforcements from the provinces will give the government means to put down the revolt. The main force of the monarchists is said to have fallen back in the direction of Queluz, north of Lisbon. One monarchist battery surrendered to the government forces.

A government destroyer bombarded Oporto, the monarchist stronghold yesterday.

All the stores in Lisbon are closed.

A pleasant social function was housed at the home of Rev. L. Myron Booser, 718 West Fourth street, last night when the members of Mrs. E. N. Warner's bible class of the Presbyterian church with their husbands and the officers of the church with their wives, called as a surprise party on Rev. Booser and daughters. There were about seventy-five persons in the party.



This is the scene of the wreck of a huge molasses tank in Boston which let loose 2,000,000 gallons of the fluid when it exploded and killed a dozen persons. No. 1 is the base of the tank. No. 2 is the roof. No. 3 is a side blown out by the explosion. No. 4 is the spot where a dozen persons were killed as the side of the building was smashed in. No. 5 is the ruins of a house sucked into the river by the receding tide of molasses. No. 6 indicates the wrecked spans of a railroad bridge, undermined by the force of explosion which occurred just after a train had passed.