

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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Notice to Subscribers—The United States War Industries Board has issued the following mandatory order, among others regulating the newspaper business during the period of the war.

Women in War Work

Grateful acknowledgement to Lieut. Col. Kelly is made by the local Red Cross for his handsome donation of \$92, the net proceeds realized from the splendid talk he gave at the Page theater Wednesday night, relative to the war in which he took an active part.

In the future only Red Cross nurses will be appointed for the army and navy, and from now on, vacancies that occur will be filled only with nurses wearing the Red Cross pin.

The Juniors of Hoquiam, Wash., have accepted the whole chapter allotment of 60 lavets.

Mrs. Sam Pollard, a member of the Beagle Red Cross auxiliary lives in the mountains and rides six miles horseback from her home to attend the meetings and has only missed one-half day since the unit was organized.

Tv Cobb, America's premier batsman, has given his three bats and gloves to the American Red Cross to be auctioned off for the soldier's benefit.

An American soldier in France was given a new sweater and upon opening same found the name of his wife pinned on it. The above is vouched for by the American Red Cross, who gave out the sweater.

American prisoners now in the big concentration camps in Vevy, say that the boxes of food sent them by the American Red Cross while they were in German custody practically saved them from starvation. Many of these boxes have been saved as souvenirs and are being used as lockers for personal effects.

A splendid representation of Medford's patriotic women were in the sewing rooms at Red Cross headquarters Wednesday. Gradually the need of service is dawning on Medford women after the long rest, due to the signing of the armistice and no doubt ere long, the same line of "the faithful" will be wending their way to regular work at the Red Cross rooms three days each week and how good we feel over it, too, is apparent on each woman's face as she leaves the Red Cross rooms on her way home after a few hours spent in this splendid service.

The following from the bulletin of the American Red Cross gives some idea of the work ahead of us.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the signing of the armistice. The fires that caused the holocaust have been extinguished or have burned out; but the intensity of human misery is only beginning to be realized.

One of the important questions of the hour concerns the part the American Red Cross and other Red Cross organizations of the world shall play, in realizing with the relief provisions that are pressing for solution, and that will continue to demand systematic consideration until the world has been restored to something like its normal self.

The Red Cross will naturally give its aid where the call is urgent and imperative, the same as it did throughout the continuance of hostilities. The main point to be kept in mind for the present is that the need for relief work will tax the power of all existing agencies, so that from the strictly Red Cross standpoint, there need be no doubt about there being plenty to do.

Was Restless at Night Sufferers from kidney trouble experience backache, rheumatic pains, aches in joints and muscles and other tortuous afflictions. E. W. Kitt, R. F. D. 2, Box 5, Shorters, Ala., writes: "I used Foley Kidney Pills as I was so restless over night with pains in my back and side. They did me good and I truthfully say Foley Kidney Pills is the medicine for kidney trouble." For sale by Medford Pharmacy.

LENINE'S HEIRARCHY.

THE various opposition factions of Russia are bitterly protesting the request of the supreme council at the peace congress that Bolsheviki representatives be admitted to a conference of all Russian parties with allied representatives with a view of reaching a solution of the Russian problem.

The effort to establish such a peace or truce is bound to result in failure, for there can be no compromise with the Bolsheviki, whose avowed purpose is to destroy all established political, economic and social systems and all existing governments and found upon the ruins the bloody tyranny of a minority class, ruling by force.

Americans find it hard to understand how the Bolsheviki have been enabled to remain in power so long a time and why the outraged Russian people have not risen and overthrown them. Russia is an immense country, little developed, with few railroads and highways and the people naturally peaceable. The Bolsheviki remain in power, just as the Romanoffs remained so long rulers of Russia, by control of magazines and arsenals through an oppressive police system and a standing army and officials exercising despotic power, ruthlessly suppressing opposition by brutal massacre—all directed by a dictator, who is deliberately ruining Russia to experiment with his theories.

Russia is ruled as absolutely by Lenine as it was by Peter the Great. His ukases alter or veto the actions of soviets as well as change the basis of representation in the soviet. Lenine rules through the support of the Red Guard, whose members are selected personally by him, and the executive committee of which he is the head. Its membership is recruited from the euthroats, jail-birds and adventurers, and their loyalty retained by high salaries, double rations of food, princely quarters and special privileges of loot.

The Red Guard is to Lenine what the Pretorian guard was to the Caesars and resembles in character the army of mercenaries led by Wallenstein, which depopulated large portions of Germany during the 30 years' war.

Representation in local soviets is on the basis of one delegate to each thousand workmen, and one delegate to each 125 Red Guards. 125,000 peasants have the same representation as 75,000 workmen—a Red Guard therefore being worth 8 workmen and 40 peasants, and a workman being worth 5 peasants. As 83 per cent of the population of Russia consists of peasant farmers, one can see how much real representation of the people there is in a soviet.

Under a recent ukase by Lenine, it is proposed to still further humiliate the farmers. Each 100 workmen is to have a delegate, whereas each volost, or group of villages, is to have 2 delegates. The Russian volost average from six to twelve villages, ranging in population from 500 to 5,000 persons. The volost with anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 families, will have the same representation in the soviet as a factory of 200 workmen—one workingman having as much power as from 10 to 200 peasants.

The Red Guard, with its 300,000 members, have a larger vote in the soviet than the one hundred million peasants and when the workman's strength is added, the helplessness of the peasants under the Bolshevik regime is apparent.

It is probable that any effort of the peace congress to recognize or compromise the monstrous injustice of the Lenine hierarchy, will be doomed to failure—for the Russian peasant will eventually arise in unvanquishable numbers and break the chains that bind him.

SERBIA'S LOSS BY WAR ESTIMATED 16 BILLION FRANKS

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—Losses sustained by Serbia during the war are estimated by Milos Savcic, member of the central committee for Serbian reconstruction here, to aggregate 16,000,000,000 francs. This is exclusive of the war expenses incurred by Serbia and of the war loans which Serbia received from the allies.

M. Savcic asserts that the present value of the Serbian property would be double what it was at the time of its destruction or 20,000,000,000 francs.

"Serbia and Montenegro," declares M. Savcic, "have suffered greater losses in lives, relatively speaking, than any of the other allies. Serbia alone lost about 220,000 men up to the arrival in Corfu in 1916. One-half of her tax-paying citizens and one-third of her population perished from sickness, epidemic diseases and the unprecedented savagery of the enemy at the time of the invasion of 1914, and during the three years of domination of the Bulgars and Austro-Magyars.

Sought Complete Destruction "Our enemies sought not only to destroy Serbia economically but to exterminate her people, so as to rid themselves once and for all of the barrier which blocks Germany's way from Berlin to Bagdad.

"The restoration of Serbia will require a certain amount of time. The enemy must return everything he plundered from the Serbian museums, libraries, universities, church and schools and whatever has been destroyed must be replaced. Germans, Austro-Magyars and Bulgars must return the livestock which they drove away and pay for the timber, vineyards and orchards which they cut down and ruined. Agricultural implements and industrial machinery must be replaced in kind. The allies must supply us with food as quickly as possible, likewise with textiles, and medical stores, all of which are completely lacking in Serbia. Devastated towns and villages must be re-

built. Banks, loan societies and savings banks must be supplied with money so that economic enterprise may be revived."

Value of Harvests Estimating the damages inflicted upon Serbia, M. Savcic, who was former Serbian minister of public works places the value of one year's harvest in Serbia at 1,600,000,000 francs and adds that the enemy seized three harvests. The invaders destroyed 120,000 horses, 6,000,000 sheep and goats, 2,000,000 pigs, 1,300,000 cattle and more than 8,000,000 poultry.

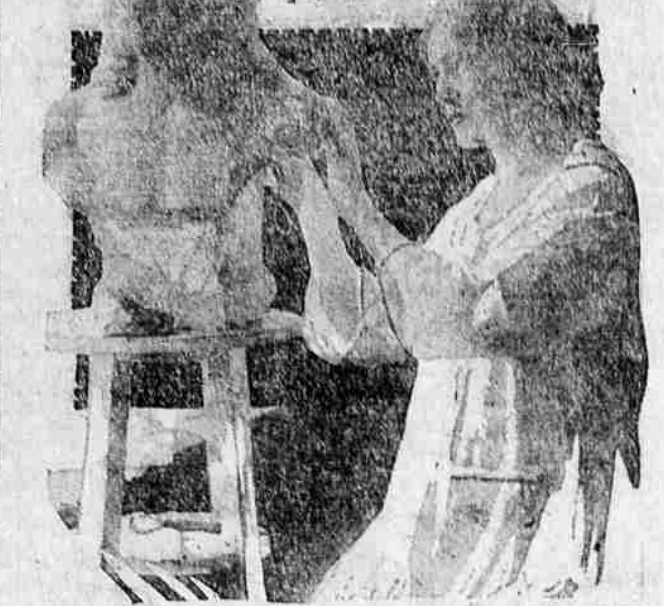
Manufactured goods to the value of 750,000,000 francs were carried away or destroyed, he says. Damages to private property such as furniture, machinery, etc., he estimates at 400,000,000 francs. The enemy carried off from Serbia silver currency amounting to 30,000,000 francs and jewelry of about the same value. Requisitions, enforced subscriptions to enemy war loans and damages sustained by private financial concerns are estimated at 800,000,000 francs.

There are now about 100,000 disabled persons to be cared for and more than 150,000 orphans to be fed, clothed and educated. "Pensions," says M. Savcic, "must be provided for the very large number of widows and orphans. Our allies must compel the enemy to repair roads, bridges, tunnels, railroads and to return the shipping and rolling stock which was removed."

SELECTING JURY TO TRY HENRY ALBERS

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—Selection of a jury to try J. Henry Albers, well known Pacific coast miller, was on charges of violating the espionage act, was begun here today in the United States district court. It was not expected that a jury would be obtained before Monday night. The allegations against Albers include charges that he made specific statements on board a Southern Pacific train between San Francisco and Portland designed to discourage recruiting.

EVELYN NESBIT'S A SCULPTRESS NOW.



Evelyn Nesbit, who, since she ceased to be the wife of Harry Thaw, has been upon the stage and in the movies, is proving a sculptress of ability as well. She took up clay modeling and sculpture at a New York art school several years ago. Here she is seen modeling a bust in clay.

WILSON AUTHOR OF WARNING SENT FIGHTING NATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The warning issued yesterday by the supreme council that territorial claims must come before the conference unmarked by attempts at possession by force is very widely discussed. It seems to be generally understood that President Wilson was the author of the warning and that he has a deep feeling in the matter because in at least one instance where small bodies of American troops were under other commands they were used to push forward into a territory where the native population would not have tolerated the forces of any European power, but hailed the coming of Americans with joy. In some of these cases after the welcome had died down, the population awoke to find that the American troops had departed and that their towns were in the possession of troops of another nationality.

The president, it is known, took summary action to prevent the use of American forces for such purposes. He has secured an agreement in the peace conference to warn all nations against such steps.

Some rapid and substantial strides toward the real objects of the peace conference are expected as a result of today's session.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE STRIKE

PARIS, Jan. 25.—(Havas.)—The French government is about to take a hand in the general transportation strike which was declared in Paris yesterday. It has decided to requisition virtually the entire transportation system of the city.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The government today requisitioned the Paris subway, street car and automobile bus systems, the employees of which are on strike. The government considered it impossible to admit even the temporary suspension of transportation facilities in the capital.

PENSION OF \$5000 FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Theodore Roosevelt was sent to the White House for the president's approval after being passed today by the house without a record vote. The bill had been unanimously passed by the senate. Before acting on this bill, the house had passed a similar measure of its own granting the pension by a vote of 250 against 9.

A. E. McCormick of Eugene, is spending several days in the city looking after business matters.

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BUILDING TRADE COUNCIL VOTES FOR GENERAL STRIKE

SEATTLE, Jan. 25.—Seattle's building trade council. It became known today, has voted to join in a general sympathetic strike here February 1, 1919, if the Seattle Central Labor Council orders such action.

Referendum votes on the question of calling a general strike are now being taken by unions affiliated with the central labor council.

The general strike, if called, will be a walkout in sympathy with Seattle metal trades workers who, approximately 25,000 strong, struck last Tuesday to press their demands for higher wages. All of Seattle's big shipyards were closed by the strike.

Seattle retail grocers last night decided to give no more credit to striking shipyard workers. The men will be taken care of, union leaders said today, by a cooperative market and store organization which is controlled by union members.

FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR YANK REGIMENT

BRENT, Jan. 25.—(Havas.)—The prefect of the Marine district here has decorated the flag of the 372nd regiment of American infantry with the French war cross. The regiment has been cited in an army order of brilliant conduct in the Champagne offensive.

The 372nd regiment was originally assigned to the 93rd division.

KAISER PLANNING TO RETURN TO GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Mail under Friday's date says:

"A sensational special edition selling rapidly on the streets here maintains that the ex-kaiser and his family intend to return to Germany as soon as the national assembly has given the country a legal constitution.

SHOE CONSERVATION

W. H. Kelley, a lumber salesman, of Omaha, found Neolin Soles so tough and durable that one pair of soles served on a second pair of uppers had worn out in ten months of hard walking.

And he says, "Those same soles will stand another ten months of constant daily wear."

This is unusual service even for Neolin Soles but Mr. Kelley's experience should indicate to you a method of cutting down those rising shoe bills you have to meet. Simply make sure the new shoes you buy are Neolin-soled and have worn shoes repaired with these soles which are scientifically made to be comfortable, waterproof and exceedingly long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

HOW PRISONERS PLANNED ESCAPES IN HUN CAMPS

LONDON, Jan. 24.—(British Wireless Service.)—The establishment of "escape committees" among the British prisoners in German camps and the ingenious scheme devised by captives to get away are described in an article in the Evening News, by an officer who has just returned after 22 months of captivity.

"If you wanted to escape," said the officer, "you had to state your case before the committee, giving the full details of your scheme. If your plan interfered with the chances of another officer, the committee would 'sit on it.'"

"For instance, suppose I told the committee that at a certain hour each day a certain sentry was in the habit of neglecting his duty in some way and that I meant to slip by him. The committee had the power to say: 'That is a way out for six others; you must all make the attempt in three days' time,' and their word was law. In this way obviously impossible schemes were brought to light and vetoed.

"One of the big escape inventions brought before the committee was a chute made of a long dinner table with a shivery polished top. This was let down from a window of the school

OVATION GIVEN TO PRESIDENT AT PARIS THEATRE

PARIS, Jan. 25.—President Wilson went to the opera tonight to see a performance of Caeter and Pollux. It was the first time he had gone to a regular performance since he left Washington six weeks ago. The president took with him a very small party, including Henry White, General Illus and Rear Admiral Grayson. The performance was put on in gala fashion.

President Wilson and his party occupied one of the principal boxes. When the president entered he received a tremendous demonstration. The Star Spangled Banner was sung and then the Marseillaise, after which the performance began.

Once between the acts the President and Mrs. Wilson went behind the scenes and shook hands with the principals of the chorus and ballet.

and on it officers were able to slide down and drop into the road outside."

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