

The Weather

Maximum yesterday 51
Minimum today 25 1/2

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and tomorrow
Fair.

Forty-eighth Year,
Daily-Thirtieth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919

NO. 262

BOLSHEVIKI FAIL TO DRIVE YANKS ON DVINA RIVER

Efforts to Force Allies Back Defeated—General Attack Planned but Enemy Gets Lost in Woods—Artillery Duel Continues—Reds Burn Shenkursk.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 28.—(By Associated Press.) Bolshevik forces failed in an attempt last night to drive American and British troops from their positions at Tulgas on the Dvina river, southeast of Archangel. Earlier the enemy had bombarded the positions with artillery.

On the right bank of the river the American troops met a small enemy patrol and drove it back. On the left bank the allies encountered 150 Bolsheviks this morning and dispersed them, taking 14 prisoners. The allies suffered no casualties.

The prisoners said that a general attack had been planned, but a majority of the Bolsheviks lost themselves in the woods. Allied scouts found a considerable number of the enemy in the upper Tulgas river, from which the allied outposts withdrew. Their artillery then shelled the evacuated position. The artillery duel continues.

Shenkursk Destroyed
On a line of the river Vaga, in the Shenkursk region, the Bolsheviks have followed the Americans to five miles south of Shegovarsk, where American patrols now are in touch with the enemy.

According to refugees who are fleeing along the snow-covered roads from Shenkursk to safety in the American lines, the Bolsheviks have burned Shenkursk and massacred many of the inhabitants. The American intelligence officers are trying to confirm the reports.

The Bolsheviks were shelling Tarevo, 40 miles east of Shenkursk, today and apparently were preparing for another infantry attack in this region. Artillery activity continues along the Vologda railway.

Bolshevik Claims
LONDON, Jan. 28.—Further successes for the Bolsheviks in the north, south and east are reported in a Russian government wireless message received here. Referring to operations on the northern front up to January 24, the message reports the capture of a number of villages and 600 prisoners and says that before the Bolsheviks attacked Shenkursk "the whites fled."

On the southern front, about 60 versts north of Tzaritzan, the message says, "our detachments occupied Davidovka, forcing the enemy back to Malayvunovka."

JAPANESE CLASH WITH BOLSHEVIKI ON ZEYA RIVER

OMSK, Central Siberia, Friday, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.) Death stalked with Bolshevism in Perm until the city was captured by General Gaido, according to the official report of an investigator. There are no children no less than a year old in Perm, all having died, says the report, which adds that in three months the whole population would probably have perished.

The report states that the Bolsheviks regarded all Bourgeois of the city as outside the law. When the jail was overcrowded the inmates who had been imprisoned longest were shot. There are well authenticated cases of torture, says the report.

VLADIVOSTOK, Saturday, Jan. 18.—(By Associated Press.) Japanese troops at Mazonova, on the Zeya river north of Blagovestchensk have clashed with Bolshevik forces numbering about one thousand, according to reports received here. The Japanese lost two killed and eleven wounded.

Russian police agents had arrested several Bolsheviks and taken them to Mazonova, but people of that village attempted to rescue the prisoners. Japanese forces joined in the fighting, which lasted several hours. Seventeen Bolsheviks are reported captured by the Bolsheviks and two Japanese were drowned while trying to swim across the Zeya river.

KRASNOYARSK, Central Siberia, Friday, Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.) Allied military authorities have raided a Bolshevik rendezvous here and have arrested the leaders. Important documents were seized.

PACKERS UNITE IN DENOUNCING INTERFERENCE

Legislation Designed to Control Will Only Muddle Things Up Says Morris—High Degree of Efficiency at Present—Swift Objects to Political Dictation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Any legislation designed to control or regulate the meat industry "would just muddle things up," Edward Morris, president of Morris and company, said today in continuing his testimony before the house interstate commerce committee. He said he could suggest no legislation that would have a beneficial effect.

Before the senate agriculture committee yesterday, J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and company, advocated certain regulatory legislation and said he and his counsel were drafting a bill which he expected to submit as a substitute for similar measures now before congress, after it had been submitted to other packers for their approval.

Efficiency Shown
Mr. Morris said today that the meat industry is being operated at the highest degree of efficiency and that both producers and packers were being justly treated. So long as that continued, he said, the packers should be left alone.

"This is particularly true," he said, "because the packers are now facing a great loss as the result of the sudden ending of the war. Huge quantities of meat are on hand for which there are no markets. Enactment of legislation now could result in nothing but disturbing the packers at a time when their energy should be centered on getting back to a pre-war basis."

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift and company, testifying today before the senate agriculture committee, opposed the provisions of the Kendrick bill to regulate the meat industry on the ground that they would make anti-trust laws applicable to a single individual and not regulation wholly in the hands of the secretary of agriculture.

Evil of Political Control
Inasmuch as every person had his own idea of what was reasonable, Mr. Swift said, a packer could not tell whether his profits were legal until he had been ordered to refrain by the secretary of agriculture or convicted by a jury.

"No man would invest," he added, "where success or failure depended on the whim of a political appointee, ignorant of the packing business. Every person who refrained from buying until prices were lower would be open to the charge that his action was for the purpose of depressing or enhancing prices and would be subject to prosecution."

Affidavits were presented to show that Swift and company's advertising expenditures were \$1,700,000 in 1918 and out \$1,000,000 a month as has been stated.

Mr. Swift said the big packers tried to keep all markets on a level with Chicago, but that Chicago prices were determined by the other markets as well.

SHIP STRIKERS ASK NATIONAL STRIKE

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 28.—Officers of the Seattle Metal Trades Council said today they were planning to send telegrams to all metal trades unions in the nation asking that they walk out in a general strike in sympathy with Seattle shipyard workers, who, approximately 25,000 strong, struck last Tuesday for higher wages.

Members of 130 unions affiliated with the Seattle Central Labor council today continue voting on the question of calling a general strike here February 1, in sympathy with the shipyard workers. Last night the plasterers, structural iron workers and engineers voted in favor of a general strike. The Seattle City Fire Fighters' Union last night announced its constitution forbids participation in strikes. A walk out of the engineers would tie up gas service, it was said.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD FOR FORMER KAISER

AMERONGEN, Jan. 27.—Religious services were held in the castle chapel here today in honor of the birthday of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor.

200,000 OUT ON STRIKES TYING-UP BRITISH PLANTS

Half of Strikes Are in Belfast Which Resembles City of the Dead—Most of Walkouts Are for Shorter Hours With Same Pay and Privileges—Question of Wages in London Only.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most serious situations industrially that the country has had to face in many years. Half of the strikers are in Belfast, where the strike movement is spreading.

The city of Belfast by night virtually is in total darkness, the hospitals being the only place where lights can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers. Everywhere else the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storming of the premises. In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were forced by threats to screen their lights. Even in the private houses it is not considered safe to use more than one candle and the supply of candles is rapidly diminishing.

Picketing Extensive
Fortunately, last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise, it is considered, there might have been more trouble. This morning men in various of the smaller industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, the picketing having become more extensive. One of the morning newspapers was forced to suspend publication. The shipyard workers are opposed to the strike and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London where 15,000 ship repairers have struck and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

To these must be added 24,000 Fifeshire miners, 6000 South Wales miners, 5000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4000 Manchester dockers, 4000 South Wales shipyard men, and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Shorter Hours Demanded
Except in London where the question at stake is one of wages, all these strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours with the same privileges and wages as prevailed when longer hours were worked.

There are one hundred thousand people involved in the strike at Belfast and 26 trades are affected, writes the Belfast correspondent of the Mail, adding:

"Belfast is like a dead city. Its entire social life is paralyzed. The main cause of the trouble lies in the fact that the workers in electric and gas plants have joined the shipyard workers in demanding a forty-hour week. Grave diggers joined the strike on Monday."

SENATE FIGHT ON ALASKA JUDGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Action on the president's reappointment of Federal Judge Charles E. Bunnell and District Attorney R. F. Roth of Fairbanks, Alaska, has been held up in the senate at the request of Senator Jones, of Washington, republican, who said today he intended to prevent confirmation because of alleged political activities, particularly in the recent Sulzer-Wickersham contest for the seat in the house as delegate from Alaska.

The senate judiciary committee appointed a sub-committee headed by Senator Overman of North Carolina to hear the Washington senator's objections.

PERSHING TO RETURN 300,000 A MONTH

PARIS, Jan. 28.—General Pershing reports that by April he will be dispatching American troops homeward at the rate of 300,000 monthly. This appears to be considered as rapidly as General Pershing's forces can be safely demobilized without adding to the difficulties of unemployment.

The demobilization committee of the peace conference now has been divided, with two sub-committees working on different branches of the problem.

WILSON PRESENTS PLAN TO PUT COLONIES OF GERMANY UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE LEADING CHORUS



FAVOR PROHIBITING IMMIGRATION FOR FOUR YEAR PERIOD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Legislation prohibiting general immigration for a period of four years following the signing of the peace treaty was approved tentatively today by the house immigration committee.

It is understood the committee is divided 7 to 2 for the legislation with six members absent. Prohibition of immigration during the peace reconstruction period has been strongly urged by representatives of organized labor and others at hearings before the committee.

The bill would permit an alien resident to bring his wife and children (except boys over 18 years old) into the United States; orphan nephews under 18 years and nieces of any age also may be brought into the country. Tourists would not be barred from entry for temporary stay.

The decision on the four-year period was made on the question whether the committee should adopt that provision or one providing for only two years' prohibition.

Europeans' Ideals

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The European workers believe that labor has the right to go and come freely wherever employment is to be found regardless of frontiers, declared George Neill Barnes, labor representative on the British peace delegation, in discussing the proposal to prohibit immigration into the United States. European labor, he said, was strongly opposed to such a law.

The European labor market, Mr. Barnes pointed out, was full, while the field for employment in the United States had hardly been scratched over. Mr. Barnes said he thought a provision should be made, however, for employment of emigrants before they embark for a foreign land.

Drafting Measure
Mr. Barnes was in conference today with delegates from the British trades unions regarding the draft of a measure for the proposed international labor bureau, which when completed will be submitted to the representatives of British employers. After this has been done the measure will be taken before the peace conference. Other drafts, it is expected, will be submitted by other nations. All are to be consolidated into a final project for submission to the conference.

STANDARD OIL RAISES EXPORT OIL PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Standard Oil company of New York today advanced the price of refined petroleum for export one cent a gallon, making cases 20.25 cents, tanks 9.25 cents and standard white in barrels, 17.25 cents.

TWO DIVISIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS TO ATTACK POLES

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Two full corps of German troops have been assembled by the general staff to march against the Poles, and eight troop trains are passing through Frankfurt-on-the-Oder daily, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal from Baden-Baden.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 27.—Forces marching on Lihau on the Baltic coast of Courland have been halted by German volunteer forces which, though greatly outnumbered, forced the soviet army back across the Windau river, says a dispatch to the Zeitung am Mittag. It is said the Bolsheviks suffered heavy losses. Bolsheviks are reported to have killed 600 people in Dorpat and Wessenberg in Lithuania. The German commissioner in Lithuania who arrived here today said Bolsheviks are still 26 miles east of Kovo. The line is being defended by German volunteers.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURE A LAW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Final legislative action was taken today by congress on the administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for European famine relief. The conference report was adopted by both senate and house without debate and the measure now goes to the president for approval.

There was no debate in either house. Some of the money is authorized for the relief of people in Europe and the Near East outside Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey at the discretion of President Wilson and provision is made for including Armenians, Syrians, Greek and other Christian and Jewish populations of Asia-Minor, now or formerly subject to Turkey, among those to receive the relief.

One of the amendments adopted requires that wheat used for relief shall be bought as far as practicable in America.

PROBE SUPPRESSION OF SOLDIERS MEETING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Daniels today instructed Rear Admiral Usher at New York to investigate and report on the suppression by a naval guard and police reserves here last night of a meeting of discharged soldiers, sailors and marines at which the speakers criticized the government.

Internationalization of German Holdings Is Proposed—Freedom of Seas Being Discussed

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Wilson is credited by the French press with having brought forward during the discussion of the subject of the German colonies the plan under which they would be placed, so to speak, under the guardianship of the League of Nations, which would appoint one of its members to administer them.

When the supreme council of the peace conference assembled today there were present, in addition to the full membership of the body, Premier Hughes of Australia, one of the Chinese representatives and several technical advisers on colonial matters.

Before the council met, what had threatened to be a conflict over the representation of smaller powers on committee had been entirely cleared away by the unanimous agreement by spokesmen of small nations, and the peace negotiations in general are continuing to move forward with a degree of progress indicating definite agreements at a reasonably early stage.

To Internationalize Colonies

Attention for the moment is centered chiefly on the plan presented by President Wilson for the internationalization of the German colonial possessions. This, indeed, now is virtually monopolizing the attention of the council, which has summoned representatives of New Zealand, Australia and China into the conference hearings.

Premier Hughes claims German New Guinea for the Australian commonwealth, while New Zealand claims Samoa. Japan desires the Marshall and Caroline groups of islands. A reported secret treaty between England and Japan giving Japan the islands north of the equator and the British colonies south of the equator, stands in the way of the internationalization plans; but it is generally believed that all secret treaties will give way before the League of Nations. The impression seems to be that the disposition of the German colonies will be finally arranged by the five great powers without reference to the peace conference at a plenary session or to the various commissions.

Pacific Island Phase

The Pacific island phase of the colonial claims now before the council is particularly interesting to the American representatives because of the American interests in the Pacific.

BAN REMOVED FROM MANUFACTURE OF NEAR BEER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The food administration announced today that President Wilson signed a proclamation in Paris on January 23, removing restrictions on the manufacture of so-called near-beers.

It was stated, however, that the proclamation could not become effective until the seal of the United States was attached thereto by the state department, and the administration warned the public that no one could "safely act on this information until the proclamation has become effective."

No reference was made to the restrictions on the manufacture of beer or other intoxicating brewed beverages.

Under presidential proclamation the brewing of beer, near beer, and other malt beverages was stopped on December 1 as a war-time conservation measure.

ARGENTINE TO SUPPORT LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Argentine minister of foreign affairs has informed the United States ambassador, the state department announced today, that the Argentine minister to France had been instructed to support President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations.

notably through American possession of Hawaii and the Philippines. There has been no official announcement of what Japan proposes the powers should give her for her part in the war, but there have been reports that Japan was willing to turn Kiao Chow back to China, but wished to retain the German rights to the development of the hinterland. There has been no indication of how far she would press her claims to the Pacific island.

Change in Plans

A change has been made in the name of the important committee of the peace conference which is to deal with the subject of damages suffered through the war and compensation for them. Instead of being the committee on indemnities, as originally planned, the committee will now be known as the committee on reparation.

The American delegation to the peace conference, it appears, has decided to keep the question of labor to the fore as far as possible in the conferences here. President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House have arranged for a meeting of the American labor men to be held tomorrow to formulate the program.

Freedom of Seas

The conferences among the peace conference delegates are beginning to touch upon the question of the freedom of the seas, which probably is the one question upon which the European delegates seek the most immediate enlightenment as to President Wilson's views.

Some of the foremost international law experts seem to be of the opinion that the freedom of the seas resolves itself into the question what is contraband, since the freedom of the seas really means nothing more than the right of private property to move upon the seas in time of war. Discussion is ranging around the proposition that the League of Nations shall decide what is contraband, so that the question shall never be settled by any one of the nations interested. This, it is thought, may produce a solution of the problem.

The question of disarmament has already been discussed in its initial phases, and the related problems of revising international maritime practices will go hand in hand with it. Thus the freedom of the seas and all questions which bear upon it are being approached with consideration for their relationship with one another.

FRENCH PROMISE NO CENSORSHIP OF FOREIGN CABLES

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Captain Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, and a French delegate to the peace conference, in his speech Monday at a luncheon to members of the foreign press, repeated the pledge given by the French government that no censorship of foreign cables will be exercised by France and the promise that every reasonable facility would be given foreign newspapers during the conference. On the first point, according to the official report of the captain's speech which now is available, his words were:

"After rapidity of transmission, your second need is freedom. This liberty which you have from the French point of view is total, absolute and unreserved. What you write will be transmitted just as you write. The French press, as you know, is still under censorship and the government has the right to suppress any information liable to threaten the safety of the country outside as well as inside. This government on the other hand will not limit the liability of criticizing its judgments and articles are to be censored even when as sometimes happens they are not particularly complimentary to the ministers and our administration."

C. D. Colby of Salem is visiting friends in that city today.