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CONSTITUTION NATIONS' LEAGUE BEING DRAFTED

Preamble and Two Articles Provisionally Agreed Upon—Wilson Confers With Lloyd George and Balfour—No Military Intervention in Russia.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The preamble and two articles of the constitution of the society of nations were provisionally agreed upon last night by the commission of the peace conference appointed to deal with that subject. It was officially announced today. Satisfactory progress was made with other parts of the task.

The question of adding representatives of other powers to the commission, is being discussed. President Wilson had a conference during the forenoon with Premier Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary. The president and the British statesman were together for some time.

The peace conference committee on reparations met this afternoon and exchanged views regarding the principles covering reparations for damage caused by the enemy and based on memoranda which will be presented by the delegations of the countries affected.

Balfour on Russia
PARIS, Feb. 5.—Military intervention in Russia on a large scale is not to be thought of, declared Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, in an interview last night. The great powers were doing everything they considered could be done, however, he said, in dealing with what he characterized as "a most disquieting situation."

As to the general work of the peace conference, the foreign secretary declared all possible haste was being made to settle upon the peace terms. "Let public opinion be reassured," he said. "The delegates to the peace conference have no intention of employing dilatory methods. They are using all their energy and skill to attain as soon as possible the just peace to which the whole world aspires. That is their one aim, their sole ambition."

Alliances between the various nations will not be affected by the existence of the society of nations now in process of formation, said Secretary Balfour. He was asked the direct question as to whether the formation of the world society would involve the abrogation of alliances. "The constitution of the League of Nations," he responded, "will involve no modification of the treaties of alliance previously concluded."

"As to the question whether special conditions of two or several peoples could be formed aside from the league," Mr. Balfour added, "the conference alone can decide."

ROAD WORK OF SOLDIERS ONLY

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—Road construction camps for discharged soldiers only will be tried out in Oregon within a few days by the state highway commission, it was announced here today. The commission awarded contracts for more than one million dollars worth of paving and grading work will start at once on eight different projects, largely in Douglas, Benton and Jackson counties.

Preference will be given by contractors to returned fighters and several thousand men will be employed on the highway work. Fifty discharged soldiers and sailors will be sent on an extension of the Columbia river highway in Morrow county, the highway commissioners declared and if the plan works out well, other camps will be started.

SIBERIANS OPPOSE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—Decision of the peace conference regarding the allied policy in Russia and Siberia is eagerly awaited here.

The Russian press guardedly is opposing withdrawal of the allied forces and urging active participation against the Bolsheviks. The Japanese are evacuating part of their force. The Czechs are withdrawing from the Ural front to guard the railway line.

Czechs Sign Armistice With Poles

BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 5.—An armistice between the Polish and Czech-Slovak forces which have been fighting on the Silesian front, was signed February 3, according to advices received here.

The armistice is effective for seven days and is renewed automatically for the same period unless either party chooses to renounce it, in which event four hours' notice must be given. The opposing troops will retain the positions held on January 22.

ASKS BILLION TO FULFILL PROMISES MADE TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Julius Barnes, head of the food administration's grain corporation, asked congress today through the house agriculture committee, to delegate broad powers to President Wilson as a means of making effective the government's guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat crop.

Mr. Barnes asked for an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000,000 with authority to draw more if necessary and authority to buy and sell wheat and wheat products at home and abroad. He also asked that the president be given import and export embargo powers, authority to build or requisition storage facilities and to license dealers, millers and elevator, control over exchange trading and authority to give preferential rail service on American railroads and steamships in transporting cereals to markets at home or abroad.

Mr. Barnes said that after deducting 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for seed and 470,000,000 bushels for home consumption, there would be left available for exports 348,000,000 bushels. He said of this amount 180,000,000 bushels had been exported up to February 1 last, and against this the following commitments were to be applied on wheat or wheat flour: European allies, 100,000,000 bushels; commission for relief in Belgium, 20,000,000 bushels; European neutrals, 15,000,000 bushels and European relief 30,000,000 bushels.

The grain corporation now has on hand, Mr. Barnes said, 143,000,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat flour.

DANES TO ASSIST IN AVERTING FAMINE

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—Magnus Swenson, American food controller for Scandinavia, Finland, Poland and the Russian Baltic provinces, told the Associated Press today he had conferred with the Danish foreign minister, who had promised him every possible assistance in facilitating his work.

FIVE TRANSPORTS WITH 12,500 YANKS SAIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Departure from France of five transports carrying 1200 officers and approximately 12,500 men was announced today by the war department. The largest units in ships are 378th infantry complete, and two battalions of the 369th infantry, both of the 93rd division, colored.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAILS TO VISIT SON'S GRAVE

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former president, was among passengers on the French liner Lorraine, which sailed for Europe today. She will visit the grave of her son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

WHITMAN DEFEATS CORVALLIS. SCORE 37 TO 26

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 5.—The Whitman quintet defeated Oregon Agricultural college here last night by the score of 37 to 26.

ALLIED ARMIES EXCEEDED HUNS SINCE JULY 1

Total Strength of American Army on November 11. When Armistice Signed, 3,703,273—Nearly Two Millions in France—Allied Superiority Due to Yanks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The total strength of the United States army on November 11 when the armistice was signed was 3,703,273 officers and men, including the marine corps on duty with the army in Europe. A statistical table made public today by the war department gives this figure.

Included in the table a comparative statement of the strength of allied and German forces on the western front by months, beginning April 1, 1918, showing that on July 1 for the first time the allied "rifle strength" exceeded that of the Germans.

In rifle strength, which means men "standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet," the allied total on July 1 was 1,556,000 compared with 1,412,000 for the Germans.

Allies Had Two to One
On November 11 when the enemy's reserves had been exhausted and his front line strength reduced by about half, the allies had rifle strength of 1,485,000, representing odds of unwarmed of two to one.

From July 1 as the Americans continued to arrive, the allied superiority showed continued growth over the Germans, who had dropped on November 1 to a strength of 886,000.

When the great German drive was launched in the spring of 1918 the enemy had a definite superiority of approximately 20 per cent, the figures for April 1 showing an allied rifle strength of 1,245,000 and a German total of 1,569,000.

The meaning of the rifle strength upon which the table is based is made clear by the fact that an American division with a total strength of approximately 27,000 fighting men is rated at 12,250 rifles.

Americans Saved Situation
The department's table shows that the rush of American troops to Europe not only succeeded in making good all allied losses, but steadily increased the strength of the allied armies actually engaged.

Figures do not include Americans training in France.

The table prepared by General Pershing's staff showing the comparative strength of the allies for the eight months covered follows:

Month	Allies	Germans
April 1	1,245,000	1,569,000
May 1	1,343,000	1,600,000
June 1	1,406,000	1,639,000
July 1	1,556,000	1,412,000
August 1	1,672,000	1,395,000
September 1	1,682,000	1,339,000
October 1	1,594,000	1,223,000
November 1	1,985,000	866,000

Two Million in Europe
On November 11 the army in Europe was composed of 80,402 officers and 1,868,474 men, while 1,162 officers and 21,070 men were at sea en route to Europe. The marine contingent in the expeditionary force on that date was 1,002 officers and 31,383 men, making the total European army strength either in France or en route there 2,004,935 officers and men.

In the United States on that date were 1,634,409 army personnel and in the insular possessions, the canal zone, Alaska, etc., 55,735.

The total strength of the Siberian expedition on that date was 298 officers and 8,806 men.

HOLD UP ROAD BILL AS CLUB ON TRUST

DENY REPORTED RELEASE OF SINN FEIN HELD IN JAIL

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Reports that members of the Sinn Fein interned in England were to be released were denied today by a statement from the office of the secretary for Ireland.

Lenine Asks Communist Conference

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.—An exhortation from Premier Lenine addressed to all Bolshevik committees in Germany, Austria, Poland, the Baltic provinces and Finland, to convene a communist conference intended to eclipse both the peace conference at Paris and the socialist conference at Berne, is published by a Petrograd newspaper. Lenine declares that the Bolsheviks alone will have the right to take the initiative at the proposed conference.

ALBERS CONVICTED FOR 'SEDITION' BY PORTLAND JURY

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—J. Henry Albers, formerly president of the Albers Brothers Milling company, with establishments in several Pacific coast cities, was found guilty here today of violation of the espionage act upon two of the seven counts charged against him in the indictments. The jury, after deliberating for three hours last night, returned a sealed verdict which was opened in federal court today.

The maximum penalty for each of the counts on which Albers was found guilty is ten thousand dollars fine and twenty years imprisonment.

The charges against the wealthy flour miller grew out of alleged seditious and disloyal remarks he made in October, 1918, on a Southern Pacific train between San Francisco and Portland, when, according to Albers' testimony, he was "too drunk to remember" anything that happened. He was charged with declaring that he was pro-German, and with making other statements of similar tenor.

Following a motion for a new trial by Albers' attorney a stay of 30 days was granted by Federal Judge Wolverton and it is not likely that sentence will be pronounced for at least a month. Albers was released on \$10,000 bonds, the same amount on which he was at liberty before the trial.

SWISS BREAK-OFF RUSSIAN RELATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Tchitcherin, foreign minister in the Russian soviet government, has withdrawn his opposition to the departure from Russia of Edward Odier, Swiss minister, and his staff. A telegram to that effect has just been received from the Bolshevik government, according to Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

There has been friction between the Swiss and Russian soviet government because of the arrest of 30 Russian agents of spreading Bolshevik propaganda in Switzerland. Various threats were made by the soviet government against Swiss citizens in Russia.

The foregoing indicates a severance of relations between the governments.

FIFTY VOLUNTEER FOR INFLUENZA TESTS

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Fifty healthy young men, volunteers from the naval detention barracks here, were taken to the quarantine station at Gallops Island today to submit to influenza tests by a board of government experts. Professor Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard will supervise the latest experiment.

AUSTRIANS MADDENED BY HUNGER LOOT SHOPS

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Thousands of persons maddened by hunger in the district of Linz, the capital of Upper Austria have been plundering food stores and committing other depredations, according to reports from Linz, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Vienna.

BRITISH AROUSE IRE OF SENATE WITH EMBARGO

Democrats and Republicans Join in Criticising New Regulations for Imports—Carnegie Foundation Comes in for an Attack By Senator Reed of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Democrats and republicans in the senate today joined in criticising the new British embargo on imports and calling attention to the effect it would have on American industry.

During the discussion that followed, Senator Reed of Missouri, democrat, attacked the Carnegie peace foundation's activities abroad, questioned its loyalty and declared it should be dissolved. Senators Knox of Pennsylvania, republican, and Ashurst of Arizona, democrat, joined in the attack.

Delicate Situation

Senator Weeks said he did not charge that the embargo was aimed against the United States but Senator Lewis remarked that a majority of articles listed are manufactured in the American middle west. The Illinois senator said the action might bring on a trade war.

"I invite the attention of the British officials to the delicate situation," he continued. "While the president is in France battling for the principles our country feels are necessary, one of our own allies takes a course so inimical to the welfare of the United States that it is calculated to create a sentiment of hostility which will embarrass harmony in the United States."

Senator Reed, discussing the European situation, referred to the pacifist movements in France and England about six years ago, and declared the Carnegie foundation had branches in every country that were "jointly conspiring to control the policies of these countries."

Attacks Foundation

"I do not hesitate," he continued, "to question the loyalty of any organization that sits in the United States today and conspires with a lot of Germans, Swedes, Hungarians or English to work out a policy that affects the policy of our government."

Senator Knox said although the American people had expressed the opinion that they had a right to send coastwise vessels through the Panama canal, without charge, and three big political parties had endorsed this policy, "this Carnegie peace organization spent \$25,000 or \$30,000 to circulate literature urging the repeal of the act conferring that right to shipping."

GERMAN COLLAPSE DUE TO DEFEAT

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Any idea that the Germans' final collapse was due to revolution or solely to blockade is scouted in an article in the Frankfort Zeitung by the military writer, Major Paulus.

"General Ludendorff was beaten," says Paulus, "when he commenced to retreat to the Antwerp-Letz line." Paulus maintains Ludendorff was right when, at the end of September, he announced it was impossible to continue the war any longer. This was not due, says Paulus, to anything that had occurred in Germany but because of the military situation.

WILSON ANXIOUS FOR LARGER NAVY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson in a cablegram received today by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the house naval committee, reaffirmed his approval of a second three-year naval building program. The president cabled:

"May I not express my gratification and gratitude and congratulations at the unanimous report on the three-year naval program?"

GENERAL WEST TROOPS ARRIVE FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—With 1,776 troops the Italian steamship Duca d'Aosta arrived here today from Marsailles. On board were men of the 88th division from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota, and 122 casuals.

Flu Germs Isolated by Scientists

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The virus of trench fever and that of influenza and of some forms of nephritis have been isolated and identified, according to a report submitted to the director-general of the army medical service in France by a number of army medical officers.

The virus in each case has been proved to be a minute globular cell varying in size and behavior in three types of disease. Isolation of the germs of mumps, measles and typhus, the cause of which have hitherto been obscure, also is believed to have been accomplished by investigations.

LONDON TRACTION LINES STILL TIED UP BY TUBE STRIKE

LONDON, Feb. 5.—There was no improvement today in the strike situation in London. All the tubes and underground lines with the exception of the Metropolitan, which, however, has only one line running into the city, were still tied up. Hotels and restaurants, while able to replace a few servants, still were offering only meager menus.

Some government offices and large business firms overcame difficulties for their staffs by running motor lorries. There are many more automobiles on the streets and bicycles are coming into their own again.

Today will decide whether the staffs of the electrical power stations are to strike.

More men returned to work today in Glasgow, while the presence of Lord Pirrie, controller of merchant shipbuilding in Belfast, gives some hope of a settlement there.

A statement was issued last night by the ministry of labor in reference to demands by unofficial conferences of London members of engineering and electrical trades unions. These demands included governmental intervention in the various labor disputes and introduction of legislation in parliament establishing 40 hours as the legal working week.

The statement points out that no communication in support of these demands has been received from the executive officers of any of the unions involved. On the contrary, the statement says, it is "understood that the executives are opposed to the action suggested." It is recalled that agreements were recently concluded by the union executives with the employers for the introduction of a forty-seven hour week.

WILSON REJECTED PACKERS' APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Letters read today at the senate agriculture committee's hearing on meat industry legislation disclosed that President Wilson made a personal investigation last February of protests against the federal trade commission's conduct of the packing inquiry and informed Louis F. Swift that he was convinced that "there would be no warrant for his interfering with the judgment and action of the commission."

During cross-examination of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift and company, by Francis J. Heney, Mr. Veeder read various letters written by Louis F. Swift to government officials including the president, protesting against methods of the trade commission.

CHINESE MERCHANT CAN BE LABORER

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Where a Chinese citizen has been admitted to the United States as a merchant, the fact he subsequently becomes a laborer does not of itself destroy his right to remain in the country, is the holding of the United States district court at Toledo, ordering the deportation of Lo Hon, of Toledo.

SEATTLE FACES GENERAL STRIKE IN THE MORNING

Between 40,000 and 50,000 Workers Expected to Respond and Join Ranks of 25,000 Shipyard Workers—City to Be Without Lights or Traction Lines.

SEATTLE, Feb. 5.—Seattle today saw little if any hope of averting a general sympathetic strike which labor unions have planned for tomorrow at 10 a. m.

According to Central Labor Council officials, between 40,000 and 50,000 workers will answer the strike call and join 25,000 shipyard workers who struck recently for higher pay. No estimate has been made of the thousands of unorganized employes who will be thrown out of work by the strike.

Seattle today wondered whether or not it will have electric lights during the strike. Yesterday Mayor Ole Hanson declared the city would see that the city is lighted. Last night Leon Green, business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union, one of the striking organizations, said his union had decided to shut off all lights, including even hospital lights. All streets, homes and business houses will be darkened if the union fulfills its decision.

Ask Law and Order

Telephone operators today continued voting on the question of joining the general strike. The street car men who recently voted to walk out did not know early today if they would strike or not. They asked their international union to sanction their strike but the international's answer has not yet been announced.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, Ministerial Association, Merchant's Exchange, Bar Association, Press Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Manufacturers' Association, Women's Clubs and 27 other organizations met last night and adopted resolutions declaring that they knew the vast majority of the people of Seattle stood for law and order. The resolutions urged all patriotic and loyal citizens to discountenance any action which would plunge Seattle into disorder.

Only Piez Can Avert

Labor leaders said today that only action by Charles Piez, director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation can prevent tomorrow's walk-out. Piez has been asked to let Seattle's shipyards deal with the striking employes and meet or compromise the wage demands. No word of any action by Piez has yet reached here. Hope was expressed today that Piez might grant the request.

F. L. McNally, district commercial superintendent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, said today he doubted if his company would be able to give telephone service during the strike. Even with the electric power shut off the company might operate its auxiliary power plants which are run with gas, but as the gas may be shut off, the company's plans are unsettled. Mr. McNally declared, Telegraph lines probably will be kept open for emergency business, he said. Power will be obtained from Portland and Vancouver, B. C.

Seattle hotels, it became known today have purchased thousands of candles to be used if the electric lights are shut off during the strike. The hotels will be crippled, it was said, by the closing down of the laundries and the proposed strike of the cooks and waiters.

CONVICT GERMANS FOR PROPAGANDA

COBLENZ, Feb. 4.—(By Associated Press.) Three Germans have been convicted in military courts here during the last few days on the charge of circulating enemy propaganda among American troops in the occupied area.

One shopkeeper was convicted, having entered for sale a watch fob with American and German flags crossed upon it. At Treves, recently, a thousand postcards were confiscated by American officers. They pictured a beautiful German woman with a handful of strings and at the other end of the strings were comparatively tiny French, British and American soldiers dancing to her caprice.

By order of French military authorities the study of the French language has been taken up in the schools of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, according to German newspapers.