

The Weather
Maximum yesterday.....40
Minimum today.....30

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions
Tonight and Tomorrow,
Rain.

Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

NO. 275

ARMY AND NAVY FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PEACE WILL BE ENFORCED BY MILITARY

American and British Delegates to Peace Conference Accept Views of France for Creation of an International Army and Fleet to Enforce Rulings of Society of Nations and Prevent Attacks by Any One Nation—France Fears Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A French semi-official note issued after the meeting of the conference commission on a society of nations this morning says: "It is reported that a great step was made toward an agreement, the American and British delegates having decided to adopt the views of France regarding the creation of an international army and fleet."

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The French government formally presented to the League of Nations commission last night an article creating an international military force. The introduction of this article for inclusion in the society of nations plan closely follows the disclosure by Premier Clemenceau in his recent interview with the Associated Press of his conviction that the League of Nations must be supported by the "determination of each nation entering into the agreement to be willing to renounce its traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country both in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

Needed to Keep Peace
The contention of Leon Bourgeois, who presented the article in question, is that the international force proposed must be of sufficient proportions to prevent Germany or any other country from breaking the peace, or if the peace were broken, to restore it promptly against the collective powers.

M. Bourgeois, alluding to the apprehension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an international force was not constantly in being and organized for instant action. The French view, he indicated, was that a society of nations which did not include a permanent collective force might be a beautiful experiment, perhaps, but an experiment too great for a nation to risk unless it had in addition defensive frontiers sufficient to meet a sudden shock.

Represents French Cabinet
It was easy for the British, on the other side of the channel, and with an enormous navy, or for the Americans, with the ocean as their defensive frontier, he argued, to regard calmly the working of a league which did not provide for an international force.

M. Bourgeois is understood to have compressed into his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French cabinet and its military and legal advisers.

SHIPBUILDERS BLAMED FOR STRIKE
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—V. Everitt Macy, president of the National Civic Federation, declared in an address before the National Retail Drygoods association today the labor situation in Seattle was largely the fault of selfish employers who violated all orders of the shipbuilders labor adjustment board and the Emergency Fleet corporation by paying wages far in excess of the scale authorized and in a lesser measure the fault of radical local leaders who thought themselves strong enough to defy the national officials of their unions.

Reds Renew Assaults on Allied Lines

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Bolshevik forces have resumed the offensive in the region of Sredmakrenza. For a brief time last night the Bolsheviks occupied several allied blockhouses after penetrating the town, but they were driven out by a British and Russian counter attack. The fighting continues today.

LABOR SITUATION COMES TO CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 12.—While the press generally approves of Premier Lloyd-George's labor program, it fails to satisfy the parliamentary labor party, which has prepared an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, regretting the absence of definite proposals dealing with "the present causes of industrial unrest and for securing, as regards wages and working hours, conditions of labor which will establish a higher standard of life and social well-being for the people."

The labor situation reached a crisis today in conferences between the government and three great unions representing nearly 1,500,000 workers, the result of whose demands is awaited with keen interest by the entire labor world. The unions are the Miners Federation of Great Britain; National Union of Railway Men, and the National Transport Workers' Federation. The unions are acting together and it is believed they have agreed on joint action if dissatisfied with the result of the conferences.

BOILER MAKERS VOTING ON STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—A general meeting of the Oakland Boilermakers' Union, half of whom are out on strike, to consider further strike action, and an announced meeting of the Oakland Telephone Operators' union to consider demands on the employers, were the outstanding features promised for today in the strike situation in the San Francisco bay region. There was no change in the general strike conditions today. A conservative estimate placed the total number of strikers at 5,000 in both San Francisco and Alameda county.

Labor leaders here today said that the delegation being sent here by the metal trades strikers in Seattle with the announced intention of gaining the sympathy of the San Francisco bay district iron workers for their cause might be given a hearing if they could secure proper credentials. "That would rest with the organization before whom they desire to appear," it was announced.

JAPANESE DISCLOSE ALL SECRET TREATIES

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Baron Nohaki Makino, head of the Japanese delegation at the peace conference, has been instructed to disclose all the unpublished treaties between China and Japan, says a Reuter dispatch from Tokio today.

REDS' SUCCESS IN RUSSIA DUE TO GOTHAM JEWS

Predominating Influences Are Bolshevik Propaganda in America Yiddish States Former Head of Methodist Church in Russia—Jews From East Side Run Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Success of the Bolshevik movement in Russia was attributed to aid from the lower East Side of New York by Rev. G. A. Simons, former head of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia, testifying today at the senate judiciary sub-committee's inquiry into lawless agitation in the United States.

The witness said the predominating influence on Bolshevik propaganda here was Yiddish. He explained he was not in sympathy with anti-semitic movements, and that in stating his views he meant to cast no reflection upon Jewish people in general.

Jews Pro-German
Immediately after the Kerensky revolution in 1917, Dr. Simons said, sentiment in Russia was pro-ally, but within a few months, when the Bolshevik movement developed, a strong pro-German current developed with more than half the agitators Jews, including many from New York.

The witness said a woman, a member of his church and a teacher in Smolney Institute, Petrograd, headquarters of the Bolsheviks before they overthrew Kerensky, frequently saw German officers at a council table with Bolshevik leaders.

Dr. Simons said he now was having investigated a report coming to him on apparently good authority that the governing committee of the northern commune in Petrograd in December, 1918, contained only 16 true Russians, 265 persons from New York and one American negro calling himself Professor Gordon.

School of Sedition
Dr. Simons said he frequently visited the Rand school of social science in New York to buy its literature which he described as "some of the most seditious stuff I have ever found."

Ebert Elected First President German Republic

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF HUN HEAD



FRIEDRICH W. EBERT

SIX HOUR DAY SOUGHT BY MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British government in replying today to the demands of the miners' federation for a six hour day and a 30 per cent increase in wages, says that in regard to the demand for a six hour day, the government while it sympathizes with the desire of the workers for an improved standard of life, must, in considering the increases in the cost of production of trades whose products form a staple of other occupations, think also of the consequences upon the general trade situation.

The government proposes a representative committee, on which the miners would be represented, to inquire into this question.

The decision of the miners' federation conference to reject the government's terms will, if followed by a strike, which seems likely with the miners in their present mood, create an extremely serious industrial situation, as the coal shortage is already embarrassing.

MINERS LEAVING JEROME DISTRICT

JEROME, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Scores of miners are leaving the Jerome district as the result of the troubles following the 75-cent wage cut announced Monday by the copper companies.

Last night the radicals held several meetings and the bulk of the union men fearing a clash with the element which the mine officials and police class as I. W. W. members.

National Assembly Choses Moderate Socialist Leader. Former Berlin Tailor, as Chief Executive After Adopting Provisional Constitution—Given Honor Paid Royalty.

WEIMAR, Feb. 12.—(By Associated Press.) Pealing church bells announced to the people of Weimar at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon that the German folk for the first time in history had chosen the head of their own state.

Friedrich Ebert, former chancellor and socialist leader, appeared before the theatre twenty minutes later and received as president of Germany those plaudits formerly marking the appearance of the monarch who once stigmatized the party to which President Ebert belongs as being made up of men "unworthy to bear the name of German."

Theatre Is Jammed
Despite the certainty of Herr Ebert's election the theatre was crowded this afternoon beyond anything previously seen since the opening of the national assembly. The gallery resembled the reichstag tribune in old days with men and women in gala attire jammed in every available inch of space. The boxes and balconies also were crowded.

A voting by ballot caused confusion as the delegates struggled along the narrow aisles. Great crowds massed outside during the session waiting patiently in the cold for a chance to see the new president when he left the building, which he did immediately after a very brief speech of acceptance. He smilingly acknowledged the ovation given him.

Opposed by Conservatives
The vote against him probably came from the solid conservative block and a few of the old national liberals, while the independent socialists and some others signified a lesser degree of disapproval by casting blank ballots. The lone vote for Philipp Scheidemann caused mirth.

The national assembly adjourned until Thursday. Tomorrow will be spent in preparing a program and definitely constituting a new cabinet.

Dr. Edouard David, president of the national assembly, made during the day a dramatic address to President Ebert. He was repeatedly disturbed by a woman independent socialist, and the whole house in shouting disapproval of her actions drowned the speaker's words at times.

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR PRISON ESCAPES

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 12.—Because it was reported that there had been several attempts by prisoners to escape from the state penitentiary here, following the introduction of a bill in the house of the Oregon legislature, January 31, fixing heavy penalties for escaping or aiding others to escape from the prison, the house suspended the rules today and passed the measure at once. The bill provides additional imprisonment of not to exceed 10 years as penalty and was introduced by Sheldon of Medford, at the request of Warden Stevens of the Penitentiary. It carries an emergency clause.

JELlicoe SUMS UP LESSONS OF JUTLAND FIGHT

British Grand Fleet Short of Cruisers, Destroyers and With Defenseless Bases First Two and a Half Years of War—Ships Inadequately Armed in Comparison with Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The dangers to which the British grand fleet, short of cruisers, destroyers and with defenseless bases, was exposed during the first two and one half years of the war owing to the German use of submarines, mines and torpedoes, is described in a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander of the fleet, and published today, covering the activities of 1914-1916.

Admiral Jellicoe points out that the German high seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 for the grand fleet and reveals that owing to the submarine menace the grand fleet in the fall of 1914 moved from Lough Swilly and only returned to the North sea when the anchorage in Scapa Flow became reasonably safe.

Margin of Superiority
Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire. The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruisers and destroyer forces with the grand fleet increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of exposure to successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of class K submarines made it probable that the enemy would suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British.

Regarding 1918, Admiral Jellicoe says: "The position was assured and we could afford to take risks which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, a terrible punishment awaited them."

Battle of Jutland
One-third of the admiral's book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. In summing up the lessons of the battle, Admiral Jellicoe dwells upon the danger involved in leaving too much to chance in fleet action because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the empire, and indeed, to the allied cause.

"We had no reserve outside the battle fleet which could in any way replace it in the event of disaster or even should its margin of superiority be eliminated."

Admiral Jellicoe says he knew that his ships were inadequately protected with armor compared to the German vessels of the battle cruiser type while the German fleet in the battle of Jutland was far better off in the number of destroyers. In addition, the Germans possessed "most efficient armor piercing shell."

Tells of Maneuver
"When the battle fleets approached there was a difference of reckoning between the British battle fleet and the battle cruiser squadron, due to the cruisers having been engaged for several hours and having repeatedly altered their course. Hence, instead of being encountered right ahead, the enemy appeared on the starboard bow."

Instant action was necessary, the admiral says, and he decided to deploy on the port wing division, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This maneuver, which has been described as masterly by reviewers, threw the enemy into complete confusion.

\$7000 ALLOTTED BY LEGISLATURE O. A. C. STATION

Southern Oregon Experiment Station Allotment Increased—Full Budget Allowed Agricultural College—Amount Allowed Is In Addition to Federal and State Funds.

SALEM, Feb. 12.—A total of \$299,101.12, the full amount asked in the budget for the biennium of 1919-1920, was allowed Oregon Agricultural college last night by the ways and means committee. There was no dissent. The action is tentative but will probably stand. The amount allowed is in addition to federal funds and continuing state funds. The amount allowed above the millage tax for general maintenance is \$157,566.

The amount of \$28,000 allowed for experiment stations is an increase, making the total for that department \$64,000. The additional amounts are in the form of separate bills that have been introduced and will be reported upon favorably by the committee.

The appropriations for the agricultural college follow:

For resident instruction: General maintenance above millage tax, \$157,566; barracks building construction, \$15,000; engineering laboratory building, \$40,000. Total resident instruction, \$232,566.

For extension service, for general extension work to duplicate federal funds available to Oregon under the terms of the Smith-Lever act of congress, \$38,535.12.

For experiment station: Home station experimental work increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per year, \$20,000; branch stations, Hood River county, appropriation increased from \$3000 to \$4000 annually, \$2000; Clatsop county annual appropriation increased from \$3000 to \$4000, to \$2000; Southern Oregon, annual appropriation increased from \$5000 to \$7000. Total experiment stations, \$28,000.

YANK CASUALTIES IN SIBERIA 324

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The cablegram today from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to February 9, as 10 officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.

The total was divided as follows: Killed in action, two officers, 60 men; died of wounds, one officer, 14 men; died of disease, 64 men; died of accident, five men; wounded severely, two officers, 67 men; wounded slightly, three officers, 30 men; wounded, degree undetermined, two officers, 53 men; missing in action 31 men.

These casualties are being published individually in the regular casualty lists, the war department announced.

JAPANESE ALLEGED CHINESE FALSIFIED

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Kijuro Shidehara, vice foreign minister of Japan, speaking today regarding the publication of Chinese treaties with Japan said the latter had "simply called China's attention to the established procedure according to which neither government has a right to publish confidential correspondence without previously consulting the other." M. Shidehara spoke for Viscount Uchida, foreign minister, who is suffering from pneumonia.

TACOMA SHIPYARD STRIKE NEAR END

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 12.—In an official statement issued late this afternoon the Tacoma strike committee of the Metal Trades Council declared that negotiations were under way which they believed opened the way for an early settlement of the Tacoma shipyard strike. This is the first official statement on a probable settlement of the strike, issued by the strike committee.

SEATTLE AGITATORS FIGHT DEPORTATION

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—More alien labor agitators, I. W. W.'s and persons of alleged Bolshevik sympathies are to be deported from Seattle within the near future, according to a statement today by Henry M. White, commissioner of immigration. Several cases are held up in the courts on habeas corpus proceedings, he said, and other cases have been decided. Between ten and fifteen, at least, he said, would be deported soon.

BUTTE ANARCHISTS TO BE DEPORTED

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 12.—Further preaching of anarchistic doctrines by aliens in Butte will result in steps to deport them as undesirable, it was said here today by Charles K. Andrews, inspector in charge of the United States immigration office. This was corroborated by United States District Attorney E. C. Day. Federal authorities have been studying the Butte industrial situation for some time.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS BISBEE DEPORTATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Bisbee deportation cases, resulting from the sending out of Arizona in 1917 under armed guards of 221 men accused of attempting to interfere with the supreme court today. An appeal was filed by the government from judgments dismissing indictments returned against 25 residents of Arizona charged with aiding in their deportation.

LIQUIDATION BOARD FOR DEBTS OF ARMY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Appointment of "the United States liquidation commission—war department," to liquidate the business and financial affairs of the American army in England and France was announced today by Secretary Baker, Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Texas, is chairman.