

The Weather

Maximum yesterday 48  
Minimum today 33

Predictions

Rain; Warmer Tonight.

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919

NO. 281

## CLEMENCEAU SHOT THRICE BY ASSASSIN

### CONFERENCE OF RUSSIANS REPUDIATED

Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia Formally Reject Peace Meeting Proposed for Princess Island, Refusing to Meet With Bolsheviks, Who Are Denounced as Traitors and Fomenters of Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Formal rejection of the proposal that they meet with delegates of the Bolsheviks and other Russian governments at Princess Islands was handed to the peace conference at Paris today by representatives of the governments of Siberia, Archangel and southern Russia, according to a dispatch to the Russian embassy here from Ambassador Bakmeteff at Paris.

In their note the three said they gladly accepted the offer of the allies to collaborate in the interior pacification of Russia, but that there could be no conciliation between them and the Bolsheviks, who were denounced as traitors and fomenters of anarchy.

Several Plans Considered  
PARIS, Feb. 19.—Several plans for a solution of the Russian problem have been laid before the supreme council. Only one of these plans involves the use of force. It is based on the idea that the reluctance of the allied powers to the use of their armies against what some of them regard as only a "workingmen's government" can be met by recourse to a volunteer army. It is held that no difficulty would be encountered in raising almost any desired number of soldiers for a Russian campaign from the millions of men now being discharged from the armies of the entente and America.

Watchful Waiting  
Indications are that the supreme council will fall back into a waiting attitude, although it may be found possible to do something in a peaceful, but effective, way to weaken the Soviets thru economic restriction.

The reparations committee of the peace conference in speeding up its work so as to be ready to submit estimates of the damages Germany must pay when data is required in connection with the framing of the treaty of peace. It is believed that this cannot be long after President Wilson's return to France.

ATTEMPT TO BURN MINE AT BUTTE  
BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 19.—A small fire at the Speculator mine of the North Butte Mining company, said to have been of incendiary origin, was discovered and extinguished last night before it had gained headway and an apparent attempt to destroy the surface workings of the property frustrated.

The blaze was discovered by General Manager Normal Bralley, who traced the blaze thru the smell of smoke. His search revealed that some person or persons had set fire to a pile of newly whittled shaving paper and sawdust set up against a watchman's cabin at the entrance to the property.

PITSUDSKI TO RESIGN AS POLISH LEADER  
WARSAW, Feb. 19.—General Pitsudski has announced his intention of resigning as chief of the Polish state. General Pitsudski has been military leader of the Polish government and previous to the reconstruction of the government by Ignace Jan Paderewski he was dictator of Poland. Recent dispatches from Warsaw reported Paderewski and Pitsudski would be candidates for the presidency of Poland in the national assembly.

### DANGER SEEN IN NATIONS' LEAGUE BY POINDEXTER

Washington Senator Declares Proposed League of Nations Government Similar to That of Soviet Rule in Russia—Sees Surrender of National Rights By America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—"The gentlemen in the senate who are setting out to defeat this League of Nations are those I would not trust overnight," former President William H. Taft said here today at a luncheon in his honor by civic organizations as a part of the program of the Pacific coast congress of the League to Enforce Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the first prepared address on the League of Nations delivered in the senate since the constitution of the proposed league was made public, Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, today declared the entrance of the United States into the league would mean a surrender of American rights, privileges and sovereignty, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and a violation of the constitution. The constitution of the league, he asserted, was conflicting, indefinite and uncertain and the machinery which it proposes to set up "similar to the soviet government of Russia."

Thru participation in the drafting of the league's constitution, Senator Poindexter declared the United States had been led to a point where "we are now facing an abyss." If the senate should ratify the proposed constitution and sanction the entrance of the United States into a League of Nations, without submission of the question "to the American people in a political campaign, where it shall have been made the issue and upon which they will have an opportunity to render judgment in an election," he declared, "the self-government in America will have disappeared."

"In adopting or rejecting this constitution," said Mr. Poindexter, "and thereby becoming or not becoming a member of the league established under it, the government and the people of the United States will determine whether they are to remain the great sovereign and independent nation, a people controlling their own destiny, determining for themselves the extent of their military preparations, the size of their armies and navies, and establishing for themselves their international relations; or whether they are to merge their destinies with those of other nations of the world, sharing their burdens, participating in their quarrels and becoming a party to all international complications."

Referring to the request of President Wilson that the congress refrain from discussion of the league until he could meet with the foreign affairs committees, Senator Poindexter asserted it was a matter of "too much importance for us to remain altogether silent" and that "no harm can be done by full discussion" of a document of which the world "was purposely kept in entire ignorance" until "it came forth full panoplied, as the born from the head of Jove."

Taking up the provisions of the league's constitution, the senator declared that the document contained no provisions for its abrogation or for the withdrawal of a nation. He said that doubtless the league's advocates would contend that the agreement might be abrogated at any time but he said such action of many of the states which joined the federal union, would be only to learn differently thru the bloodshed of a civil war.

### PRESIDENT MAY ARRIVE ON SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Wireless dispatches to the White House today from the presidential transport George Washington indicated that the ship was making such good speed that she might drop anchor in Boston harbor Sunday night. In that event, President Wilson probably would deliver his address in Boston Monday.

### GERMAN ARMY CHIEF INSISTED UPON ARMISTICE

Mathias Erzberger States That Iron Compulsion of High Command Forced Prince Max to Sue for Peace and Hindenburg Ordered Acceptance of All Terms Demanded.

WEIMAR, Feb. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Mathias Erzberger, of the German armistice commission, today held the center of the stage at Tuesday afternoon's session of the national assembly, outlining the entire history of the armistice negotiations. His statement was in reply to a bitter personal attack upon him by Delegate Volzger, of the German People's party.

The house was in an uproar for the better part of an hour, first in protest against Herr Volzger's attack and then in enthusiastic support of Herr Erzberger.

Ordered by Hindenburg  
Herr Erzberger told the house many things about the armistice which either unknown to or had only been suspected by his hearers. One of these was his unqualified statement that it was Prince Maximilian of Baden who had approached the entente because of the "iron compulsion of the high military command for peace." It was Field Marshal Von Hindenburg who demanded and authorized the signing of the first terms, Herr Erzberger declared.

Herr Erzberger, who seemingly has been very unpopular on account of his work in the armistice negotiations, reestablished himself by his speech today with all but the conservatives.

In his attack on Mathias Erzberger, Herr Volzger said that Erzberger had failed to consult experts before entering into negotiations to give up railway and agricultural machinery and criticized him for signing the naval convention in the face of energetic protests from "competent authorities."

Obedient Instructions  
Herr Erzberger, in reply said that Volzger's most serious complaints were based on a complete understanding of actual events and were a skilled misrepresentation. He declared that his whole official activity consisted in continually listening to experts.

On the evening of November 10, Herr Erzberger continued, he received a wireless from the German high command asking concessions on nine points, but also containing the phrase, now made public for the first time, that "even if you do not succeed in obtaining concessions on these points you must sign the armistice."

### 41ST DIVISION IS HOME FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The transport Canopic arrived here today with 34 officers and 1,201 men of the 162nd infantry of the 41st division (former National Guard troops of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming). They comprised the field and staff, headquarters machine gun company, medical detachment and companies A, B and C, and a detachment from Company D. Also on board were 184 casual officers and men and 24 naval officers and civilian employees. The Canopic left Brest on February 8.

A majority of the Canopic's soldiers are from Oregon and were used as replacement troops for the 41st division, suffering heavy casualties. They arrived in France in September, 1917.

Lieutenant Eugene Mason, Salem, Ore., came home with the distinguished service cross for capturing a machine gun nest in the Argonne.

## FRENCH PREMIER STRUCK THREE TIMES BY BULLETS; IS NOT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

### NO INCREASES IN SHIPYARD WAGES POSSIBLE NOW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—No shipbuilding wage advances are being considered, Director General Plez of the Emergency Fleet corporation said today, referring to Seattle and other places where labor troubles have arisen.

"Increases are not justified now," Mr. Plez said, "and besides that, it will be impossible to secure appropriations from congress to pay for them if the fleet corporation were disposed to do so. We have been asked at Seattle to promise an increase after March 1, the men agreeing to go back to work in the meanwhile, but we cannot promise anything and will not do so."

"While the whole structure on contracts for ship construction is now being thoroughly examined, only a few cancellations have been proposed. We have, however, suspended contracts for 29 ships held by Skinner and Eddy (Seattle) within the last few days. Nothing is certain as to the future of the ship construction program yet, but I do not think that congress will allow an advance to bring any higher the present scale of \$6.40 average in the Pacific yards."

### COAST MILITARY ROAD BILL TO PASS

SALEM, Feb. 19.—The bill for construction of a coast military highway, the vote on which was temporarily deferred this morning when a technical defect was discovered in the bill, seems assured of passage by the house. No opposition has developed.

The measure is entitled "a bill for an act to provide for the construction of a highway to be known as the 'Roosevelt Coast Military Highway' to be located from the city of Astoria thru Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties of the state of Oregon to the California state line, said highway to be owned, constructed and maintained by the United States; appropriating \$2,500,000 contingent upon the United States appropriating a like sum of \$2,500,000 for the construction thereof."

### PREMIER ON WAY TO VISIT HOUSE WHEN SHOT DOWN

Delay in Work of Peace Conference Forecast as Result of Attempted Assassination of Clemenceau—Was Working On Treaty.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The American delegates to the peace conference, when they learned of the attempt upon Premier Clemenceau's life today, began to consider the effect of the event upon their own plans in connection with the conference. On the assumption that the official reports minimizing the nature of M. Clemenceau's injuries were correct, the belief was expressed that there would not be any great delay in the execution of the comprehensive plans laid out for the proceedings of the peace conference during the absence of President Wilson and David Lloyd-George, the British premier.

Premier Clemenceau, when he was shot, was on his way to a conference with Colonel E. M. House, of the American peace delegation, and Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary. An important question was to have been taken up concerning more rapid procedure before the supreme council.

Owing to the fact that M. Clemenceau had in hand personally certain subjects now under negotiation, it follows that so far as these are concerned there must be a suspension of activity for the time being. These subjects related to consummation of an early treaty of peace.

### SHIP STRIKERS MUST RETURN AT OLD WAGES

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Shipyard strikers must return to their work, under conditions prevailing January 21, when they struck for higher wages, before the government will consider their demands. In the meantime, the shipyards will not be permitted to open. This declaration was embodied in a statement issued at 12:45 today by Dr. L. C. Marshall, official representative of Charles Peiz, Henry McBride, local labor board examiner, and Captain John F. Blain, district representative of the shipping board.

A recommendation will be made, the statement said, that all contracts of any shipyard attempting to open in defiance of the committee's instructions, be cancelled, and all its work discontinued.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers' Union of Seattle, who attended a mass meeting today, voted to stand with the Metal Trades Council and its strike committee in whatever action is taken concerning the shipyard strike of more than 25,000 workmen. About 15,000 union men make up the boilermakers' membership.

### JANUARY EXPORTS BREAK ALL RECORDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—January exports from the United States valued at \$623,000,000, were announced by the department of commerce today as exceeding any previous month in the history of American commerce. They compare with \$505,000,000 for January, 1918, and \$366,000,000 for December, 1918.

Imports during January were valued at \$213,000,000, the report said, leaving a net trade balance in favor of the United States for the month of \$410,000,000.

### SEVEN SHOTS FIRED POINT BLANK BY ASSASSIN AS AGED STATESMAN WAS ENTERING AUTO AT RESIDENCE

George Clemenceau Wounded By Emile Cottin, Well Known Anarchist, Who Is Captured By Police—One Bullet Enters Right Shoulder, Lodging Under Left Shoulder, Missing Spinal Cord—Two Others Strike Arm and Hand—Two More Pass Through Clothes.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, was struck three times by bullets in an attempt to assassinate him today. One bullet entered the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. The other two bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin on the right arm and the right hand.

In all, seven shots were fired at the premier point blank by the assassin, Emile Cottin, known in anarchistic circles as "Milou," who was arrested directly after the shooting. Two bullets passed thru the clothing of the premier.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau will be up in a day or so, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, announced in the house of commons today.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Cottin, who shot Premier Clemenceau, is known as a dangerous anarchist, according to a Central News dispatch from Paris. When questioned, Cottin took all responsibility for the shooting of the premier.

The physicians in attendance on Premier Clemenceau say that the bullet entered the premier's left shoulder and had been located in the region on his right shoulder. The bullet has not yet been removed. Although the premier coughs a great deal, there is no evidence of blood from the respiratory tract.

Reports Contradictory  
PARIS, Feb. 19.—First reports of the incidents of the shooting were contradictory, especially as to whether the premier was inside or outside his automobile when the shots were fired. It seems to have been established, however, that M. Clemenceau was already in his automobile. The car was turning a corner of the Rue Franklin into the Rue del Essart when a man standing on the sidewalk jumped toward the door of the automobile and fired several times. One of the bullets penetrated the interior of the car and struck the premier in the right shoulder. The premier had tried to open the door of the car when the first shot was fired, and it was while he was thus engaged that the bullet hit him. His chauffeur, Brabant, also was slightly wounded. Thus three of the assassin's bullets, it appears, took effect, one upon the premier, another upon the chauffeur and the third upon Policeman Goursat, who was one of the police agents who guard the premier.

It was in the struggle with the assassin that the police officer was wounded. Meanwhile, the premier had stepped out of his automobile and walked into his house.

The actual arrest of Premier Clemenceau's assailant was made by Police Agent Labaugh. He also made the first examination of the prisoner.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau was very slightly wounded in the attack made upon him this morning when he was struck in the shoulder by a bullet. The premier was able to walk to his home.

When the first shot was fired Premier Clemenceau immediately tried to open the door of his car. It was while he was attempting to do this that he was struck. He was able to go on foot into his own house, where

(Continued on Page Five.)

### SAW NO RUSSIANS AMONG BOLSHEVIKI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Colonel S. Hurban of the Czechoslovak army continuing today his story of the situation in Russia before the senate committee investigating lawless propaganda in this country, said of all the Bolshevik agitators he saw in Russia, not one was a Russian.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—George Clemenceau, France's aged but vigorous premier, was shot and slightly wounded this morning as he was entering his automobile for a drive.

Five shots were fired by the assassin, and it was at first reported that the premier had been wounded in the head. It developed later, however, that the wounds were in M. Clemenceau's back and shoulder and he apparently is not dangerously hurt.

Five Shots Fired  
The shooting took place at 8:55 o'clock this morning as the premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the war office. The assassin was an ordinary looking man, dressed as a workman. Five shots were fired, of which one took effect in the premier's shoulder. The assailant was arrested.

Policeman Goursat, who was wounded in the right eye, although not seriously, by one of the assassin's shots, told a representative of the Associated Press that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the assassin and grappled with him.

The premier's wound is not regarded as dangerous in itself, but it is felt that there might be serious consequences from it, considering the age and infirmities of the victim.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, however, it was officially announced that M. Clemenceau was not seriously wounded.

Think Assassin a Russian  
It was learned at the city hall that the assailant of Premier Clemenceau was a man named Emile Cottin, 25-years-old and born at Creil. The man said his home was in the Montrouge quarter of Paris. The police, however, do not believe the papers he possesses belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian. He is fair with long light hair and is tall of stature.

One of the witnesses of the shooting, Henry Moulin, a barber's assistant, told the Associated Press representative that when he heard the first shot fired he believed it was the Americans firing in the air "as they are in the habit of doing," he said. Moulin rushed out of his shop when he saw what was happening, however, crying "they have assassinated Clemenceau." He closed with the premier's assailant, Moulin added, and the man threw away his revolver and held up his hands.

Assassin Is Captured  
Waiters from a nearby restaurant joined in holding the assassin, whom the police had some difficulty in getting from them, and before the police secured the assassin he was beaten by the crowd. One of the men in the crowd seemed to wish to help the premier's assassin and the crowd beat him badly.

According to Policeman Goursat the assassin entirely emptied his weapon. All the windows of the premier's automobile were smashed by the bullets.

When the first shot was fired Premier Clemenceau immediately tried to open the door of his car. It was while he was attempting to do this that he was struck. He was able to go on foot into his own house, where

(Continued on Page Five.)

### 65TH LEAVES SEATTLE FOR CAMP LEWIS

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Nine hundred men and their officers of the 65th regiment, coast artillery corps, back from France, left here about 10 o'clock for Camp Lewis, to await demobilization.