

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....48
Minimum today.....35
Precipitation.....Trace

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and Tomorrow
Rain.

Forty-eighth Year
Daily—Thirtieth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

NO. 296

HOOVER TO RUN ROADS OF AUSTRIA

Supreme War Council Places Railroads Systems of Old Empire Under Control of Food Commissioner Who Places American Army Engineers in Charge—Solving Problem of Feeding Germany—America Sides With Britain in Aiding Germany.

PARIS, March 8.—The supreme war council has decided to give to Herbert C. Hoover, director general of allied relief, practical control of all the railways in the old Austrian empire and to make him the mandatory of the council in demanding locomotives and freight cars from each of the new state of old Austria with which to create a food and relief service. The relief trains will run over all lines without political or military interference.

In Five New States

Five new states have arisen within the area of old Austria and all have agreed to place the entire question of the distribution and management of the railway rolling stock in Mr. Hoover's hands. The Italians, who had been maintaining a food blockade against Jugo-Slavia, have finally allowed their differences with the Jugo-Slavs to be settled by a commission and the supreme war council has directed that the blockade be raised at once.

Owing to restrictions placed on American appropriations for relief, Mr. Hoover has arranged for the British government to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of foodstuff from the United States Grain corporation. This will be turned over for distribution in Vienna. Similar relief measures will be taken in other parts of the old empire.

Solving Food Problem

The supreme council when it met today expected to settle the difficulty over the German merchant ships by arranging for the food supplies asked for by Germany, which the American delegation regard as part of the armistice pledge to Germany.

Payment may be made by charging off a sum for the use of the German ships and also by German gold. The French, however, hesitate to permit this diversion of funds, which they hold is part of the reparation.

The American peace commissioners, in pursuance of their effort to hasten the conclusion of a preliminary treaty of peace, are now in a position where they must take sides on the conflicting views of the British and the French regarding reparation.

To Aid Germans

The British feel that the Germans must be enabled to receive at the earliest possible moment food and raw materials and even credits with which to start business, so that out of the proceeds of that business they might pay their debts.

The French do not believe that the German business interests should be permitted to get back into their pre-war activity until the stricken business interests of France and Belgium have caught up with them. They fear that otherwise Germany will be able to regain possession of world markets.

The Americans, it is understood, have decided finally to adhere to the British position, which appears likely to be the one to be adopted.

Positron After War

The supreme economic commission now is trying to decide what shall be the relations between the United States and the allies and the recent enemy states after the war. The American delegation points to the pledge given in the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points

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COOK FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

CHICAGO, March 8.—J. Norman Cook was found guilty of manslaughter today in the killing of William E. Bradley last summer. Cook had resented attentions which Bradley had paid to Norma Cook, his 17-year-old daughter. Counsel for Cook will seek a new trial, one of the grounds being that news of the verdict became public hours before the document was opened in court.

BERLIN REVOLT SUPPRESSED BY 50,000 TROOPS

General Strike Called Off Following Defeat of Spartacists Whose Leaders Will Be Executed—Flame Throwers and Trench Weapons Used in Desperate Efforts.

BASEL, March 8.—Government troops have suppressed the armed revolt at Berlin, according to a dispatch from that city and are now protecting workmen.

BERLIN, March 7.—(6 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—The general strike in Berlin will be called off tonight. The labor federation at a meeting early this evening recommended that the workmen return to work Saturday.

Government Victorious

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—German government troops have captured the police headquarters at Berlin and have completely cleared Alexander Platz of strikers, according to a Berlin dispatch.

Fighting has ceased in the center of the city but continues in the Moabit section. The government troops suffered slight losses and captured many prisoners. To relieve the garrison of the police headquarters the government troops turned their heavy artillery against the house nearby and three shells hit a house which was used as insurgent headquarters, scattering the occupants in all directions. Gas was used effectively in the attack on the strikers, according to the German Gazette of Berlin.

Flame Throwers Used

LONDON, March 7.—Describing the fighting in Berlin on Thursday night, a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says that during the whole night there were sounds of heavy detonations of cannon and explosions in the districts where fighting was taking place. Flame throwers and trench weapons of all kinds were employed in the struggle, which was particularly violent around the police headquarters, where the Spartacists made desperate efforts to capture. Late in the evening the government troops under General Von Lutwitz, reported to number 50,000, entered Berlin and surrounded a great part of the center of the city, it is said.

At a stormy meeting Thursday evening the Soldier's and Workmen's council decided to extend the strike to the electric power plants and gas and water works, it is reported.

Terms for Strikers

WEIMAR, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Social democrats, who began a consultation with the German cabinet yesterday relative to the Berlin strike and what concessions and guarantees could be offered the strikers left for Berlin this morning. The conference is reported to have been satisfactory.

The terms which were decided upon will be laid before the strikers at Berlin this afternoon and are said to provide for recognition of the soldiers' and workmen's councils by the new constitution. This is looked upon as a most arduous step. It is known that the entente allies do not favor it.

UNITS ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assignment of the following organizations to early convoy was announced today: base hospital numbers 81 to 96; 376th and 646th aero squadrons; aviation hospital No. 6, baker company No. 9, 392nd tank center and 317th replacement and salvage company.

Announcement was made at the same time that the following organizations had been removed from the list of those assigned to early convoy: 108th mobile veterinary section; 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th companies of the 40th Motormechanics regiment; 227th aero squadron.

YOUTHFUL HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—After a chase through the lobby and ball room of a fashionable local hotel last night Richard A. Palmer, 21-year-old burglar was captured. The police said that he confessed to the theft of articles valued at \$20,000 from guests at two of the leading hotels of this city. The police later found \$15,000 of the stolen goods in his rooms, according to their report.

CASUALTIES OF AMERICAN ARMY TOTAL 240,197

Figures Include Killed, Wounded, Missing and Prisoners—Second Division Shows Greatest Losses—Army Not to Be Reduced Below Half Million, States March.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Battle casualties of the American army in France, as shown by revised divisional records announced today by General March totaled 240,197. These include killed in action, wounded, missing in action and prisoners. There probably will be some slight further revision as final reports are received.

The Second regular division showed the greatest losses in the revised list with 24,420. The First division came next with 23,973. The 28th (New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland) led National Guard and National Army divisions, being fourth in the list with 14,417. The 32nd (Michigan and Wisconsin) was fifth with 14,268.

1,390,000 Engaged

In the new list the 42nd division (Rainbow) reported a total of battle casualties of 12,252; the 77th (New York Metropolitan National Army) 9,423; the 26th (New England) 8,955; the 27th (New York) 7,940; the 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina), 6,893.

The battle casualty figures now announced include wounded, which were not included in the tables of major casualties recently made public by the war department. The list of divisional totals shows:

91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah), 5838.

American troops actually participating in engagements against the enemy numbered 1,390,000 men. General March announced the figures today showing that 1,100,000 comprised divisional troops and divisional replacements; 240,000 corps and army troops; and 50,000 service of supply troops.

Half Million Kept

General March announced today that the army would not be reduced under any circumstances below the figure mentioned in the re-organization bill which failed in congress—a total of 509,900 officers and men. He said this total would be maintained until some law was passed providing for a permanent force which would "permit the military necessities of the United States to be handled."

The statement was made in connection with the information that General Pershing had been authorized to resume enlistments for the regular army. Men now overseas who desire to enlist in the regular establishment, General March said, would be accepted and assigned to regular organizations in the army of occupation, releasing other men to be discharged.

1,361,528 Demobilized

Demobilization reports made public today by General March showed 1,361,528 officers and men discharged to date, while the number ordered released had reached 1,913,500.

Up to March 3 departures of soldiers from France numbered 419,500 of whom 304,824 had landed in the United States up to yesterday.

Hospital records from the expeditionary forces, General March said, showed 21,231 patients on February 29, a reduction from 112,217 when the armistice was signed.

A reduction in the number of demobilization camps from 33 to 23 was announced today, the purpose being to enable the war department to release thousands of men who, under the original plan would have been held at the ten additional camps as demobilization personnel.

Demobilization Centers

Thirteen of the original 33 camps designated as demobilization centers will be abandoned. Three new camps, Forts Bliss, Ogilthorpe and D. A. Russell have been added, bringing the total to 23.

The new list of demobilization centers as announced today, follows: Camps Bliss, Bowie, Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Funston, Gordon, Grant, Jackson, Kearney, Lee, Lewis, Meade, Ogilthorpe, Pike, Presidio of San Francisco, D. A. Russell, Shelby, Sherman, Taylor, Travis and Upton.

LINCOLN COUNTY FIRST IN LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

PORTLAND, March 8.—In the fourth Liberty loan drive, Lincoln county, Oregon, won first place in the state by going farthest over the top with a total subscription of 640 per cent of the quota, thereby earning the privilege of naming a vessel of the United States shipping board's emergency fleet corporation.

WIRE OPERATORS READY TO STRIKE WHEN NOTIFIED

Telegraph and Telephone Employees in Oregon Eager for Walkout—Efforts Underway to Involve Railroad Operators Who Will Not Go Out—Only Hours' Notice to Be Given.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 8.—Telegraph and telephone operators in Oregon, as well as electricians and linemen affiliated by the telegraph and telephone companies under government control, were ready today to go on strike at an hour's notice from the International Brotherhood offices in Chicago. C. H. Preston, secretary of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union here, stated at noon. The strike will be nation wide in extent if called, it was pointed out.

To Involve Railroads

Efforts were being made by the commercial telegraphers' officials, Preston said, to secure the agreement of railroad telegraphers not to handle commercial business when the strike becomes effective. While it was known that railroad telegraphers would not strike, he said, it was believed they would co-operate with the striking operators and linemen to this extent. This would affect 20,000 offices throughout the country, where the railroad telegraphers handle commercial business under ordinary circumstances, he said.

It was expected by local electrical workers that not more than one hour's notice would be given in case a strike was ordered. Postmaster General Burleson was reported firm in his stand against recognizing the unions, which is one of their chief demands. It was said that the notice to go on strike, which would come in code, might be received at any moment, but probably would not be forthcoming before next week. That there would be a strike, unless overtures were made by the government, was believed by local union officials.

Burleson to Listen

Secretary Preston received instructions today from the east to confer with J. V. Mitchell, general chairman of the railroad telegraphers' union in this district. He believed this was in connection with an agreement by which the railroad operators would refuse to handle commercial business during a strike, should it be called.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 8.—Assurance that the telephone employees may negotiate with the telephone company officials or with postoffice department officials at Washington regarding wage or other demands was given Governor Carl E. Milliken at a conference with Postmaster General Burleson, it was learned here today.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM SOLVED

PORTLAND, March 8.—For the first time since the labor market became seriously flooded by reason of demobilization, there is hope of catching up with the situation, Captain James Conville, in charge of the sailors' and soldiers' division of the federal employment service said today.

"We have almost caught up in the mechanical lines but the professional and technical workers far outnumber the jobs opened up to them," said the captain. The soldiers have expressed a desire during the last few days to take work in Alaska or far distant points.

T. J. Conway, superintendent of the local office of the employment service stated that many farm hands are leaving the city for rural districts and logging activities are demanding more men.

FRENCH DENY BLAME FOR BREAK AT SPA

PARIS, March 8.—An official note today says the impression is current that the breaking off of negotiations at Spa between the allied and German missions was due to the initiative of the French delegation. It is declared this is untrue. The allied delegates were under the chairmanship of Admiral Hope of the British navy and it was by agreement that they decided to return to Paris to report to their respective governments, it is said.

FRANCIS DECLARES ROBBINS A COURIER FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI



DAVID R. FRANCIS

BATTLE RAGES BETWEEN POLES AND UKRAINIANS

LEMBERG, March 6.—(By Associated Press.) Notwithstanding the fact that fighting is still going on here between the Poles and Ukrainians, with the latter bombarding the city, there is still hope that an armistice may be arranged. It is believed, however, that there will be more severe fighting. The renewed bombardment of the city has been attended by considerable loss of life among civilians and damage to public buildings and works of art. The people move about the city freely during the day but the artillery fire is very heavy at night. An average of 200 shells fall in the city each day. Colonel Smyth of the British army, who is still here, has been empowered by the inter-allied mission to make a report on the situation. The Ukrainians are said to feel that they have been treated unfairly by the mission and that their claims are misunderstood, particularly by the French. The political and military situation at Kiev is said to be uncertain.

STRIKERS' VOTES COUNTED TONIGHT

SEATTLE, March 8.—Results of the vote being taken by striking Washington shipyard workers on the question of returning to work will be announced tonight, it was said here today. Officers of the Metal Trades Council, which called the strike and which is now taking the vote, said they expected to make known the results shortly after 8 p. m. They asserted the Tacoma and Aberdeen results probably would be made known at about the same time. Voting started early this week. It has been generally thought here that a majority of the men would favor returning to work. Unofficial claims that the engineers' union had voted to continue the strike came as a surprise as it was believed the engineers were anxious to get back to their old posts. No new results were announced early today. Officers have not yet finished counting the 12,000 ballots cast yesterday by the boilermakers.

TO ADJUST CLAIMS OF CHROME MINERS

PORTLAND, Ore., March 8.—Special dispatches from Washington received here today stated that two members have been appointed on the commission to adjust chrome and other war mineral claims, provided for in the new law which sets aside eight and a half million dollars for the relief of investors in these mines. Senator Shafer and Martin Foster of Illinois, former congressmen, were the commissioners named.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS UNEVENTFUL VOYAGE

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(By wireless to the Associated Press.)—President Wilson today received wireless dispatches from Paris on the progress being made at the peace conference. The voyage continues to be uneventful. The president today sent a wireless message of sympathy to Mrs. Benjamin Micou of Montgomery, Ala., daughter of the late Hillary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy. The president said: "The country has lost a servant who illustrated in the whole spirit of his service a very high order of patriotism as well as great ability."

American Ambassador to Russia Informed that Former Red Cross Chief Had Proposal from Lenine to Secure Peace

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.—Ambassador David R. Francis, recently returned from Russia, testified before the senate propaganda committee today that he was informed that Raymond Robins, former head of the American Red Cross mission in Russia, had returned to the United States as a courier of the Bolsheviki government with a proposal for President Wilson.

Offers Concessions

From a source which he regarded as reliable, Mr. Francis said he heard that Mr. Robins brought documents in which the Bolsheviki leaders offered under certain conditions to make concessions to the United States similar to those given Germany by the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

In support of this information, the ambassador told the committee that he had heard Mr. Robins, as the latter was leaving Russia, say to an Associated Press correspondent that if he could get an hour's conversation with the president he could bring about recognition of the Bolsheviki government.

The ambassador said so far as he knew, Mr. Robins did not get an opportunity to see the president.

Tells of Experiences

Mr. Francis went to Russia in March, 1916, and represented the United States until the allied and American diplomats departed from territory controlled by the Bolsheviki. He explained that his mission to Russia primarily was to negotiate a new commercial treaty to replace the one abrogated because of Russia's attitude toward traveling American citizens of Jewish birth. He told how the foreign minister informed him that no treaties would be negotiated until Russia's relations with the allies were further defined and how shortly thereafter the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Russia was announced. The explanation to the American ambassador was that only commercial treaties had been referred to in the conversation with him.

Mr. Francis said he found the Germans so strongly entrenched in Russia that they could not have been dislodged in years. Even the war had not broken their control over Russian industry.

Lenine German Agent

Mr. Francis said he had not the slightest doubt that Lenine was, from the very beginning, an agent of the German government. "The Germans never would have permitted him to come thru Germany had they not known he would be useful to them," the ambassador declared. "Moreover, Lenine disbursed large amounts of money. I believe, however, that he was even more concerned about starting a world-wide revolution than he was about furthering the interests of Germany. He later not only permitted but encouraged the reign of terror which still prevails in Russia."

Ambassador Francis said he believed Kerensky made his big mistake when he failed to arrest and try for treason both Lenine and Trotsky when they first appeared as factors in the political situation. He said Lenine actually was the brains of the Bolsheviki movement, that he was a fanatic, but at the same time held sincere ideas. Trotsky was described as being purely an adventurer, who was dominated by Lenine. Both, he said, were usurpers and did not represent ten percent of the Russian people.

Cause of Kerensky's Fall

The Kerensky government, the

ambassador asserted in response to questions by Senator King, really stood for law and order and did its best to set up a stable, democratic government. All during the Kerensky regime, Mr. Francis said, the Bolsheviki were trying to undermine the government and they were given considerable assistance by monarchist advocates and the Black Hundred. These sympathizers with the monarchist idea thought the Bolsheviki could only last a short time and then the entire revolution could be overthrown in favor of a monarchy.

The ambassador said it was upon his recommendation that he was authorized by the state department to recognize the provisional government after the overthrow of the czar, and he added that he established no relations with the Bolsheviki government but advised the state department constantly that the Bolsheviki should not be recognized.

Double Object Sought

He described the Bolsheviki as having two objects in view when they seized the government; one was to establish what they termed the rule of the proletariat, and the other was to help the cause of Germany by forcing Russia out of the war.

Mr. Francis said he personally was delighted when the government of the czar was overthrown. He added there was as much difference between the government of the Bolsheviki and the Kerensky government as there was between the provisional government and that of the autocracy. The ambassador said after he received instructions from the state department that no American representative should have any official connection with the Bolsheviki government, Raymond Robins had gone to the headquarters of the soviet, and asked about the principles of the Bolsheviki.

Robins Approved Bolsheviki

"I called Robins in," the ambassador went on, "and asked him about his visit to the soviet headquarters. He told me they had told him their principles and said he approved of them. He added, however, that he did not approve of the excesses committed by the soviet government. I called back to the state department and asked whether the instructions included Red Cross men in uniform. The department in response said they did and Davison, head of the Red Cross, was going to instruct Robins to discontinue his relations with the soviet. Robins did receive a cablegram so instructing him. I told Robins I thought it was unwise for him to sever his relations abruptly and moreover, I wanted to know what the Bolsheviki were doing. So I called Washington along these lines, but never received a reply and Robins continued to go to soviet headquarters."

Nationalized Women

"Did Robins urge you," asked Senator Nelson, "to recognize the Bolsheviki government?" "I thought Robins was impugning me to recommend that the Bolsheviki government be recognized by the United States," replied the ambassador. "I told Robins I would not make such a recommendation because the Bolsheviki did not merit even business recognition, because they were killing everybody that wore a white collar."

The ambassador said he knew it to be a fact that the Bolsheviki in several provinces had nationalized

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DAMAD PASHA NEW TURKISH PREMIER

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—The new Turkish cabinet, succeeding the ministry of Tewfik Pasha, recently resigned, is headed by Damad Pasha as grand vizier and minister of foreign affairs; Mustafa Sabri Effendi is sheik-ul-Islam. The ministers are: War, Ahmed Abouk Pasha; interior, Djemal Bey; marine, Shukri Pasha; finance, Tewfik Bey; public instruction; Ali Kemal Bey; public works, Avni Pasha; agriculture, Edhem Bey; justice, Ismail Ikke Bey. The president of council of state is Abdubada Effendi.