

The Weather

Minimum today.....23  
Maximum yesterday.....51

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Tonight and tomorrow  
Fair.

Forty-eighth Year.  
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1919

NO. 263

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION NOW ACTUALITY

### DRY NATION PROCLAIMED AT CAPITOL

Ratification of Prohibition Amendment to Constitution, Effective January 16, 1920, Formally announced by State Department—Over Three-fourths of States Act Favorably—Bryan and Sheppard Given Pans Used.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, effective January 16, 1920, was proclaimed today in a proclamation signed at 11:20 a. m. at the state department by Acting Secretary Polk. The proclamation was signed at exactly 11:20 o'clock in the presence of Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the amendment resolution, former Secretary Bryan, Representative Randall of California, prohibitionist member of the house, and officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other anti-saloon organizations. Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to Senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randall and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The prohibition proclamation is as follows: To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know Ye, that the congress of the United States at the Second session, Sixty-fifth congress begun at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and figures following: to-wit:

**Joint Resolution**  
Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment to the constitution, be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution.

"Section one—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section two—The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Ratification Complete**  
"Section three—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

And, further that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

(Continued on Page Six.)

### FRENCH SUFFRAGISTS CALL UPON WILSON

PARIS, Jan. 28.—(Havas.)—President Wilson this morning received a delegation of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, led by Madame de Witt Schumborger. In the afternoon the president received a delegation of the Union of Women of France, led by Madame Crave.

### P&E Quits Operation Thursday

Unless lumbermen or Butte Falls and Medford, assisted by local interests, put up a \$20,000 bond to insure Receiver Turner of the Pacific & Eastern railroad against further loss in operation, the railroad will cease operation Thursday evening, January 29. Instructions to suspend operations and discharge employees have already been received at local offices. The railroad will be advertised for sale and junked.

A meeting of those interested in progress this afternoon at the Big Pine Lumber company office. A. L. Hill, who represented the Commercial club committee before the public utilities commission and the receiver, states that the surety will probably have to be in the form of Liberty bonds or other securities. The state commission is willing to do anything in its power to aid the people, but is apparently powerless to act.

### ALBERS DECLARED ONCE A GERMAN ALWAYS GERMAN

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—Testimony of 10 witnesses will be introduced by the government against J. Henry Albers, wealthy miller, now on trial here on charges of disloyalty and seditious utterances during the war. The jury was secured late yesterday. United States Attorney Haney, in his opening address to the jury said the government would not deny that Albers was under the influence of honor at the time he is said to have made seditious statements. He denied interferences by counsel for the defense that the case was a "frame up."

### SUMPTER VALLEY ROAD FINANCED

SALEM, Jan. 29.—A plan by which the Sumpter valley railroad will be able to receive additional revenue has practically been decided upon. It follows on a suggestion of re-organization by the public service commission made in a letter of Commissioner Corey to Judge C. A. Prouty, director of traffic in the office of the director general. This will be a revision of some through rates established by the O. W. R. and N. company and it is estimated that the Sumpter Valley road will benefit to the extent of \$25,000 or \$40,000 annually, enough according to Judge Prouty, to enable the road to pay operating expenses and something on its bonds.

"The road under this arrangement," says a letter from Judge Prouty, "will be as well off as all roads under federal management taken as a whole are today on an average."

### LENINE ORDERS NARVA RETAKEN AND SACKED

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—Premier Lenine, according to a report from Revel, has ordered the Bolshevik troops to retake the town of Narva from the Estonians within a week, to sack the town and to kill all the Bourgeois. Lenine is reported to be staying in the town of Yamburg, east of Narva.

### WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICANS FROM RUSSIA SOUGHT

Senator Johnson of California Demands Recall of Yanks—Says Activities "Wicked and Useless," and Intervention Criminal—Opposes Efforts to Establish New Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Another demand for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia was made in the senate today by Senator Johnson of California, in an address vigorously criticizing the Russian course of the United States and the allies. He denounced military activities in Russia as "wicked and useless" and a "criminal policy of intervention" which had helped hold the Bolshevik in power while starving the Russian people.

"We have engaged in a miserable misadventure," he added, "stultifying our professions (of friendship for the Russians) and setting at naught our promises. We suffer the odium and infamy of undeclared warfare."

**Criticizes Delay in Peace**  
Senator Johnson also criticized delay in the peace negotiations and declared anew for an American policy to bring home all American troops from foreign soil at the earliest possible moment.

Speaking of the Paris agreement calling for the meeting of Russian factions the senator said: "We are wholly in the dark as to what is contemplated when all parties meet on an almost uncharted island, but we are becoming accustomed to the open diplomacy which in daily communiques with few words telling nothing soothe the perturbed spirits of the democratic peoples of the world."

**Criticizes Use of Yanks**  
Senator Johnson criticized use of American troops to aid in setting up and maintaining independent countries in Europe.

The senator suggested that the European nations some by secret treaties which would be enforced, were likely to thwart the altruistic purposes expressed by President Wilson in his 14 principles.

The first point, for open diplomacy had been largely ignored, while the second point, regarding freedom of the seas, "has been lost for a considerable period now in historical mystery and rests in oblivion with the unrealized dreams of the Akound of Swat."

"The third, fourth and fifth points of the president on the removal of economic barriers, reduction of armaments and impartial adjustment of colonial claims," he said, "apparently have been submerged in weightier questions."

**Treaties That Bind**  
Regarding territorial adjustments Senator Johnson said:

"The difficulty of the president in interpreting his peace points \* \* \* is that long ago England, France and Italy reached their conclusions and the president is up against the contracts, signed, sealed and delivered, and in the pockets of the allies."

If the president could cause these secret treaties to be disregarded and "compel the altruistic peace of which he has so often spoken," said Senator Johnson, "it would be the greatest achievement of any statesman of any time."

### SWISS INCLUDED IN SOCIETY OF NATIONS

GENEVA, Jan. 29.—President Gustave Ador returned today from Paris where he conferred with peace conference delegates. With reference to the proposed League of Nations, M. Ador said the allies had been largely engaged in discussing conditions to be imposed upon the conquered nations and hence neutrals had not been admitted to their collective councils. He added, however: "When the society of nations takes form we will certainly be included."

### GERMAN DOCTORS AT WILHELMSHAVEN STRIKE

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The doctors of the German port of Wilhelmshaven, which is in control of the Spartacists, have gone on a strike, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

### CHATTER IS ITS MIDDLE NAME



### STRIKES IN BRITAIN HOURLY GROWING IN THEIR EXTENT

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The strike on the Clyde was reported today to be growing more serious. Nearly all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the verge of closing down or carrying on their work with small forces.

The strikers say their object is to "remodel trades unionism" and to establish on a national basis the policy of "direct action," of which this strike is an example.

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with strikes in Belfast and London, notwithstanding the differences in aim.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Belfast strike committee which wields immense power, has taken upon itself with the involuntary acquiescence of the civil authorities, some of the attributes of an "industrial soviet," the Belfast correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reports.

The strike committee, it is added, is peremptorily discouraging violence.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Weakness and subordination of convictions to their personal interests is charged against many of the trades union leaders by Food Controller George H. Roberts in an interview printed in the Mail today. He says that this is one of the chief causes of the "present anarchy" in the industrial circles of Great Britain.

### BILL STOPS SALARY GRABS AT LEGISLATURE

SALEM, Jan. 29.—By a joint resolution introduced today Senator Farrell hopes to have placed upon the ballot at the regular election in November, 1920, a bill to deprive the legislature of authority to increase the salary of any official of the state to take effect during the official's incumbency.

Senator Farrell's resolution grows out of the numerous salary bills already introduced at the present session. A total of 19 salary measures have been submitted.

### THOMAS STILL AFTER PAVING MONOPOLY

SALEM, Jan. 29.—Further protection of the public against the operations of the paving trust is contemplated by a bill introduced today by Senators Thomas and Lachmund. It makes it compulsory on all bidders for road work to submit their bids on plans and specifications prepared by the state highway commission, other public body, or officials having charge of such work.

### JUGO-SLAVS KILL HUNS FOR CHEERING AMERICAN MISSION

LAIBACH, Jan. 29.—Reports from Marburg state that quite a serious disturbance broke out there on the arrival of an American "debarcation committee." Five persons were reported killed and 30 injured. General Majster of the Jugo-Slav army is said to have restored order.

Nothing in recent dispatches would seem to explain the presence of an American commission in Marburg, which is in Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—German residents of Marburg, Styria, made a demonstration in the streets of that town Monday in honor of the arrival there by an airship of an American mission headed by Colonel Miles. According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna, the action of the Germans aroused General Maister, the Jugo-Slav commander, who ordered the people to disperse and when his orders were not obeyed, the dispatch added, he commanded his troops to fire, with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

### COURTS REFUSE TO ENJOIN PHONE RATES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—The United States district court has no jurisdiction to grant an injunction against collection of the new long distance telephone rates ordered into effect by Postmaster General Burleson, Judge A. B. Anderson decided here today. The temporary restraining order against the rate in Indiana was dissolved.

### NORWEGIAN SAILORS ASK HUN INDEMNITY

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28.—The Norwegian sailors' organization has passed a resolution declining to assist in carrying food to Germany until the German government has paid an indemnity of \$1,000,000 for members of their organization victims of submarines.

### CALIFORNIA ENJOINS NEW PHONE RATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—An action to restrain the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company from collecting rates declared by Postmaster General Burleson was to be filed in "some local court today" by the state railroad commission, Douglas Brookman, attorney for the commission, announced today.

### Independence of Poland Recognized By United States

France Proposes Recognition of Finland—Supreme Peace Council Considers Case of Poland—Disposition of Former German Colonies Discussed—Americans Insistent Upon Internationalization Plan—United States Favored as Guardian of Turkey and Former Turkish Provinces Treaties Discarded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Recognition of the provisional government of Poland has been accorded by the American government, officials of the state department said today in making public a message which Secretary Lansing at Paris has sent by direction of President Wilson to Janina Jan Paderewski, the new Polish premier.

**Finland Next on List**  
PARIS, Jan. 29.—The French government, according to the Journal, has proposed to the powers that Finland be recognized as an independent nation.

The supreme council of the peace conference had before it for consideration on assembling this morning the Polish question and the instructions to be given the allied mission to Poland. The program called for the appearance of Polish and Czechoslovak representatives before the council.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The future of the colonies taken from Germany has assumed a place in which it is one of the most interesting of the immediate base of the many problems under consideration by the supreme council of the peace conference. Hearings are now being given by the supreme council to members of the conference and to colonial experts upon the disposition of the colonies. The council is at the same time proceeding with the consideration of a general policy which shall be adopted by the five great powers in this matter.

At present it appears that these powers, through the supreme council, intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with those set forth in President Wilson's fourteen points have been disclosed.

**Americans Insistent**  
This development has determined the American delegates to remind the other powers of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

This plan, which was discussed Monday and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by

individual powers or by agents to be known as "mandatories" of the League of Nations. These agents are to derive all their powers from the league and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the League of Nations; so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

**Mandatory Power**  
One argument against the league's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop up themselves, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

President Wilson felt himself called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the mandatory power would be liable only for administrative expenses; other expenditures would be made only when authorized by the league, unless the colony was able to finance itself out of its own resources.

**America's Portion**  
While the plan has not progressed to a point where any attempt has been made to assign particular nations to these guardianships, the matter has been the subject of special thought and consideration, in the case of America it has been suggested that owing to its large influence in Turkey through the numerous graduates of Robert college and because of the conviction among the Turks of the disinterestedness of America, if it is called upon to assume such charge, it might naturally first take upon itself the guardianship not only of Turkey in Europe, but also a considerable portion of Turkey's former provinces, including Armenia.

Up to this moment the whole project is still subject to complete readjustment. Nevertheless, it is felt by some of the delegates that if the League of Nations is assured on a basis of freedom from discrimination, the great powers may be willing to abandon their plans for the complete annexation of former German colonies and separated sections of late enemy states, although opposition is expected from the colonial governments to such a scheme.

### NO RED FLAGS FOR PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—The city commission passed today an emergency ordinance forbidding the display of red or black flags or other flags or any emblem or device intended to be "antagonistic or opposed to the constitution of the United States" in the city of Portland. The measure also makes it compulsory that the American flag be displayed at all street meetings.

The commission passed, by a vote of three to two an ordinance providing that influenza masks must be worn during the epidemic. The ordinance becomes effective in thirty days, as a unanimous vote is required for emergency measures.

### 20,000 AMERICANS REMAIN IN FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 28.—At least 200,000 Americans will remain in France, according to a statement made by a prominent member of the American colony in Paris and quoted by the Intransigent today. The majority will remain, it is said, because they wish to marry French women and the rest because they are charmed with French life and see great opportunities here for American energy.

### SWIFT'S CONCERNS STOCK INCREASED \$140,310,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Speculative transactions in Swift stocks were inquired into today during the cross-examination of Louis F. Swift before the senate agriculture committee by members of the committee and Francis J. Heney.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, read a newspaper account to show there was a \$140,310,000 gain in market value in stocks of Swift and company, Swift International and Libby, McNeil and Libby from November, 1917 to November, 1918.

"We had no idea there was going to be such an advance when we separated our three concerns," said Mr. Swift. "Swift and company didn't profit by the transaction but the 25,000 stockholders."

"But while you say Swift and company's earnings showed a falling off last year," replied Senator Norris, "as a matter of fact, the three Swift companies show an enormous increase in the opinion of stock buyers."

Mr. Swift said he personally had not dealt in Swift stocks to affect the market.

J. M. King of Derby is in the city today on business.